ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,700 LONDON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Friday, December 19, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 75, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARNES.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Trent Manor, Sherborne, to the wife of CAPT. SEDLEY BARNES—a son.

BATCHELOR.—On Dec. 17, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. G. F. GRANT BATCHELOR, 43, Lexham-gardens—a daughter (stillborn).

BAYLEY.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Ashburton Cottage, Weybridge, to ENID CARE, wife of WING-COMMANDER R. M. BAYLEY, R.A.F., Imperial Defence College—a son.

COLLISON.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at "Ye Olde Thatched House," Hotel, Epping, to HILDA, wife of ALBERT FRANCIS COLLISON—a son.

CROSSE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Derry Hill Vicarage, Calne, Wilts, to BELLE, wife of the Rev. F. P. CROSSE, M.C.—a daughter.

DARE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at "Danehurst," Hatherley-road, Sidcup, to NORA TEMPEST (née Gray), wife of G. C. DARE, the gift of a son.

DETERING.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Kelling Hall, Holt, Norfolk, to LOUISE (née Dhilbrick), wife of ROSALD DETERING—a son.

HERMAN.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Selworthy, Ballardslane, Finchley, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. HERMAN—a son.

HODSON.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Seaton House, Aberdeen, to ELIZABETH, wife of ARNOLD WIENHOLT HODSON—a daughter.

JARDINE.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Grote House, Blackheath, S.E.3, to JEAN, wife of MAJOR SIR COLIN JARDINE, R.A.—a daughter.

KNOX.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Inverness Palace-road, Molescy, to CECILIA HELEN, wife of JOHN A. KNOX—a son.

MARRIOTT.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Parsonage Mill, Bishop's Stortford, EVELYN, wife of ROWLAND MARRIOTT, of a son.

MURPHY.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at River House, Newcastle, Co. Down, to ADELA (née Lawford), wife of CAPTAIN R. A. G. MURPHY, Gordon Highlanders—a daughter.

PHILIP.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Maldon Court, Maldon, Essex, the wife of J. L. R. PHILIP, M.B., Ch.B., of a son.

SCHURHOFF.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Oldwych House, Chadwick End, near Knowle, Warwickshire, to BARBARA (née Arnold-Forster), wife of ALFRED SCHURHOFF—the gift of a daughter.

SELIGMAN.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 30, Draycott-place, S.W., to JOYCE (née Hansford), wife of HUGH SELIGMAN—a son.

SHAW.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 56, Rutland-gate, S.W.7, to CAPTAIN and Mrs. GEOFFREY SHAW, of Whilton Lodge, Long Buckby, Rugby—a daughter.

SPENCE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to MURIEL (née Crailsham), wife of DERMOT SPENCE—a son.

MARRIAGES

COWAN : MORRIS.—On Dec. 17, 1930, in London, JOHN ALEXANDER COWAN, son of the late Sir John Cowan, and of Lady Cowan, Edinburgh, to JEAN, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT MORRIS, London.

CRESSWELL : MORAN.—On Dec. 14, 1930, in Vienna, ERIC FRANK CRESSWELL, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cresswell, of Clayton-road, Harrow, Middlesex, to ROSON VERONE, 5th daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. MORAN, of 201, Ashley-gardens, London, S.W.1.

DAVY : DIXON.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, S.W., HENRY WALTER FRANCIS, second son of REV. H. W. and Mrs. DAVY, of Bromley College, Kent, to VERA MARION OLIVANT, second daughter of the late Rev. W. E. DIXON and of Mrs. DIXON, of 854, Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.

ENGLAND : LONGLAND.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at the Parish Church, Edgbaston, by the Rev. Canon Stuart Blofeld, JOHN EDGAR LEWIS, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. ENGLAND, of Tettenhall, Staffordshire, to SADIE BELL, young er daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR LONGLAND, of Maldock-mains, Dandenong-road, Melbourne, Australia, and Grendon Burbage, Burton, Derbyshire.

FELL : KER.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, the REV. ROWLAND ARTHUR LOXDALE FELL, of the S.P.G. Mission, Ahmednagar, only son of the late Mr. R. W. FELL and Mrs. FELL, of Branksome Wood-road, Bournemouth, and of Knells, Carlisle, to FLORA, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KER, of 8, Clersden-crescent, Glasgow.

GARDNER : CONQUEST.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Lake Church, by the Bishop of Portsmouth, assisted by the Rev. F. J. Bamford, R.D., MAJOR ALAN GARDNER, M.A.S.C., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Gardner, to BARBARA BAILEY, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CONQUEST, of Lake, I.W.

GWATKIN : HUTTON.—On Dec. 16, 1930, RUPERT EDMOND GWATKIN, elder son of Mrs. H. Hunter Cooper, of 8, Strathray-gardens, Hampstead, and stepson of Dr. Le Hunte Cooper, of 18, Wimpole-street, W.1, to VERA EMILIE MINNIE, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. GITON, of Concord, Buckhurst-road, Bexhill.

KLEAN : COHEN.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at the West London Synagogue, by MOSS MICHAEL KLEAN, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Klean, of 21, Frognal, N.W.3, to NAN ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mrs. A. COHEN and the late Mr. Arthur Cohen, of 8, Upper George-street, W.

MARTINEAU : WATNEY.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Prince's-row Register Office, HENRY MARTINEAU, of Chesterfield-gardens, to Miss CONSTANCE ROSA WATNEY, of Hamilton Park.

MATHESON : BLAKE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at St. Andrew's, Westminster, by the Rev. E. St. G. Schonberg, MAXWELL HERON MATHESON, youngest son of the late Donald Roderick Matheson and of Mrs. Matheson, Stroud Green, Middlesex, to KATHLEEN CLOTILDE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emma Blake, of Woodbridge, Suffolk (late of Singapore, S.S.).

MATTHEWS : SCHOFIELD.—On Dec. 16, 1930, in London, DENIS HOLMAN MATTHEWS, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Matthews, of "Cotleigh," Cranbrook, to ANN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. SCHOFIELD, of Hindhead.

SIDEY : LEWIS.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Helouan, Cairo, JOHN CHARLES SIDLEY, of Maadi, Egypt, elder son of the late Rev. J. J. Sidley, Vicar of Branxton, Northumberland, to PHYLLIS MARY, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. LEWIS, of Almondsbury, Bristol.

SILLITOE : CHANDLER.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Lee, CAPT. R. C. SILLITOE, R.M., to ELDRED WHITTY, younger daughter of T. DURANT CHANDLER, Orchard-drive, Blackheath.

TAYLOR : BYASS.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at St. Philip's, Kensington, by Reverend Canon Ollard and the Very Reverend Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, FRANK TAYLOR to KATHLEEN BYASS.

VINEN : MURRAY.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at the Church of St. Peter with St. Thomas, Vere-street, W.1, by the Rev. HUGH VINEN, Chaplain, Geoffrey Hall, late North Borneo Civil Service, to WINIFRED ALICE, youngest daughter of the late SIR JOHN MURRAY, K.C.B., and of Lady Murray, 24, Orchard-court, Portman-square, W.

WALKER : SOWERBY-COO.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Christ Church, Rajkot, India, WILLIAM FRANK WALKER, M.C., I.S.E., only son of the late Mr. J. F. Walker and Mrs. Walker, of Fairfield, Lancs, to LORNA, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. SOWERBY-COO, of The Grange, Preston-road, Brighton.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 20, Onsley-road, S.W.12, ADA JANET, widow of GEO. G. ADAMS, Sculptor and Medallist.

ARNOLD.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at "Chromehurst," Ealing Common, GEORGE ARNOLD, in his 81st year. Funeral at Perivale Church, Ealing, on Monday, Dec. 22.

AXHAM.—On Dec. 18, 1930, peacefully, at 19, Kilmartin-avenue, Norbury, S.W.16, ELIZABETH CECILIA, widow of DR. FREDERICK AXHAM, aged 83 years. Funeral Monday, Dec. 22, Mitcham Parish Church, at 11 a.m.

BARNETT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1930, MAUD EVELYN BARNETT, of Peasehaven, Sussex, younger daughter of the late Albert Barnett, Esq., of Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentina. R.I.P. Interment at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Hastings, 11.30 to-morrow (Saturday). No flowers by special request.

BOOTH HEARN.—On Dec. 17, 1930, suddenly, at his residence, The Gleanings, Shorncliffe-road, Folkestone, ALFRED BOOTH HEARN, aged 66 years. Funeral service on Monday, Dec. 22, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, at 1.15 p.m., to be followed by interment at St. Martin's, Cheritton, Kent. (South African papers, please copy.)

BROSTER.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 5, St. Andrew's-gardens, Bridport, LUCIA CATHERINE, eldest daughter of the late RICHARD and JANE BROSTER, formerly of Beaminster, Dorset, aged 75. Interment at Toxteth Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday).

BUNBURY.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at The Manor House, Mildenhall, Suffolk, SIR HENRY C. J. BUNBURY, 10th Baronet, age 75. Funeral at Great Barton, Bury St. Edmunds, Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 2 p.m.

CADDY.—LILIA MARY CADDY, formerly widow of F. H. M. Leader, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Nelson. Funeral service at St. Albans, Teddington, 2 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

CARMICHAEL.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Rome, after much suffering bravely borne, AIMEE LUCY, widow of JOHN DUNCAN CARMICHAEL, R.I.P.

CATCHPOLE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 3, Lickeardgardens, Blackheath, ANNA, wife of the late EDWARD ALLEN CATCHPOLE, of Grove Park. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at Ladywell Cemetery, at 11 a.m.

COLLINSON.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at his residence, Kinghurst, Cobham, Surrey, REGINALD COLLINSON, aged 61 years. Funeral at Cobham Cemetery, at 2.30 to-morrow (Saturday).

DANEMANN.—On Dec. 16, 1930, MARIE, the beloved wife of WILLIAM DANEMANN, of "Elstree," The Boltons, Thorpe Bay.

DAVIS.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at her daughter's house, 19, Carlyle-road, Addiscombe, ROSINA DAVIS, widow of Sydney Herbert Davis, in her 79th year. The funeral to take place at the Parish Church, Wilmington, near Dartford, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30.

ELLWOOD.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Holmbury, Clarkestar-road, Croydon, ROBERT ELLWOOD, on the eve of his 87th birthday. Interment at Shirley Churchyard on Saturday, Dec. 20, at 11.30. No flowers, by request. Australian papers please copy.

GIBSON.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at a nursing home in London, after a painful illness bravely borne, KATE MARION GIBSON, aged 68. Funeral Brompton Cemetery, S.W., to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30. Argentine papers, please copy.

GILES.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at the Bar Convent, York, MOTHER MARY LOYALA GILES, aged 85 years. R.I.P. (American and Australian papers, please copy.)

GREENHOW.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Windsor, MARY EVELYN, elder daughter of the late REV. EDWARD GREENHOW, Vicar of Earsdon, Northumberland.

HADDEN.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Wayside, Dormansland, Surrey, HELEN, dearly loved wife of HENRY C. HADDEN and fifth daughter of William Adamson, Norwood, Aberdeenshire, aged 68. Funeral at St. John's Church, Dormansland, 12.15 to-morrow (Saturday).

HAMMERTON.—On Dec. 17, 1930, EDITH, wife of HENRY EDWARD HAMMERTON, of Balsall Common, Coventry, aged 64.

HICKMAN.—On Dec. 18, 1930, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES HICKMAN, R.A.M.C. (Retired). Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

HULME.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at The Crossways, Shrubbery-avenue, Worcester, WILLIAM BOOTH HULME, Coroner of the City of Worcester, and eldest son of the late Thomas Hulme, of Dunwood, aged 80 years. Interred Endon Church on Wednesday, Dec. 17.

JACKSON.—On Dec. 16, 1930, JUDITH SUSANNAH JACKSON, of Jaffna, Mitten-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, aged 80.

JOHN.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 58, Albert-court, after a long illness patiently borne, MABEL TERESA, dearly loved wife of HENRY C. JOHN. Fortified by all the rites of the Church. Deeply mourned.—R.I.P.

LEE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Ralgarth, Knutsford, ROBERT LEE, in his 77th year. Interment Knutsford Parish Church, 12 noon to-day (Friday).

MARSTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1930, after a short illness, WESTLAND MARSTON, aged 84.

MATTHEWS.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Kingston, Jamaica, CHARLES WILLIAM MATTHEWS, D.L., L.C.C., of 26, Brookfield, West-hill, Highgate, in his 79th year. No mourning, by request.

MORGAN.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 61, Melrose-avenue, N.W.2, ELIZABETH SARAH, widow of STEPHEN MORGAN, late of The Lodge, Warmley, Glos. Funeral St. Gabriel's Church, Fulbourne-road, on Monday next, 2 p.m.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Hampton Court Palace, MARY CECILIA, C.I., widow of F. M., FIRST LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, in her 90th year. Funeral service at Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, 2.30, Monday, Dec. 22.

ORMOND.—On Dec. 18, 1930, ERNEST WILLIAM, dearly loved husband of ELLINOR ORMOND, of Penmaenmawr, N. Machynlleth.

RUSSELL.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Wimbledon, JOHN RUSSELL, formerly of Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., in his 76th year.

SELIGMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1930, at Lugano, suddenly, of heart failure, ESMOND SELIGMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Seligman, of 49, Mount-street, W.

STANLEY.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at The Barn, Dykeroad, Hove, ALICE JANE, younger daughter of the late MAJOR JAMES TALBOT STANLEY, aged 74 years. Funeral service in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brighton, Monday, Dec. 22, 1.30 p.m., and afterwards at Extra Mural Cemetery.

STOWERS.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 38, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1, JAMES HERBERT STOWERS, M.D., of 128, Harley-street, W.1, peacefully in his sleep, in his 80th year. No flowers, by his desire. Cremation service and interment at Norbiton Cemetery, Kingston-on-Thames, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

THOMPSON.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at 7, Marloes-road, Kensington, COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY THOMPSON, late King's Dragoon Guards, aged 86. Funeral took place privately at Kensington New Cemetery yesterday.

THOMPSON.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, MABEL, dearly loved wife of ERNEST THOMPSON, of "Greenway," Elmcroft-avenue, Golders Green. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), Broadwater Cemetery, Worthing, 12.

TOWNLEY.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Cambridge, following an operation, the REV. CHARLES FRANCIS TOWNLEY, of Fulbourn Manor, Cambridge, in his 75th year. Funeral Fulbourn to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30.

WARBURTON.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at West View, Bowdon, Cheshire, JOHN WARBURTON, in his 64th year.

WEST RUSSELL.—On Dec. 18, 1930, suddenly, at 30, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., AGNES BUNTEN, the beloved wife of ALEXANDER WEST RUSSELL, M.P.

WITHINGTON.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Husthwaite, York, DR. GEORGE HERBERT WITHINGTON, late of Ampleforth, York. Funeral at Ampleforth, 2 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday).

WRIGHT.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Lee-on-Solent, Hants, GERALD HUME WRIGHT, late of the Mysore Government Service, aged 75 years. (Indian papers, please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CHILDE.—In beloved memory of DERRICK FRANCIS CHILDE, 2nd Lieut., 1/5th York and Lanc. Regt., killed in action at Ypres, Dec. 19, 1915, aged 19.

CURRIE.—To the most dear and ever-living memory of CLARENCE ALGERNON (GUY), LT., R. E., killed in France, Dec. 19, 1915.

GLOVER.—In ever-loving memory of HORACE ANTHONY GLOVER ("HORRIE"), aged 20, killed at dawn Dec. 19, 1915, at Ypres.

"With extra loving thoughts to-day and thankfulness for the happy memories he left behind."—MOTHER.

MAUD.—CHARLES CARUS, D.S.O., Captain, 1st Somerset Light Infantry, Prince Albert's. Ploegsteert, 1914. R.I.P.

MAYBERY.—In proud and loving memory of my only son, CAPTAIN RICHARD AVELINE MAYBERY, M.C. (with bar), 21st Lancers, attached 54th Squadron R.F.C., killed in action over Bourlon Wood, Dec. 19, 1917, aged 22.

RUNDALL.—In proud and loving fellowship with LIEUT. LIONEL BICKERSTETH RUNDALL, 1st Gurkha Rifles, and of his brother, CAPT. ARTHUR MONTAGU RUNDALL, 4th Gurkha Rifles, killed in action in France, Dec. 19-20, 1914.

And with their Mother, ROSA RUNDALL, whose brave and gentle spirit rejoined them on Jan. 27, 1925.

And with their Father, COL. FRANK MONTAGU RUNDALL, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., 4th Gurkha Rifles, who met his great reward on April 25, 1930.

Quis separabit?

"And now their waiting dreams are satisfied."

FAWSITT.—In loving memory of my dear Father, who passed away Dec. 19, 1926.—LILY.

FITCH, R. S.—Although passed over, never forgotten.—PAM.

HUTCHINGS.—In ever-pleasant and tender memory of my loving and beloved wife, HELEN EDITH (NELLIE) HUTCHINGS, who passed the Veil, Dec. 19, 1922.

Beyond the sea of death Love lives,
Yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

KENNEDY.—In ever-loving memory of FREDERICK GEORGE KENNEDY, 17, London-road, Forest Hill, and 25, Monument-street, E.C., beloved husband of MARY Emma Kennedy, who passed peacefully away Dec. 19, 1919.

SAVERY.—In ever-loving memory of my dear Sister, Dec. 19, 1926. "Deeply mourned and missed."

SCHWARZ.—In dear memory of my husband, ERNEST (SCHWARZ of the Kalahari). Passed on Dec. 19, 1928.

"No greater love hath man."

THORNEYCROFT.—In ever-loving memory of our darling DODIE, who entered into rest Dec. 19, 1929.—MERVYN and MOTHER.

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PERSONAL

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THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. AUDREY F. STRINGFIELD, only child of the late Edwin Gardner Booker, of "Hillside," 156, Priern-road, East Dulwich, S.E.22, and his family desire to THANK all kind friends for their sympathy and floral tributes sent in their recent bereavement.

£30 REWARD.—LOST on last Wednesday night between South Kensington and Park-lane, possibly in taxi-cab, EMERALD, PEARL, AND DIAMOND BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

REMEMBER ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, has been a help to the sick and suffering for 700 years. Will you be a help in the New Year by becoming an annual subscriber of £2 2s. or more?

SETTLEMENT in SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in cooperation with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa.—London Office, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

COAL for EMPTY GRATES.—Friends of the Poor, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, have hundreds of old and sick of all classes needing warmth.

"CHRISTMAS GREETINGS."—Make sure that none of your friends, at home or abroad, are forgotten. A special heading is available on this page. The rate is 10s. for two lines.

LONDON READERS desirous of giving their watch chains can have them collected on receipt of a postcard addressed to the HOSPITAL for EPILEPSY and PARALYSIS, Maida Vale, W.9.

DO SAVE MINISTER'S HOME. Impossible debt £140; three young children; references.—Write Box T.200. The Times, E.C.4.

HOSTEL of ST. LUKE. 14, Fitzroy-square, W.1. Home for Medical, Surgical Nursing Home for the Clergy and their Families. The committee have opened all the Wards. Subscriptions, donations, or legacies are essential if the work is to be maintained and extended. Will you help in this humanitarie? A staff of women Physicians and Surgeons attend the Hostel and there is a Resident Medical Officer. Paying patients admitted from 10s. to £3 3s. per week, according to means, but most cases are treated free. Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to Hostel of St. Luke, and will be thankfully received by Secretary at the Hostel.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for home protection. Wire Pen, Sunbury, Surrey.—See Kennel.

UNWANTED Table Tenth urgently required for our Ideal Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

WINTER TRAVEL.—Delightful TOURS to South Africa at specially reduced rates; inclusive costs £70 to £205.—Write for "Blue and Gold Tours" full descriptive programme.—South African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2.

YOUR DISCARDED CLOTHES or anything else you can spare, such as books, toys, ornaments, furniture, and donations, will be gratefully received.—Dockland Settlement, 3, Stream-street, Aldgate, E.1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1 URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Regent 4629.

DOCKLAND MOTHERS' lives are very hard, and they have none of the comforts or pleasures which you enjoy. We are giving a good Christmas Tea to 2,000 of them. Will you help by sending a gift towards the cost? Thank you.—Miss Paul, Supt., Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, E.16.

WILL some LADY HELP ANOTHER who is in deepest distress? Two little children; really genuine; good references.—Write Box T.199, The Times, E.C.4.

TO-NIGHT ON THE EMBANKMENT.—There are no blinds drawn, no fires to shed friendly warmth, but the Church Army will be there with its offer of food and a fresh start for destitute men and women. Some 400 people need hospitality. Please cost of food and shelter for them.—Cheques Preb. Carlile, Homeless Work," 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

SINGAPORE-HONG KONG.—CHINESE BOY (20), returning, wants PASSAGE EXCHANGE SERVICES; washing, irons, valet, kind, gentle; experienced with children; five years' excellent reference.—Write Box W.794, The Times, E.C.4.

EVERY ONE INTERESTED in BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS should call at 10, BERKELEY COURT, Baker-street, W. Luxury flats of most advanced type, absolutely unprecedented in this country. Roof gardens, &c. Information gladly given on application.

PRISONERS' WIVES and CHILDREN often suffer GREAT HARDSHIP during the imprisonment of the husbands and fathers. The ST. GILES' CHRISTIAN MISSION and WHEATLEY'S HOMES (Incorp.) has done special work among this unhappy class for many years. Please send a CHRISTMAS DONATION TO-DAY to help provide CHRISTMAS DINNERS, a bright fire, blankets and warm clothing to these really necessitous poor? Please remember the Secretary, 15, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.1. Bankers: Barclays.

MINIATURE SHETLAND PONIES (two); 30 inches; rare bargain.—Perry, 165, Brixton-hill, S.W.

"NOT PRISON, BUT A FRIEND" is what a man said to the Governor on the day of his release from the POLICE COURT MISSION BEFRIENDS THOUSANDS, but needs your help to avoid a deficit. Please help.—Secretary, 27, Gordon-square, W.C.1.

QUICK SALE. FURNISHED PHOTOGRAPH; reasonable offer accepted.—Perry, 165, Brixton-hill, S.W.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS, London Association in Aid of (President, Sir Charles Owens, C.B.), APPEALS for FUNDS in support of the self-sacrificing labours of Moravian Missionaries, who, for two centuries, have been carrying the Gospel to the MOST BACKWARD RACES in EARTH'S DARKEST PLACES. In the Moravian Church ONE in EVERY SEVENTY-FIVE of its members IS A MISSIONARY. Contributions, greatly needed, will be thankfully received by Charles Hobday, Esq., Hon. Chairman and Hon. Secretary, 7, New-court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Bankers, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

ST. JAMES'S-COURT, S.W.1.—Exceptional THREE-ROOMED SERVICE FLAT; remainder Lease for Disposal with all contents.—Write Box 4930, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

POVERTY-STRICKEN HOXTON.—Mean streets and wretched tenements; 1,000 CHILDREN. Gifts of toys, old clothes, and money toward their JOYOUS CHRISTMAS gratefully received by Lewis E. Burtt, Secretary, HOXTON MARKET CHRISTIAN MISSION, Hoxton Market, N.1. (Founded 1887.)

LADY MARJORIE HAMILTON wishes to LET FLAT, 11, Mount-street, W., for about two months from Jan. 2; five bed rooms, two reception.

30,000 MOTHERS bring their little ones to THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Hackney-road. E.2, each year. Please help.

NICE, FRANCE.—Lady has well FURNISHED THIRD-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; plate and linen; three minutes front; from now for four to six months; 10 to 15 suitable tenants.—Write Box W.933, Lee and Nightingal, Liverpool.

COUNTRY HOUSE, Surrey-Sussex borders, to be LET FURNISHED for few months or longer; electric light, hot and cold water; 14 bed rooms, six sitting rooms; modernized; 4,000 rent; shooting, extensive grounds.—Write Box W.797, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER SPORTS, sunshine and health. Come and choose your own centre or join our large Party to Zermatt, Dec. 30, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Fothergill.—Sumpa and Tours Union, 126, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 7088.

A Distinguished FOREIGN FAMILY would be RECEIVED into the cultured English family Town home of Oxford Graduate, ex-diplomat and University professor, for any period.—Write Box T.184, The Times, E.C.4.

OWNER having purchased larger house wishes to SELL charming GEORGIAN STYLE HOME, in a delightful rural locality, within 30 miles London; 1,500, up; six bed, two bath; Two Acres, with hard court. No Agents.—Write Box T.208, The Times, E.C.4.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—The "Notices to Shooters" that have appeared in these columns at intervals throughout the year have been inserted by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in whose factories exploding ammunition of high quality is made by British labour from British materials.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Many of the game preserving notices hitherto inserted in the above papers were taken, by permission of the proprietors, from the columns of "The Gamekeeper," a monthly paper that all shooting men and all keepers would do well to read.

AT SAVILE-ROW.—A WORSTED LOUNGE SUIT at BUTLER'S has lately returned from India. Garments write or telephone EMMS, Ltd., TAILORS and BREECHES MAKERS, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

FOLDING bridge table and four folding chairs in velvet and lacquer. Perfectly charming and only 15 guineas. From the Gift Department, Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

THE large grey grained Caviare Fortnum and Mason are selling for Christmas is finer than ever. From 7/6 to 35/- a jar post free. Order early to ensure satisfaction.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

HAVE you heard that Fortnum and Mason arrange Lessons in contract bridge, six-pack bezique, or backgammon for very moderate fees—either in your own home or at Fortnum and Mason's, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERY ONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not every one can pay their original cost.—We have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average price for all unrequired effects. Cash by return for parcels or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

LENK, BERNESE OBERLAND.—Mr. Perrollaz, Parkland hotel, Believes, sends greetings to his English friends and reminds them that the BEST TIME FOR REAL S

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

INDIA OR CEYLON BY P. & O.

100 Guinea Return First Saloon; Second Saloon £75. Sailings December, January. Apply P. & O. Offices, as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
*Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Hendlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
*Razehi	17,000	Brooke	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
*Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Malwa	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Mar. 13	Mar. 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

*‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
§Cathay	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Moultan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
§Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Malda	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar 13
*Bendigo	15,000	Wyatt	Mar. 20	Mar. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
*Somali (cargo)	6,500	—	Jan. 16	—
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Feb. 5	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. * Not Southampton. ¶ One class only at 3rd Cabin fares.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

(Calling at Alexandria if inducement offers.)

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
‡*WARFIELD	6,060	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
‡KENY	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
¶DUMALA	8,441	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
*CHINKOA	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Dutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MADURA	8,278	—	Dec. 30	Dec. 31
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
MULBERA	9,100	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA	9,077	—	—	—	—
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O. 41, Bld. des Capucines, Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Escombe, Mcintosh and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Australian Line (Queensland Ltd.), Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

†RUAPEHU	9,000 tons	London		Dec. 20
RANGITATA	17,000 „	Southampton		Jan. 16
RANGITANE	17,000 „	Southampton		Feb. 13

and thereafter every 28 days.
† Cabin passengers only.

Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic liner to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver	From †San Francisco
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—
MONOWAI	—	Feb. 18

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
*BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	—	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
OTRANTO	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 4	Mar. 7
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines.
Maceo and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Poona	7,485	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	7,479	Jan. 16	Colombo and Calcutta
(a) City of Calcutta	7,679	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Flaminian	2,699	Jan. 5	Smyrna and Istanbul
Egyptian	2,866	Dec. 20	Malta and Alexandria

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement.
From London, Jan. 31, 1931.
ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY, 91 DAYS.
17,335 miles. 13 Days in India, £120.
SOUTH AFRICA, 87 DAYS ROUND VOYAGE, 13,714 miles. 25 Days in South Africa, £82 16s.
Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports.
Sailings subject to change without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. „ Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street „ Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 25-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

CHENONCEAUX Jan. 7 and Jan. 15 ATHOS II.
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
AV. E. GARROS Dec. 26 and Jan. 9 LECONTE DE LISLE
PIRÉE, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
ANGKOR Dec. 20 and Jan. 29 TYRO, GAUTIER
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
LOTUS Dec. 23 and Dec. 30 CHAMPOLLION

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Sailing via Marseilles.
*Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
Staffordshire	15,000	Feb. 6	Feb. 14

* Cargo only.

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

Cie. de NAVIGATION MIXTE.

(Cie. Touache.)

ALGERIA FROM PORT VENDRES.
ALGERIA & TUNISIA FROM MARSEILLES.

Full particulars from:—

DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,
General Agents for Great Britain and Ireland,
7, BLANDFORD-SQUARE, N.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
19	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA	Liverpool	Cunard
31	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
3	CAMERONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
14	HOMERIC	Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard
17	MINNETONKA	London	A.T.L.
17	LAURENTIC	Liverpool	White Star
17	CALIFORNIA	Glasgow	Anchor
20	EMPRESS OF FRANCE	Southampton	Can. Pac.
21	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
23	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Belfast and Glasgow. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
19	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.			
3	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC	Liverpool	White Star
23	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
26	MELITA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
23	MELITA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

† Via Greenock. a Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p Via Havre. z Via Queenstown. Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS,

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"FRANCE" (c)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
"PARIS" (c)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Jan. 21	Jan. 29
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Jan. 28	Feb. 3
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Feb. 4	Feb. 12

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

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HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" Dec. 29
S.S. "CUBA" Jan. 26
and then Feb. 23rd, March 23rd.
ALSO SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Dec. 30 from GENOA		"AUGUSTUS"
„ 31 „ NAPLES		
Jan. 2 „ GIBRALTAR		N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21, Mar. 7, Mar. 27.

Jan. 6 from GENOA		"CONTE
„ 7 „ NAPLES		
„ 9 „ GIBRALTAR		BIANCAMANO"

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Jan. 27, Feb. 13, Feb. 27, Mar. 20.

Jan. 7 from TRIESTE		"VULCANIA"
„ 10 „ NAPLES		COSULICH LINE, Ltd.
„ 11 „ CANNES		

Other Sailings: Feb. 4, Mar. 10, Mar. 29, April 14, May 2.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS or:—

N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE. 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)
COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO & MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA AND THE FAR EAST.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

From Trieste.

EGYPT	Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE	„ Thursdays
PALESTINE	Fortnightly on „
INDIA (from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly
CHINA & the FAR EAST	Every 4th Friday } Service.

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.

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City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Dec. 20
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35) „ Jan. 3
† Calling Halifax.

U.K. to NORTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS. FIRST CLASS
FARE TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO FROM £57.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No. Ger. 5440.)

WINTER CRUISES to JAMAICA.

The Land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £50.
Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool. Surgeon. Stewardess.
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TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO	Feb. 13th
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LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.

Via Vigo and Lisbon.

S.S. CAP ARCONA from Boulogne, Jan. 10 and Feb. 25.

CALLING AT TENERIFFE,

Jan. 14 and March 1.
Fares £20 First Class, £12 Second Class.
Apply STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. 'Phone, Monument 4361, or Principal Passenger Agents.

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Short Sea Route with interesting tour through

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Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.

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Via France, Spain, Portugal and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 29
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 5
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARIEO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Feb. 20	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,075	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 12
OROCMA	11,580	Mar. 5

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

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MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.

Twelve days' Cruise in the

MEDITERRANEAN!

Join "ATLANTIS" at

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Fares 35 guineas and upward, including First Class Rail and Steamer from London.
Returning to Southampton 7th January.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

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" AVELONA STAR " } From London and Antwerp } 2 JAN.
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WEST INDIES CRUISE.

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TO LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, CUBA, HAVANA, NASSAU, BERMUDA and MADEIRA.

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MARCH 20th

FOR 29 DAYS TO

TANGIER, MALLORCA, DERNA, PORT SAID, JAFFA (for JERUSALEM), CYPRUS, HAIFA, BEIRUT, RHODES, SOUSSE (for Kairouan), ALGIERS.

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AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Jan.	7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Feb.	4
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar.	14

Fares from £38 to £52.

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NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" & "TAMAROA"

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL TO MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

ANTENOR	3 Jan.	14 Feb.
HECTOR	ANCHISES	24 Feb.
	AENEAS	28 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits £112 10s.
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SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	3rd JAN.
S.S. CERAMIC	„ Liverpool	24th JAN.
S.S. DEMOSTHENES	„ Liverpool	6th FEB.

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SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Dec. 19
†DUNLUCE CASTLE	Dec. 24	—
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	—	Dec. 26
†LLANDAFF CASTLE	Jan. 1	—

*Via Madeira. § Via Las Palmas.
† Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.

CHEAP TOURIST RETURN TICKETS to SOUTH AFRICA at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 19th December, 1930, 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
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s.s. "PATRIA" (16,000 tons) from VILLEFRANCHE April 27th.
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Visiting:—Messina, Piraeus (for Athens), Constantinople, Beirut, Haifa (for Jerusalem), Port Said (for Cairo), Alexandria, Malta, Syracuse.
1st Class Return fares from London from £50.
Optional Shore Excursions at each port.
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*†TRAFALGIA	Jan. 7	‡ **CASCALIA	Feb. 10
*†CASTALIA	Jan. 14	*†CIRCASSIA	Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
‡ Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
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By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the

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S.S. KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN 1st Jan.
M.S. MAENIX V. ST. OLDEGONDE .. 15th Jan.
M.S. ... 29th Jan.

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Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "COSTA RICA"	Dec. 27
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	Jan. 17
S.S. "CRYNSSEN"	Jan. 31

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "NICKERIE"	Jan. 7
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	Jan. 28
S.S. "STUYVESANT"	Feb. 18

For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—
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Here are some suggestions.

Nice	8 days	£9 15 0
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COMBINED TRAVEL AND 14 DAYS' ACCOMMODATION.

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Have a few unexpected vacancies for Christmas week. Apply for special Christmas programme. HARD TENNIS COURT. BILLIARDS. DANCING.

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THE AMBASSADOR, Boulevard Haussmann. On the new. The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

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CANNES. HOTEL BRISTOL. Central situation. Sunny garden and terrace.

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MENTONE. GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE. Full South; family Hotel, next Casino; large gardens, tennis. Terms from 75frs.

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MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL BALMORAL. Best, central, sunny, quiet, high-class family Hotel. Pension from 50frs.—Ferreyrolles, Manager.

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NICE. GRAND HOTEL DU MONT BORON. Best panoramic view. Own garden. Restaurant. From 60frs. Inclusive.

NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

NICE.—HOTEL WESTMINSTER. Promenade des Anglais. Rooms at Frs.50, with pension from Frs.100.

ST. RAPHAEL. HOTEL BEAUSEJOUR. Full South. On Sea Front. All comforts. Moderate to 70 frs.

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BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL MIRAMARE. High-class family hotel. Splendid situation; every comfort. Terms from 45 lire, including all taxes and tips.

ITALIAN RIVIERA, SPOTORNO, PALACE HOTEL. 150 rooms, running water, garden, tennis, private bathing beach; winter terms 2 gns. week inclusive.

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MILANO.—Hotel PRINCIPE and SAVOIA. The newest leading Hotel. 250 rooms, 150 baths.) Management Cavalieri G. Barattin and Brothers.

ROME.—PALACE HOTEL, an Hotel de Luxe at reasonable rates. Frequented by the aristocracy and the most distinguished International society.

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ISLAND SUNSHINE
is the best, tempered with the gentle, warm sea-breezes.

MAJORCA, in the BALEARIC ISLANDS,
is the Island of Sunshine, and the
HOTEL FORMENTOR,
furnished with genuine old-world treasures and standing on the Northern Wooded Slopes of Cape Formentor, in its own private park of five thousand acres, with private golf course, tennis courts, unrivalled sailing and bathing all the year round, is the place to stay.

For tariff and full particulars apply the
SPANISH TRAVEL BUREAU,
173, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ERNEST PAGE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 all persons having CLAIMS against or to the ESTATE of ERNEST PAGE of 104 Kim Park Gardens Opines Middlesex a master of the Bench of the Inner Temple King's Counsel and late Recorder of the City of Carlisle deceased who died at 104 Kim Park Gardens aforesaid on the 24th October 1930 and whose Will with a Codicil was proved by Cecil Grantham Page Winifred Grantham Becher and Blanche Cecilia Page the Executors in the Principal Probate Registry on the 3rd December 1930 must send written particulars of their claims to us as Solicitors for the said Executors by the 28th February 1931 after which date the said Executors will convey or distribute the assets to or amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which they have then notice and will not be liable for the assets so conveyed or distributed to any person whose claim is not then notified.
Dated 16th December 1930.
JAMES & JAMES 23 Ely Place, London, E.C.1.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

ARTHUR EDWIN STRONG deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the above-named ARTHUR EDWIN STRONG late of The Green Man Public House, 287 Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green in the County of London, Licensed Victualler (who died on the 1st day of September 1930 and in respect of whose estate Letters of Administration with the Will and a Codicil annexed were granted by the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice on the 6th day of December 1930 to Emily Strong, widow of the said deceased) are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned within two months from the date hereof, after which time the said Emily Strong will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice; and the said Emily Strong will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose debts, claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 19th day of December 1930.
CLIFFORD-TURNER, HOPTON & LAWRENCE, Solicitors, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

EMMA KERRIDGE deceased: Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given:—
1. That all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the Estate of EMMA KERRIDGE late of The Mount, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, who died on the 7th day of September 1930, and whose Will with a Codicil thereto was proved by Ross Jane Holmes and Walter Thomas Broughall Woods of 22 Chancery Lane, London, Solicitor, the Executor named in the Codicil, on the 25th day of November 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the Solicitors of the said Executors, on or before the 28th day of February 1931.
2. That after that day the said Executors will proceed to convey and distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for any part thereof so conveyed or distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not have had notice.
Dated 17th December 1930.
SEAGROVE WOODS & MITCHELL 22, Chancery Lane, London, Solicitors for the said Rosa Jane Holmes and Walter Thomas Broughall Woods.

HARRY DOVASTON Deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5 Ch. 19). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of HARRY DOVASTON late of 5, Sherbrook Gardens, Winchmore Hill in the County of Middlesex formerly of Overstrand Mansions Marine Parade Leigh on Sea and Ingleby Road, Ilford in the County of Essex who died on the twenty-eighth day of October 1930 and whose Will and Codicil were proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the eleventh day of December 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited the Executor of the said Deceased amongst the South Western Bank Limited the executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department, Barclays Bank Limited, 37, King William Street, London, E.C.4. or to the undersigned on or before the twenty-seventh day of February 1931 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 19th day of December 1930.
DURRANT COOPER & HAMBLING, 70-71, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Executor.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) should be addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2." before the 2nd day of January, 1931.
FREEHOLD.
1. Land in Hurst-rd., Abbey Wood, Kent, by Ernest Paul Feakes and Robert Richard Richards, 136 Woolwich-rd., S.E.2.
2. Land forming part of Millbrook, Great West-rd., Heston and Isleworth, Middlesex, by Bartholomew Fabronius, 18 Queen's Gate Mews, W.C.
3. Land and buildings in Mereway-rd. and Gould-rd., Twickenham, Middlesex, by Philip Wilson Limited, 72/74 Rochester-pl., N.W.
4. 46 Norfolk-rd., Ponders End, Middlesex, by John Barlting, Sundridge, Stansted-rd., Hoddesdon, Herts.
5. Land in Cavendish-rd., Southend-on-Sea, by Arthur Dines, 273 Central-ave., Southend-on-Sea.
6. Townsgate Farm, Medstead, Hants, by William Thomas Sparshatt, 19 Springfield-rd., S.W.19.
7. Part of Stubbs Farm, Braintree, Essex, by Edith Jessie Oliver, 20 Church Lane, E.17.
8. 182 Hartfield-rd. and 169 Gladstone-rd., Wimbledon, Surrey, by George Washington Porter, 35 South Park-rd., S.W.19.
9. 55 to 58 (all) The Avenue, New Southgate, Middlesex, by Horace Algernon Rayman, 35 Tufnell Park-rd., N.7.
10. 22 Oulton-rd., Tottenham, Middlesex, by Alfred Davis, 42 Pilev-ave., Clacton, E.5.
11. Land in Cedars-ave. and Salcott-rd., New Malden, Surrey, by British Legal and Equitable Estates Limited, 12, Lord Cozens-ave.
12. 50, 56 and 58 Harcourt-rd. and 10, 16, 24 and 28 Clifton-rd., Alexandra Park, Wood Green, Middlesex, by John Matthews, 1 Kingsland High-st., E.8.
13. 12 Oxford-rd., Carshalton, and 1 Beatrice Edith Beverley Smith, 12 Oxford-rd., Carshalton.
14. 110 Drayton Bridge-rd., Hanwell, Middlesex, by Sydney Stuart Galsworthy, 13/16 Newman-st., W.1.
15. Land in Lynn, 58 Ewell-rd., Surbiton Hill, Surrey, by Tallis Augustus Avis, Avoca, Fleece-rd., Long Ditton, Surrey.
16. Land in Cannon Lane, Pinner, Middlesex, by General Housing Company Limited, 58 Birch-gro., W.3.
17. 4 Canberra Place, Londdon-rd., St. Albans, Herts, by The Trustees of the National Deposit Friendly Society, 37 Queen-st., Bloomsbury, W.C.1.
18. Land in Chalk Lane, West Horsley, Surrey, by Charles Lewis Rippengal, 20 Dorset-rd., Merton Park, Surrey.
19. Land in Hedgs Lane, Southgate, Middlesex, by William Drinkwater (Junior), 16 Green Moor Link, N.21.
20. 4 Churchfields-rd., Beckenham, Kent, by Harry Biggs, 4 Churchfields-rd., Beckenham.
21. 61 to 97 (odd), St. Leonard's-rd., 45 to 85 (odd) and 36 to 78 (even) Willis-st., 41 to 85 (odd) and 66 to 92 (even) Tetley-st., 177 to 215 (odd) Grundy-st., 38 to 56 (even) Ida-st., and sheds at rear of Grundy-st., and 213 Grundy-st., Poplar Borough, by Robert Edward Dorey, 62 Jewel-rd., E.17.
22. 5 to 11 (odd), 21 and 74 to 86 (even) Knapp-rd., 5, 7, 12, 14, 25 and 27 Chiltern-rd., 44a and 51 to 61 (odd) Swaton-rd., 70, 114 to 132 (even) 123, 125, 154, 156, 158, 162 and 164 Campbell-rd., 2, 4 and 19 Spanby-rd., 19, 21, 23, 47 to 57 (odd) and 120 Fairfoot-rd., Bow, London, by Florence Alice Maud Webb and William Grimonsmond, 155 Bow-rd., E.3.
23. Land in Wansand-rd., Bromley, Kent, by Cyril Edward Gould, 38 and 39 Parliament-st., S.W.1.
24. 1 Brook, 8 Deerings-rd., Reigate, Surrey, by Charles Batchelor, 22 Alfred-rd., Reigate.
25. Winchester House, 6 Carlisle Villas, Hastings, by The Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Hastings, Town Hall, Hastings.
J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

No. 00623 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of COOK SON & Co. (PARIS) Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division dated the 8th December 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £3,724,371 to £1,824,376 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the above Act, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 13th day of December 1930.
Dated this 17th day of December 1930.
LINKLATERS & PAINES 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.4. Solicitors to the above named Company.

IN the Estate of VINCENT EVERARD LOUIS VERLEY Deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the GRANT of PROBATE with the Will annexed of VINCENT EVERARD LOUIS VERLEY late of The Chalet Ford Hall in the Parish of Saint Catherine in the Island of Jamaica, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th day of November, 1930.
HYMAN ISAACS, LEWIS & MILLS, Solicitors for Erle Hyman Isaacs of 7/8 Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C., the lawful Attorney of Elias Ophelia Verley and of the said Vincent Louis Verley, the Executors of the above Deceased's Will.

I, ARTHUR NORMAN, as Solicitor for and on behalf of HARRY ANTHONY CHANDOS-POLE-GELL of Hurstwood, Brasted in the County of Kent, Honorary Brigadier-General (Retired), Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the County of Derby and Justice of the Peace for the County of Kent, C.B.E., hereby give notice that on the 24th day of November, 1930, the said HARRY ANTHONY CHANDOS-POLE-GELL ASSUMED the SURNAME of CHANDOS-POLE and determined from thenceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be called and known by the surname of Chandos-Pole only, in lieu of and by substitution for his present surname of Chandos-Pole-Gell, and that such intended change or assumption of name is formally declared and evidenced by a Deed Poll under his hand and seal dated the 24th day of November, 1930, and enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature on the 18th day of December 1930.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1930.
ARTHUR NORMAN, 11, Little College Street, Westminster. Solicitor for and on behalf of the said Harry Anthony Chandos-Pole.

I JOHN JOSEPH FRANCIS VRANYCZANY of "Fairhaven" King Henry's Road Lewes in the County of Sussex of no occupation a Naturalized British subject, heretofore called and known by the name of John Hafner hereby give notice that I have RENOUNCED and ABANDONED the NAME of JOHN HAFNER and that I have ASSUMED and intend henceforth on all occasions whatsoever and at all times to sign and use and to be called and known by the NAME of JOHN JOSEPH FRANCIS VRANYCZANY in lieu of and in substitution for my former name of John Hafner And I also hereby give notice that such change of name is formally declared and evidenced by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal dated the Third day of December One thousand nine hundred and thirty duly executed and attested, and that such Deed Poll was enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature on the 15th day of December One thousand nine hundred and thirty.
Dated this 16th day of December 1930.
JOHN JOSEPH FRANCIS VRANYCZANY formerly John Hafner.

MARY ELIZABETH SOUTHAM deceased. Pursuant to the Statute 15 Geo. V. C.19. All persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of MARY ELIZABETH SOUTHAM, late of The Cheadle Royal Mental Hospital, Cheadle, Cheshire, formerly of 21 Royal Parade, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Widow deceased (who died on the 20th July 1930, and whose Will and two Codicils thereto were proved in Manchester on the 6th December 1930 by William Hudson Fawsitt the Executor named in the Will and Frank Halsall the Executor named in the first Codicil) are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to us the undersigned on or before the 19th day of February 1931, after which date the Executors will distribute the Estate, having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated this 16th day of December 1930.
SALE & Co 29 Booth Street, Manchester. Solicitors for the said Executors.

PHILIP BRAMBLE ROBINS deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5 Ch. 19) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of PHILIP BRAMBLE ROBINS late of 215 Amesbury Avenue Streatham Hill in the County of Surrey who died on the thirtieth day of May One thousand nine hundred and thirty and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the sixteenth day of August One thousand nine hundred and thirty by Leslie Hawkins the Executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the twentieth day of February One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he then shall have had notice and will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 15th day of December 1930.
ELVY ROBB & Co. 19, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE GRANVILLE CECIL DOUGLAS GORDON deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of COLONEL GRANVILLE CECIL DOUGLAS GORDON formerly of 18 Lowndes Square in the County of London and Holbrook House Elstead near Godalming in the county of Surrey deceased, who died on the 3rd day of October 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 3rd day of December 1930, by Violet Lady Duff of Fulbrook House Elstead near Godalming aforesaid Widow and Henry Hoare of 37 Fleet Street in the City of London Banker the Executors named therein are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned the solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 20th day of February 1931, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 19th day of December, 1930.
FRESHFIELDS, LEESE & MUNNS, 21, Old Jewry, E.C.2, Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of ALFRED YOUNG & Co., Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 3rd November, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 2nd January, 1931, at Bankruptcy Buildings (Court No. 2), Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.
E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
17th December, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of ALPHA FILM CORPORATION, Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th May, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 30th December 1930, at Bankruptcy Buildings (Court No. 2), Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
17th December, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of EASYLOADER Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 1st December, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 1st January, 1931, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
17th December, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of and COUNTIES CARRIAGE COMPANY, Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th November, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 30th December, 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.
E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
17th December, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of MAISON ST. GEORGE Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 1st December, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 31st December, 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
17th December, 1930.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

NOTICE is hereby given that FRANCIS CAPPER BROOKE of Ford in the County of Suffolk, Esquire, who died on the 13th January, 1886, by his Will dated the 28th October 1885, made such DISPOSITIONS of his mansion house and estate known as Ufford Place and certain other property that, pending an event which may, but probably will not happen, the said properties now stand settled to the use of such person as his Trustees should, in manner by the said Will directed, ascertain and determine to have been at the time of the decease of the said Francis Capper Brooke the heir male of the body of Sir Thomas Brook and the heir male of such person should, after the expiration of the said period of twenty years, be absolutely void and of no effect and that the trust and provisions contained in the Will so taken effect from and after the decease and failure of the issue male of the heir male of the body of the said Sir Thomas Brook should be accelerated and take effect in the same manner as if there was no heir male of the body of the said Sir Thomas Brook nor any issue male of such heir male then living.
And whereas the last day upon which a claim can be made is the 25th January 1935 but the Will requires claimants to establish their title forthwith, and we, the claimants hereby request claimants to make their claims at an early date and to select the earliest opportunity of delivering a copy of the notice of claim signed as aforesaid to us at the address above and below mentioned in preference to affixing a copy thereof signed as aforesaid to the door of the principal entrance to the manorhouse at Ufford aforesaid. It is imperative for every claimant to insert a notice of his or her claim in the London Gazette" and we cannot consider any claim unless it is in the form and a copy of the notice so inserted and is signed as aforesaid.
(Signed) REGINALD EDEN DICKSON
JOSEPH HENRY LACHLAN WHITE (The present Trustees of the Will of the said Francis Capper Brooke deceased) of Messrs. Corbould Claughby & Co., 1 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

PURSUANT to The Trustee Act 1925 WILLIAM WALTER BARCLAY deceased. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased Company Secretary of 3 Leicester Street London and of "Orwell Cottage" Chiveden Mead, Maidenhead Court, Berks., should give notice thereof in writing to us the undersigned Agents for Messrs. Ferme Ferme & Williamson of Haddington, Scotland, Solicitors for Mrs. Christina Catherine Hood the Administratrix of the said William Walter Barclay within two months from the date of publication hereof after which time the Administratrix intends to distribute the estate of the said William Walter Barclay among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by us the undersigned.
GORDON GARDINER CARPENTER & Co., 7, Serjeant's Inn, Temple, E.C.4.

RE ISABELLA FRANCES NARRACOTT, M.B.E., deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the estate of ISABELLA FRANCES NARRACOTT, M.B.E., deceased formerly of 5 Queens Parade Finchley, London, and who died at Terrilet, Planches Montreux, Switzerland, and Spinster on the 15th day of October 1930 intestate and to whose estate Letters of Administration were on the 11th day of December 1930 granted to Phyllis Mary Brinton of Stanbridge House, Southwick, Sussex, out of the Principal Probate Registry, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Administratrix, on or before the 19th day of February 1931, after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Administratrix shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim we the undersigned shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 19th day of December 1930.
OSMAN WARD & SON 37, Church Road, Hove, Solicitors for the Administratrix.

RE ROSA HAWKINS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ROSA HAWKINS late of "Sunnyside" Nursery near Tunbridge Wells in the County of Kent Widow who died on the 28th day of September 1930 and whose Will was proved by The Public Trustee the Executor therein named in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 21st day of November 1930) are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of December 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims and demands of which he then has had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 16th day of December 1930.
HERBERT E. HILL, Liquidator.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED
Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

JEWELRY, &c., WANTED

JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD.—Trade with the original firm, est. 150 years. Maximum prices for artificial teeth, platinum, gold, silver, diamonds, &c. Call at once.—Call or post, Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W.

PIANOFORTES

STEINWAY DUO ART REPRODUCING PIANOS. A faithful renditions by masters, of your own pianola rendering, or your own hand-playing.—Write Duo-Art League or call at Steinway and Sons, 1 and 2, George-street, corner of Conduit-street, W.1.

THE MOST TREASURED GIFT.—A Grotrian-Steinweg or a Petrof Pianoforte. Unequalled for tone, touch, volume, beauty, durability. Demonstrations daily till 6.30 p.m.—Grotrian Hall, Wigmore-street (behind Selfridge's), W.1.

PRINTS AND PICTURES

ORIGINAL WATER-COLOUR. Hunting Scene by LIONEL EDWARDS; ideal present; only £4. £12 12s. —Horsley, Windyridge, Binley-road, Binley, Coventry.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road, W2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCLOTHING. FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate &c., Buyers attend free or cash by return. Ambs. 1358. Est. 1860.

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS furs, and household effects, hence top prices realized. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Johnson Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1799). Auction Rooms, 54/56, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily, prompt settlements.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ADVERTISER, just arrived in England, is anxious to PURCHASE a COUNTRY HOUSE of medium size in one of the Home Counties not more than 40 miles from London; prefers appreciative of the Southern Counties, but would go to Berks, Herts or Bucks; three-four reception rooms, eight-twelve bed rooms, and at least two bath rooms; garage for two cars and a cottage for gardener are required; well-matured gardens with tennis lawn and several enclosures of meadowland from 10 to 25 acres. A fixure round about £8,000 will be paid if no further expenditure is necessary. Has just missed a house in Sussex, and is anxious to secure another quickly.—Write Box J.1740, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED at Kingston, Wimbledon Common, or Hampstead Heath Districts, convenient HOUSE of CHARACTER; all modern comforts; three reception, five baths, eight-nine bed rooms; about two acres; must rent £250 per annum. Freehold up to £4,000, or particulars considered.—Write Box T.201, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, small old-fashioned COUNTRY FARMHOUSE or COTTAGE, with little land, not more than one hour and a half from London.—Write Box T.197, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

FAMILY HOTEL, fully licensed, in fine position, South Coast resort. About 100 rooms. All modern conveniences, including running water and cold water and telephone in bed rooms, central heating, &c. Sound old-established business, showing large profits. Audited accounts. Price for 99 years' lease, furniture and equipment, only £11,000. Freehold can be had.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

GUEST HOUSE (Freehold); £2,500; lovely country on Essex, Midlands; superior business; income-tax paid £525 profits.—Write Box R.24, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY and TEA ROOM BUSINESS, established 30 years; splendid superior suburban London position; lease at £125 per annum increasing £5 per annum. Price £1,500. WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

TWENTY LETTING ROOMS, owner's suite of two large rooms, two bath rooms, and three good rooms; house South Kensington; serving breakfast and a few dinners. Rent £170 per annum. Price £2,500 and balance on mortgage.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 3).

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on Front Page.

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

MUSIC and DANCING LICENCE.—Notice is given that I, CHARLES AUSTIN RUSH, a Director of Streatham Ice Rink, Limited, whose registered offices are at 509, Croydon-road, Beckenham, Kent, APPLIED on behalf of the Company to the London County Council MUSIC and DANCING to be carried on at STREATHAM ICE RINK, situated at 382-384, HIGH-ROAD, STREATHAM, S.W.16.
The application will not be considered until after the lapse of four weeks at least after the aforesaid date.
Any person desiring to oppose the application must give notice to the Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, and also to me, of his objection, days before the day appointed for the hearing of the application. The notice must set forth the grounds of opposition, and, if definite offences are alleged, the dates and particulars of such offences.

PORT of LONDON AUTHORITY.
BYE-LAWS AMENDING THE PORT OF LONDON FISHERY BYE-LAWS, 1914.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 452 (3) of the Port of London (Consolidation) Act, 1920, that the PORT of LONDON AUTHORITY have SU

Law Report, Dec. 18

SUMMARY OF CASES

The speech for the defendants was continued in the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the Banco do Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese bank notes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

A Divisional Court—Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Swift, and Mr. Justice Charles—dismissed the appeal by case stated of the secretary and the steward of the Frinton Golf Club, who had been convicted before Essex Justices of supplying intoxicating liquor to members on the premises of the golf club contrary to section 4 (*a*) of the Licensing Act, 1921. The liquor was supplied on Sunday, August 3, 1930, at 5 p.m., which was during the hours fixed by the club rules, these hours being from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m., 2 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., and 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.—five hours in all. The Court held that section 2 permitted only two periods of sale, one between 12 noon and 3 p.m., and the other between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m., for two hours during the former, and three hours during the latter, period, and that the sale of intoxicating liquor at any hour not within those periods was an infringement of the Act. (BROWN AND BRETT v. JOYCE.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

THE ROYAL ARMS: UNAUTHORIZED USE ALLEGED

ROYAL WARRANT HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION v. SLOAN, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

This was a motion by the Royal Warrant Holders' Association against Sloan, Limited, of Bold-street, Liverpool, to restrain them from using in connexion with their trade or business the Royal Arms, or Arms so closely resembling them as to be calculated to deceive or to lead to the belief that the defendants were duly authorized to use the Royal Arms.

Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., and Mr. F. E. Bray appeared on the motion; Mr. Belsham for the defendants.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP said that the defendants were carrying on business as furriers and ladies' outfitters, and the plaintiffs sought an injunction against them in the terms of the notice of motion.

In cases of this kind the Royal Warrant Holders' Association were authorized by the Lord Chamberlain to bring proceedings. The association only heard of the present case in November, and wrote asking whether the defendant company were authorized to use the Royal Arms. In reply, the defendants' manager stated that if the plaintiffs would inform him how the matter came to the notice of their committee he would deal with the remainder of their letter. The plaintiffs then wrote that they never divulged the source of their information, and the defendants replied: "It is the policy of this company never in any circumstances to deal with sneaking and underhand complaints without thrashing the whole thing out in the open."

Mr. BELSHAM suggested that the motion should stand over until the second motion day of next sittings, as the sole director of the company was abroad, and was returning on Saturday. The Royal Arms had been on the premises for eight years, and were cut in the stone.

He was willing to give an undertaking over the second motion day of next sittings that the Royal Arms on the premises should be covered up. There could be no meeting of the company until Mr. Sloan's return.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE said that on the undertaking suggested he would allow the motion to stand over till the first motion day of next sittings. The undertaking to cover up the Royal Arms in the meantime must be carried out immediately.

Solicitors.—Mr. E. D. Tillett; Messrs. J. J. Edwards and Co., for Mr. Edward Lloyd, Liverpool.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

WIFE'S PETITION DISMISSED: RETIRED JUDGE'S JUDGMENT

HALLAM, C. D. v. HALLAM, S. (GOULD INTERVENING)

(MR. JUSTICE HILL'S JUDGMENT)

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale) read the judgment in this suit of Sir Maurice Hill, who reserved judgment on July 29 last.

Sir Maurice Hill retired from the Bench in October.

In her petition, Mrs. Catherine Dora Hallam, *née* Meire, of Verne House, Brundall, Norfolk, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Sydney Hallam, a bank cashier, of the Paddock, Romford, Essex, on the ground of his adultery with Frances Amy Gould, a maid-servant, at the Paddock in October and November, 1927.

By their answers the respondent and Miss Gould, who intervened, denied the charges, and the intervener said that she was *virgo intacta*.

The marriage took place on December 27, 1916. There are two children of the marriage, a daughter, aged 10, and a son, aged seven, years.

Mr. Noel Middleton and Mr. H. R. Barker appeared for the petitioner; Sir R. Mitchell Banks, K.C., and Mr. W. N. Stable for the intervener; and Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Clifford Mortimer for the respondent.

The PRESIDENT said that he had ascertained from Sir Maurice Hill what the position was, and if he was ready to deliver his judgment. In the circumstances it seemed the best course, that the parties might not wait indefinitely, that he (the President) should read the judgment, and if that was the wish of the parties he would do so.

Counsel agreed.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE HILL, in his judgment, said that the petitioner charged her husband with adultery with a young girl in the service of the parties. The evidence in support of the charge was mainly that of the petitioner herself and of her sister, who, without the knowledge of the husband or the maid servant, was secreted in the house for some days. The petitioner and her sister told a story, with great particularity, which, if accepted, would prove adultery not only on one occasion, but often repeated. The husband and the maid-servant denied altogether the story told by the petitioner and her sister.

The servant was turned out of the house by the petitioner and went home to her mother. Very soon afterwards she was examined by two doctors and was found to be a virgin.

That did not absolutely dispose of the case, but it threw the greatest doubt on the story as told by the petitioner and her sister. He (Mr. Justice Hill) could not escape from that position of doubt. The petition, therefore, failed and must be dismissed. The intervener would be dismissed from the suit, with costs against the petitioner.

Other questions of costs were adjourned to next sittings.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Godfrey and Robertson; Messrs. Howard A. Laurance and Co.; Messrs. Hunt and Hunt.

DECREE NISI AGAINST A PEER'S SON

VESTEY, H. D. v. VESTEY, L.

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

In this undefended petition the Hon. Hilda Dorothy Vestey, *née* Thompson, of Oakover House, Sydenham-hill, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with the Hon. Leonard Vestey, on the ground of his adultery with Agnes Maude Tugwell.

The marriage took place on August 21, 1919, at St. Stephen's Church, South Dulwich. There are two children of the marriage, daughters aged 10 and seven years.

It was alleged that the respondent had lived with the woman cited since 1928 at various addresses.

Mr. Elliot Gorst appeared for the petitioner.

His LORDSHIP pronounced a decree *nisi*, with custody of the children, and costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lewis and Lewis.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday, December 19), price 1s., are:—Civilian War Claimants Association, Limited v. The King (War damage); Harrods, Limited v. Lemon (Principal and agent); Simons v. Associated Furnishers, Limited (Landlord and tenant); Prafulla Ranjan Das v. Patna High Court Judges (Judge's resumption of practice); Bentall, Horsley and Baldry v. Vicary (Rights of sole agents).

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

SUNDAY DRINKING HOURS IN CLUBS

BROWN AND BRETT v. JOYCE

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE AVORY, MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, and MR. JUSTICE CHARLES)

The COURT dismissed this appeal by case stated from a decision of Essex Justices which raised a question of importance to all clubs.

An information was preferred by Superintendent Thomas Augustus Joyce (the respondent) under the Licensing Act, 1921, against the appellants, Mr. John Murray Brown and Mr. Edward Charles Brett, secretary and steward respectively of the Frinton Golf Club, alleging that on Sunday, August 3, 1930, they unlawfully, except during the hours during which intoxicating liquor might be sold or supplied on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, in any licensed premises or club, for consumption either on or off the premises, supplied to certain persons in the Frinton Golf Club, being a registered club, certain intoxicating liquor—namely, ale and beer, contrary to section 4 (*a*) of the Licensing Act, 1921.

The justices convicted the appellants and fined them £1 each.

The Frinton Golf Club was a members' club, duly registered under the Licensing Act. The permitted hours for the supply of intoxicating liquor in the club on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday were fixed by a rule of the committee of the club at five hours:—from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m., from 2 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., and from 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. That rule had been duly registered by the clerk to the justices and was in force on the date of the supply charged in the information. The supply charged was to members on the club premises at 5 p.m. on Sunday, August 3, 1930.

The appellants contended that, the supply and consumption having taken place at an hour within those fixed as permitted hours by the committee no offence within the Licensing Acts was committed.

The respondent contended that the hours purporting to be fixed by the committee were not such as it was competent for the committee to fix by law, inasmuch as the second permitted period on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday should be not more than three hours, to be between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.; and that a supply at 5 p.m. could not be authorized by the committee of the club, and constituted an offence under section 4 (*a*) of the Licensing Act, 1921.

The justices' attention was called to Watson and Another v. Culley (42 *The Times* L.R., 529; [1926] 2 K.B., 270), Rex v. Vasey and Lally (22 *The Times* L.R., 1; [1905] 2 K.B., 748).

The justices were of opinion that the second period of permitted hours on Sundays could not be fixed for a club to begin earlier than 6 p.m., and convicted the appellants as stated above.

THE RELEVANT SECTIONS

By section 2 of the Licensing Act, 1921:—

(1) The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, in any licensed premises or club, for consumption either on or off the premises, shall be as follows, that is to say, five hours, of which not more than two shall be between twelve (noon) and three in the afternoon, and not more than three between six and ten in the evening:

(2) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the permitted hours on Sundays shall be such as may be fixed . . in the case of a club in accordance with the rules of the club.

By section 4:—

Subject to the provisions of this part of this Act, no person shall, except during the permitted hours (*a*) either by himself, or by any servant or agent, sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises.

Mr. T. Hynes appeared for the appellants; Mr. F. D. Levy for the respondent.

MR. HYNES said that section 2 must be construed in its natural and ordinary meaning, in accordance with the well-known dictum of Lord Wensleydale in Gray v. Pearson (6 H.L.C., 106). The section imposed a prohibition on selling for more than five hours in all. Subject to certain limits for the beginning and end of the hours of sale in section 1 of the Act, those five hours might, in his submission, be at any time, provided (1) that not more than two of them fell between 12 noon and 3 p.m.; (2) that not more than three fell between 6 and 10 p.m. In fact, of the hours fixed by the committee of the Frinton Golf Club only 1½ fell between 6 and 10 p.m. The section did not prohibit any hours between 3 and 6 p.m. It said, in effect:—"If you open at all between 6 and 10 p.m., you must not open for more than three hours between those times." If Parliament intended the hours to be "between 6 and 10 p.m., and not otherwise," it could easily have said so, but the Court ought not to read those words into a penal section.

If the justices were right, a golfer, who at this time of year must finish his round at 4 o'clock or soon after, would have to wait about till 6 to get a drink.

MR. LEVY.—Why should he not go home?

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT.—Or satisfy himself with ginger ale?

MR. LEVY said that he would have expected Mr. Hynes to join with him in congratulating the draftsman on a very clearly drawn section. It was a wholly permissive section, giving an option to sell liquor between certain named hours, and the power of club committees to fix hours was "subject to the foregoing provisions."

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT.—Must not the Legislature be taken to have given the committee power to fix limits convenient to their members? It could not have been thinking of clubs such as golf clubs, which close by 7 p.m. at latest, if three hours have to be between 6 and 10 p.m.

MR. LEVY.—Parliament, no doubt, was not thinking of golf clubs specially. A club might say, "We will not sell at all in the evening."

MR. HYNES, in reply, said that as regarded clubs this was not a permissive but a prohibitive section. It was long recognized under the old law that the members of a members' club could consume their own liquor at any time of the day or night. The section took away that right to the extent that sales were to be for not more than five hours in all, of which not more than three were to be between 6 and 10 p.m. They were not bound to take three hours, or any time.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE AVORY, in giving judgment, said that in his opinion on the true construction of the Act the justices were right. A strong, one might almost say a fervent, appeal had been made to the Court in the interests of persons who played golf. It was suggested that it was essential for their health or well-being when they came in from a round of golf about 4.30 or 5 p.m. that they should be able to get a supply of intoxicating liquor. He could not allow himself to be influenced by any such considerations in construing an Act of Parliament.

He thought that there were two periods in which sale was permitted, one between 12 and 3 and the other between 6 and 10, and that the sale or supply of liquor at any hour not within those periods was an infringement of the Act.

It was suggested that the section left a discretion in the committee or the licensing justices to alter those periods, and that so long as they did not exceed two hours in the first period and three in the second they might fix what hours they liked. The result of that would be to allow the licensing justices or the committee of a club to fix 10 or 11 a.m. as the opening hours in the morning and to begin the afternoon period immediately after 3 p.m.

The whole discretion of the licensing justices and committee was governed by the words "subject to the foregoing provisions," and in his opinion the justices were right and the appeal should be dismissed.

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT agreed. No doubt in fixing the hours they did the committee did what was considered to be most convenient to the members of the club, and if the members of golf clubs were to have five hours in which to obtain liquor it must be apparent that their convenience could in no way be met by hours between 6 and 10 p.m., because golf ceased with daylight and most golf clubs closed soon after.

But it was clear that the Legislature did not intend to give, and had not given, power to the licensing justices or to the committee of a club to divide the permitted hours in the way they were divided by this committee.

It might be that the Legislature had overlooked the position of clubs which were closed in the evening, or that it was not aware that such clubs existed. They did exist, but there was the Act of Parliament, and they must accept it. It was going to affect a large number of people whom it was difficult to suppose that the Legislature meant to affect in this way, but the Court could not take that into account, and he agreed that the justices were right.

MR. JUSTICE CHARLES agreed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Sharpe, Pritchard and Co., for Mr. John H. Goold, Chelmsford; Messrs. Regge and Ackroyd.

"DISCHARGED WITH IGNOMINY"

At Aldershot yesterday the sentence of a District Court-Martial was promulgated on Company Quartermaster Sergeant William Henry Flynn, 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment, who was charged with fraud in connexion with pay accounts. The Court found him *Guilty* and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks, to undergo 84 days' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be discharged from the Army with ignominy.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK

BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that in 1922 they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese bank notes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they should not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in 1925 printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] bank notes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco da Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Banco de Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and to honour all which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENDANTS

Mr. BIRKETT, continuing his address on behalf of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, submitted that the only method by which the plaintiffs could seek to make the defendants liable would be because of their contractual duty.

It was sought to say that there was an implied term that the defendants would not print notes except on the express authority of the plaintiffs and would not deliver them unless expressly authorized. He submitted that there could be no terms implied in the contract except terms which were necessary to give ordinary business efficiency to it. When the contract was looked at the real test was that in all these things the defendants must have acted reasonably—with reasonable precautions.

At the invitation of his LORDSHIP Mr. BEVAN explained that his point with regard to the allegation of conversion was that the defendants had converted the plaintiffs' dies and/or plates, and in all cases there was a conversion of the notes. The mere wrongful user of the plaintiffs' property constituted conversion in law. The damages that flowed were the loss occasioned to the Bank of Portugal by the wrongful conversion of their property, and the loss was the face value of the notes that were delivered.

Mr. BIRKETT, continuing, submitted that in no event would Messrs. Waterlow and Sons be liable on the facts of this case for conversion, either statutory or at all, and the only measure of damages would be the value of the thing converted—the plates. The Copyright Act, 1911, was only concerned with artistic work which had been published. It did not include a bank-note.

Counsel next reviewed the evidence to show that there was nothing in the action of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons which would render them liable to the Bank of Portugal in damages on the contract. The first question was whether there was any negligence in the defendants before January 6, 1925, the date of the first contract with Marang. The proper test to apply was to look at the steps taken in the light of the knowledge then existing. When Marang came, was it to be supposed that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons would have looked at the matter for one moment if there had been any reasonable doubt or suspicion? On December 4, 1924, when Marang came, there was not a single thing in the procedure adopted by Marang that could cause perturbation. On that date Marang, who was vouched for in the highest possible way—by the Dutch firm of Enschede and by the Portuguese Minister at The Hague—asked that the whole matter should be kept secret.

MR. ROMER'S LETTERS

As regarded the allegation that the defendants should have been put on inquiry by the letters from Mr. Romer, their representative in Lisbon, all that Sir William Waterlow said was: "Do nothing, say nothing, wait the visit of Bandeira." Mr. Romer's letters were those of a man writing with imperfect knowledge of the circumstances. They had been treated by the Bank of Portugal as though Mr. Romer had full knowledge when writing. He had not. That vitiated the whole use of the Romer correspondence.

This was not a case where Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were rather careless about getting the bank's authority. They said: "One thing is imperative; before we use these plates we must get the bank's authority." From the earliest moment that was their paramount consideration. If that was admitted, as it must be, it would be extremely difficult for the Bank of Portugal to say that there was some reason why Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should be careless thereafter.

Mr. Birkett next dealt with Marang's second visit to the defendants on December 17, 1924. He was then asked to leave the contracts and he did so willingly. That was a very strong point. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons then sought the protection of a notary, who said: "You may take it that these signatures are duly authenticated by a notary and legalized by the consul. I certify you are right." Just consider the overwhelming effect of that on anybody's mind.

It was essential to the success of the fraud that the matters should be kept within the hands and grasp of the conspirators or their agents. It was said that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, by having no independent and direct communication with the governor and the Bank of Portugal, had innocently placed a letter in the hands of the conspirators by handing it to Marang, who, they now knew, was an agent, innocent or otherwise, of the conspirators. It was said that if Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had not done that, the fraud could never have been carried out. Again, it was said that it was the defendants' lack of care that was going to make them liable in the action. Could it really be supposed that that was a negligent or careless thing to do in the light of the knowledge which they then had? And that they were to treat every man who came into their office to do business as a crook of the first order? The suggestion was too absurd, and he denied that in the circumstances the defendants had been guilty of any lack of care.

With regard to the letter received by the defendants through Marang and alleged to have been signed by the Governor of the Bank of Portugal, the fact that they received it and believed it to be a genuine letter put an end to any question that there was negligence of any kind.

An ordinary business man exercising reasonable care could never have foreseen in 1924 so big a fraud. No one, except, perhaps, a highly scientific mechanized robot, could have believed it.

He was not in a position to say anything about what happened in Portugal with regard to Sir William Waterlow's letter of January 7, 1925, to the Governor of the bank.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—You do not suggest that the Governor ever received it?—No. I cannot do that. The good faith and the honour of the Governor are not in question at all.

Dealing with the letter on the footing that it was not received Mr. BIRKETT said that nothing could destroy the value of the fact that it was written.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—I fully accept that.

On that point, said Mr. BIRKETT, he submitted that there had been no lack of care. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons could not be expected to know that they were right in the heart of one of the most unbelievable frauds that had ever taken place.

Mr. Birkett then dealt with the question of duplication of the notes.

On the whole of the matters on the question of the contract, he submitted that the Bank of Portugal had not discharged the onus of proof which lay on them.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES

Turning to the question of damages, if they should arise, he would deal first with his submission that, as against Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, any loss which the plaintiffs had suffered was solely caused by their own voluntary act in withdrawing all the 500 escudos Vasco da Gama notes from circulation. It was now quite plain that the notes were, in fact, distinguishable. He agreed that the Bank of Portugal did not know that at the time, but his comment was that they never really inquired about it. He would submit that on the law the Bank of Portugal were not liable to pay on false notes, and that by taking reasonable steps they could have saved all the money by paying the good notes and refusing the bad.

The real basis of the action was, the Bank of Portugal said, that they *had* to withdraw the issue from circulation and that that was why they claimed the money from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. All the evidence the Bank of Portugal had when they decided to withdraw the issue was four duplicate notes. He submitted that to take the step they did on such information was a matter for which they could not come to an English Court and claim damages.

His second point on the question of damage was that, on the evidence of the Bank of Portugal, no damage had been proved. The only claim was for the face value of the notes at the prevailing rate of exchange at the appropriate date.

Mr. Birkett summarized the legal evidence as follows:—(*a*) There was no legal liability on the Bank of Portugal to pay in metallic currency; (*b*) there was no legal liability to exchange one note for another. Therefore, on December 7, 1925, there was no liability at all on the bank to exchange or pay 500 escudos Vasco da Gama notes. So long as the moratorium of 1891 continued, the exchange of one piece of paper for another made no effect at all on the position of the bank until some future contingent event—namely, until the régime of convertibility returned. In a claim for damages, damage must be proved, and he submitted that none had been suffered by the plaintiffs at the date of the writ. The most the plaintiffs had proved was that there might be a contingent, hypothetical loss which might or might not accrue. There were no assets behind the notes which the Bank of Portugal had put out. The loss was all on paper and in paper.

With regard to contributory negligence Messrs. Waterlow and Sons said that the Bank of Portugal failed to take any, or any proper or reasonable, steps to check the number of 500 escudos notes from time to time in circulation.

Mr. Birkett had not concluded his argument when the hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks, and Colclough.

A COMPANY PROMOTER'S AFFAIRS

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

An application was made yesterday to MR. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON at the Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge on behalf of HARRY AUGUSTUS HUNTLEY, described as a company promoter, of 23, Abchurch-lane, E.C. The order of adjudication was made on March 11, 1930.

Mr. WHEELER, Official Receiver, reported that the provable debts amounted to £84,068. The assets, valued by the bankrupt at £7,273, would eventually realize £2,215, and a dividend of 2d. or 3d. in the pound was likely to be paid. The bankrupt began business in 1920 as a chartered secretary, and he housed public companies in his offices. Later he became a company promoter, and in January, 1927, formed Eastern Securities, Limited, to acquire his business. He acted as director of that company until he resigned that and all his other directorships when these bankruptcy proceedings were instituted last February.

Since 1922 he had been concerned in the promotion of various companies mainly connected with the tin-mining industry, to which companies he sold options on concessions obtained by him, and of which he was director or shareholder. The companies with which he was financially connected—including those into which he put money for shares as an investment—numbered 45, of which 21 were connected with tin mining.

The bankrupt attributed his insolvency to the failure of Abchurch Lane Finance Company, Limited; to general depreciation of investments caused by fall in the price of tin; and to general stagnation in the share market.

The Official Receiver opposed the application on statutory grounds, including rash and hazardous speculations, and Mr. ROWLAND EVANS SMITH (the trustee) further alleged that the bankrupt had contracted debts amounting to about £33,000 provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting them reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay them.

Mr. TINDALE DAVIES appeared for the bankrupt and challenged the findings of the Official Receiver; also the allegations of the trustee.

His HONOUR ruled out the allegations of rash and hazardous speculations and of contracting debts without having reasonable expectation of paying them. The discharge was suspended for 18 months.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

INVALID'S DEATH AFTER ALLEGED ASSAULT

A manslaughter charge arising out of the death of a woman who was alleged to have died partly as the result of a blow in the face, as she was lying ill in bed, was heard at Huddersfield yesterday. The accused was Mrs. MARY ANN HUDSON, of New North-road, Crimble, Golcar, and the woman whose death she was alleged to have caused was Mrs. Ellen Simpson.

Mr. C. P. Brutton, solicitor, who prosecuted, said that the Simpsons and the Hudsons lived next door to each other, and the husbands worked together and were quite friendly. In July last, in consequence of a complaint that Mrs. Hudson had been missing things from her home and that furniture had been damaged, the police watched the Hudsons's house. So far as they could ascertain, however, the suspicion alleged against Mrs. Simpson was absolutely unfounded. At 10.15 on Sunday morning, November 30, Mrs. Hudson went to the Simpsons's house and forced her way in. Mrs. Simpson was in bed at the time, and it was common knowledge that she had been confined to bed, on and off, for two years. Mrs. Hudson said to Mr. Simpson, "I have heard that the tales I have put about concerning your wife are lies, and I have already seen the police about it." Mrs. Hudson continued to shout and said, "Let me get at the ——." She went up to the bed and struck Mrs. Simpson one blow near the jaw. It was not suggested that the blow actually caused the death, but the excitement and the blow together accelerated it.

Two doctors who made a *post-mortem* examination, stated that they found there was very advanced degeneration of the arteries and the heart was much enlarged and in a bad state. Heart failure was the cause of Mrs. Simpson's death. Her death might have been accelerated by excitement, such as might follow a light blow, but they found no evidence of any such blow.

Walter Simpson, the husband of the dead woman, said that Mrs. Hudson entered his house "in a fighting attitude," and after she had struck his wife he forcibly ejected her. He summoned a doctor, but his wife became unconscious and died almost immediately.

Mr. A. E. T. Hinchcliffe, solicitor for the defence, submitted that in view of the very slender evidence of any blow having been struck, and of the medical testimony, it was extremely improbable that any jury would convict.

Mrs. Hudson was committed for trial at the Assizes. Bail was allowed.

STATE OF THE ROADS

FALLEN TREES AND MOTORING

The Automobile Association point out that during and immediately after rough weather many roads are apt to be temporarily obstructed by fallen trees, &c., and their patrols will advise whether any part of a route being traversed is affected. The association also state that sugar-beet carting is being undertaken in various districts in the Eastern Area, and care is necessary, especially after dark, as there is a danger of fallen beets on the road.

£2,277 DAMAGES

After hearing legal argument on the findings of a special jury, MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE yesterday gave judgment for Mr. Savile Packshaw, an engineer, of Balaclava-road, Surbiton, for £2,277 damages, with costs, in an action which he brought against Hydraulomat, Limited, suppliers of hydro-pneumatic plant, of Victoria Station House, S.W., in respect of personal injuries which he suffered when attending an experimental model of some pumping apparatus at Dorking in May of last year, as a result of which he partially lost the use of his left hand. The defendants denied liability.

Three men were remanded at Slough yesterday on a charge of burglariously breaking and entering Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, once the home of the poet Gray and now a country club.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE AT NOTTINGHAM

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

The magisterial hearing of the conspiracy and theft charges against an official of the Nottingham Corporation Gas Department and eight local tradesmen, which has lasted nine days, closed yesterday.

The defendants are Leonard William Ball, 42, Gas Department official; Walter Ball, 56, general merchant's manager; Henry Rowland Deeley, 55, merchant; Harry Wright Gardiner, 53, ironmonger; John Ernest Allen, 47, builder; Frank Mullis, 68, tallow chandler; Henry Flint Scotton, 47, timber merchant; Percy Sisson, 30, master plumber; and Alfred Sisson, 44, master plumber.

The prosecution alleges that Leonard Ball, who is an order clerk in the Corporation Gas Department, initialled for payment invoices for vast quantities of goods from the other defendants, and that such goods were never delivered.

Mr. C. J. Pain, an accountant, who on Wednesday stated that the total amount of these invoices was £62,482 8s. 7d., of which Gardiner was alleged to have had more than half, continued his evidence yesterday. Quoting from a summary of building construction and repairs executed by Allen, the witness said there were a number of items for work done for which no charge was made by Allen to the persons concerned and for which there were no ledger entries or debits. There was one item which read: "Mr. Mason, of Dagmar-grove, £56 14s. 2d.," another: "R. Wilkinson, junior, of Tavistock-drive, £27 5s. 7d.," and ditto, No. 14, Ebury-road, £118 3s. 4d., Bullivant, of Melton-road, £29 12s. 4d., Brewin, of 48, Second-avenue, £28 3s. 11d., and J. Wilkinson, of 8, Ebury-road, £52 2s. 3d. Some of these persons, the witness said, were known to him as officials of the Gas Department. Mr. Mason was the accountant, Mr. J. Wilkinson the manager, and Mr. R. Wilkinson assistant manager.

Mr. A. M. Lyons (representing Leonard Ball) submitted to the witness sheets of figures from the sales invoice book of the defendant Deeley, and said: "Is there this item in the handwriting of the person who has obviously written other items, 'Substituted goods, Mason, £1 7s. 6d.'?"

The witness.—Yes.

Mr. Lyons.—Do you know whether this refers to whisky which was sent to the home of Mr. Mason, the gas accountant?

The witness.—Well, Mr. Lyons, possibly I have one advantage over you in that I write shorthand. There is a shorthand character in pencil on the left-hand side of that item, and it conveys to me the "whisky."

Mr. Lyons.—I also suggest that as part of the departmental ramp there is £120 odd for goods supplied to Mr. Bullivant, a member of the Gas Department, for personal domestic luxuries, paid for by the Corporation. Can you tell me about it?

The witness.—Certain payments are shown to the gentleman named. The first amount is £30 4s.

At the close of the evidence the court adjourned for three hours while the Magistrates considered their decision. On returning they committed all the defendants to the Assizes on charges of conspiracy and larceny.

All the accused pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved their defence. They were allowed bail. The police asked that Leonard Ball's personal bail should be increased to £5,000 as he had "a great deal of property in his own name." The Bench, however, fixed it at £1,000 and one surety in £1,000. Gardiner's personal bail was also raised to £1,000.

INSURANCE IN BUSINESS

SURVEY IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

An interesting series of articles on Insurance in Industry is appearing in *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*. The object is to review the numerous kinds of risks incurred in different industries, and the means of covering them by insurance. In this week's article the writer draws attention to the facilities for effecting policies on the lives of members of firms as a means of providing for withdrawal of capital on the death of a partner, and for the purpose of providing against the death of managing directors and others whose names are identified by the public with particular enterprises, or specially skilled employees.

Our New York Correspondent sends a message on unemployment in America, indicating its increasing seriousness, and the measures which are being advocated to combat it. There are some interesting references to the steel industry's bold effort to create activity by advancing prices. The *Supplement* also contains a special section devoted to the British commercial motor industry.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

The Estate Market

£5,347,300 SALES

LONDON FREEHOLDS

Sales amounting to £5,347,300 have been effected by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square) this year. The figures were given, without comment by the firm, at the head of their page in *The Times* yesterday.

Sales announced to-day by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley include the freehold of Nos. 67, 69, and 71, Oxford-street, subject to a lease, for 51 years unexpired; and, with Mr. Harry Sharman, the long leasehold interest in No. 332, Oxford-street, at the corner of Vere-street. Messrs. St. Quintin, Son and Stanley (Clement's-lane) acted for the vendors.

Nos. 24-26, and 28, Charing Cross-road, freeholds, have been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, who have also sold the leasehold, No. 99, Eaton-place, Belgravia; and, by auction in Manchester, theatres in Lancaster and Whitehaven, and a "picture-house" at West Hartlepool.

Messrs. Harrods, Limited (Brompton-road), who have just sold over two square miles of South Devon land and nearly five square miles in Sussex, announce additional transactions. Lynton, a house at Sevenoaks, built 25 years ago, and ever since the subject of a wise expenditure that has made it practically as modern as a house built this year, has been sold by the firm, with the two or three acres of grounds. Little Park Hill, a freehold of almost four acres at Bletchingley; Dorking residential property of seven acres, called Brympton; and a Northwood house and four acres, have changed hands. Messrs. Harrods have also sold Paulerspury House, a hunting-box near Towcester; and, with Messrs. Lofts and Warner (Mount-street), the Georgian freehold in Quendon, known as Rickling House, and 24 acres, on the Herts border of Essex, five miles from Bishop's Stortford. In the last quarter of the year Messrs. Harrods, Limited, have had a turnover for country residential and landed property alone of well above £250,000, according to a detailed list of sales which they have issued. Most of the sales have followed, within a week or two, auctions of the respective properties at the Brompton-road mart.

Sir George Meyrick sold the freeholds in Westover-road, Bournemouth, through Messrs. Fox and Sons, who state that since 1921 nearly half a million sterling has been spent in redeveloping the area. Houses in the Italian style built about 80 years ago have been replaced by a good type of English design. Seven shop sites in Westover-road will be offered next February by Messrs. Fox and Sons.

SALES BY AUCTION

CHAS. OSENTON and Co.

DORKING.—Sandyridge, freehold .. £1,600

H. E. FOSTER and CRANFIELD

Annuity £313 and reversion (life 74) to £14,536 7,400

Reversion (lives 81 and 59) to a fully-paid policy for £3,334 425

Policy for £1,500 (life 38) 445

One-sixth of a mortgage of £6,300 at 5 per cent. 860

Reversion (life 70) to one-fifth of £500 .. 150

STOCKER and ROBERTS

LEE.—2 and 3, Manor Park-parade, freehold .. 1,500

WARMANS

DRAYTON PARK.—46 and 48, Elfort-road .. 540

AUCTION SUMMARY

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.

SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
W. E. Hurcomb	Calder House, Piccadilly, W. (10.30)	Rare Silver, Jewels, &c.
Protheroe & Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (12.0)	Bulbs
Tooth and Tooth	187-9, Oxford-street, W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Debenham, Storr & Sons	26, King-st., Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Christie, Manson & Woods	8, King-st., St.James's, S.W. (1.0)	Objects of Art and Vertu
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-st., W. (1.0)	Antique and Decorative Furniture
Phillips, Son and Neale	72, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Antique Furniture, Silver, Porcelain, &c.
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	Persian Rugs & Carpets
Puttick & Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Engravings, Etchings, and Prints
W. and F. C. Bonham and Sons	14, New Burlington-street, W. (2.0)	Choice Wines
Harmer Rooke and Co.	188, Strand, London, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps

The New Riley "9"

"PLUS" FEATURES

Wider, more durable and lighter Coach-work—improved Radiator with stainless steel shell—larger petrol tank

Sporting News

RACING

WINDSOR MEETING ABANDONED

HURST PARK PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Racing was not possible yesterday at Windsor owing to a fog, and the second and concluding day of the meeting had therefore to be abandoned. If the weather permits there will be racing at Hurst Park this afternoon. It would have been possible to have raced over that course yesterday. I give below a short analysis of this afternoon's programme :—

1.0.—AMATEURS' STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Castletown won at Lingfield, and although he would probably do better over a longer distance he is not without a chance in this company over two miles. Ibstock is another who appears to be fairly handicapped, while, even with a penalty of 7lb., Paulinus should do well over this course and distance. Cornafulla, Middle Ages, and Her Last are others with chances. Much will depend on the riding here. Perhaps the best selection is PAULINUS, who won at Lingfield.

1.30.—LALEHAM SELLING STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—The form here is so moderate that it is almost impossible to make a reasonable selection. Perhaps PENDARVES'S SELECTED will win.

2.0.—PALACE SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Playtoi was heavily backed when failing at Lingfield, falling at the first hurdles. If he had a favourite's chance then he has a good chance of winning this afternoon. Pendarves's selected should run well, as, if he were started, would Anton, who, it is said, landed a successful gamble when he won at Nottingham with considerable ease. Monarchy ran quite well at Gatwick in the race won by Dreamship, and on that form is not without a chance. Sandley seems rather kindly handicapped. He showed himself a year ago to be a good young hurdle plater. SANDLEY seems to me the best selection.

2.30.—OSTERLEY HURDLE (2m.).—Clear Cash and Peertoi have both shown themselves in the past to be very useful hurdle handicappers. Residue only got up in the last stride to win at Lingfield when starting at odds on, and on that form, with a 10lb. penalty, will not win this afternoon. Michaelmas Day is another recent winner with a big penalty which should prevent him from winning. Sandro has a nice chance on his second to Prospice at Kempton Park and on that form again should finish in front of The Wolf and Invermark. Parson's Well is much improved, but even then he seems to me to have been given just too much weight here. Ennis Bridge is just better handicapped than Kinnaird on their Newbury form and also on that running, at the altered weights, should finish in front of Residue. Further, this sharp course should suit him well. Through Prospice, Sandro and Kinnaird seem very accurately handicapped. On Birmingham form Go Easy is better handicapped than Clear Cash. Several French horses have been entered here, but I know nothing about their chances. The betting on the race will no doubt indicate whether they are fancied. If any one of them is backed it would not be wise to ignore the lead. Burgee has not run yet this season, but he was such an improved horse on the Flat last summer that the handicapper handicapping him on last winter's form, may well have taken a chance with him. Apart from the French horses and Burgee, none of whom I can handicap properly, I consider that the best handicapped horse in the race is ENNIS BRIDGE, and accordingly I make him my selection.

3.0.—MOLESEY STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—This course and this distance should suit Kingsford admirably and, in spite of his big weight, he might well run away with the race. Ardaile and General Advance have run well before over this course, while the race which Easy Virtue had at Kempton Park may have done him good, for the season is yet young and some horses are only now getting fit. Pishogue and Red Abbot have chances, while Non Plus was well backed at Lingfield in the race won by Paulinus. Easy Virtue was third at Kempton Park, giving Mountain Slip, who was not placed, 4lb., and now Mountain Slip has to give him 2lb., which seems rather kind handicapping so far as EASY VIRTUE is concerned. If he is started he would be my selection. In his absence the winner may be GENERAL ADVANCE.

3.30.—SURREY HURDLE (1¼m.).—The penalized horses here seem to have too much to do and the winner should come from among the maidens, of whom the best on form seem to be Irish Peach, who should again finish in front of Irish Monarch on their Sandown Park form; Mutual Benefit, Woodbourne, Annaly, who was second to Denison at Newbury; and Adlon, who ran so well at Lingfield last week when just beaten by Lesteford. Of this small collection I like best the chance of IRISH PEACH, who should be suited by this rather sharp course. In his absence I would select ANNALY, who may, however, do better when the distance of the race is two miles.

HURST PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The **AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 110 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

	Yrs st lb
DESERT CHIEF (Major C. K. Davy) ..... Davy	a 12 12
CASTLETOWN (7lb. ex.) (Mr. Eric Platt) ..... Poole	a 12 10
IBSTOCK (Mr. Goode) ..... Gosden	a 12 1
IBU WONDER (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	a 12 1
ANNANDALE (Lady Glenapp) ..... Barrett	a 11 11
COOLCOMMON (Major Evans) ..... J. Hall	a 11 11
DOLDRUMS (Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon) ..... Woodland	a 11 10
GLEN ANDRED (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..... Savill	a 11 8
AFRIKANDER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. A. Dorn) ..... C. Langlands	6 11 7
§CHEVALIER III. (Major R. L. McCreery) ..... J. Anthony	a 11 6
aBERTIE BROOKS (Lord Willoughby de Eresby) ..... W. Payne	a 11 3
DUKSHAUGHLIN (Miss D. Paget) ..... Law	5 11 2
EASTWARD BOUND (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..... Gosden	6 11 2
PAULINUS (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. Beary) ..... Beary	a 11 0
aAVION (Mr. A. V. Phillips) ..... Powell	a 10 11
HER LAST (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	6 10 10
CORNAFULLA (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a 10 10
FIDDLE PIN (Mr. R. C. Cotterell) ..... H. A. Brown	a 10 7
MIDDLE AGES (Mrs. N. Cole) ..... Woodland	a 10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

IBSTOCK, Owner; DOLDRUMS, Owner; CHEVALIER III., Owner; BERTIE BROOKS, —; PAULINUS, Mr. L. Whitfield; AVION, Mr. R. Bennett.

1.30.—The **LALEHAM SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

	Yrs st lb
aASHLIGHT (Mr. D. Ronan) ..... In Ireland	a 12 7
PINE YARN (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..... Pendarves	a 12 6
THE SHERIFF (Mr. Goode) ..... Gosden	a 12 4
GRAND CANAL (Mr. C. Winn) ..... F. Hartigan	a 12 3
QUITE ALONE (Mr. R. F. Gond) ..... J. Nightingall	a 12 1
ALAN MALONE (Mr. Cash) ..... Private	6 12 0
CAT BURGLAR (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a 11 12
SPANISH GRANDEE (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a 11 9
BRAEMER (Miss A. S. Evans) ..... Rayson	a 11 4
WATERSHOOT (Mr. R. How) ..... Private	a 11 2
IRINA (Mr. A. Heathorn) ..... P. Woodland	a 11 2
RARE SORT (Captain R. C. G. Vivian) ..... Vivian	a 11 0
RATHONY (Major H. E. Lyons) ..... Private	a 10 13
THE JOKE (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a 10 10
BOTANIST (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a 10 10
FLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a 10 6
aESPRIATE (Mr. J. Scott) ..... J. Scott	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

THE SHERIFF, Owner; GRAND CANAL, M. Keogh; CAT BURGLAR, G. Hardy; IRINA, W. Speck; BOTANIST, J. Dillon; EMPHATIC, S. Dixon; ASHLIGHT, —.

2.0.—The **PALACE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
BRIAR PATH (Mr. F. Hills) ..... G. Bennett	5 12 7
RELIEF (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	5 12 4
PLAYTOI (Mr. F. Thrale) ..... Thrale	5 12 2
PINE BLUFF (Mr. G. Abbott) ..... Larkin	a 12 1
SPRIGHT LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock) ..... Pendarves	a 12 1
EPILOGUE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	5 12 0
PLANAPHONE (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... Larkin	4 12 0
TESTED (Mrs. T. Walton) ..... Killalee	6 12 0
LETCOMBE LASSIE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6 11 13
LLANDREAMER (Mr. R. Leach) ..... Fitton	a 11 13
ANTON (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. C. Pearson) ..... C. Piggott	4 11 12
aREPAID (Mrs. K. Miners) ..... Hobbs	a 11 11
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... J. Chapman	5 11 10
aTAMPION (Mr. Gerald Wellesley) ..... H. A. Brown	5 11 10
aNANAK (Mr. A. Savile) ..... Hedges	a 11 10
DUTCH GOLD (Mr. W. Maiden) ..... J. Reardon	4 11 7
aELIZABETH ANN (Mr. J. Simpson, jun.) ..... Balding	6 11 6
SANDLEY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	4 11 3
aTRANSMIT (Mr. W. E. Robinson) ..... Robinson	5 10 11
LADY BICKLEY (Mr. W. C. Edwards) ..... Private	6 10 10
SNARE BIRD (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Pendarves	a 10 9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PLAYTOI, A. Escott; PINE BLUFF, A. Piper; EPILOGUE, W. Redmond; PLANAPHONE, T. Griffiths; TESTED, H. Graves; LLANDREAMER, L. Butchers; REPAID, A. Smyth; TAMPION, P. Kelly; DUTCH GOLD, D. Reardon; ELIZABETH ANN, Owner; SANDLEY OF LETCOMBE LASSIE, G. Hardy; CHANAK, —; TRANSMIT, —.

2.30.—The **OSTERLEY HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 300 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aCLEAR CASH (Sir J. Grey) ..... O. Anthony	5 12 7
aPEERTOI (Mr. D. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5 12 7
ROMANCERO (Comte M. de Rivaud) ..... In France	a 12 5
SANS PEUR VII. (Comte M. de Rivaud) ..... In France	a 12 5
RESIDUE (10lb. ex.) (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	6 12 4
aBLANCONA (Mr. S. Sanford) ..... T. E. Leader	a 12 0
aSANDRO (Mrs. J. de Sellincourt) ..... J. Anthony	5 11 11
KINNAIRD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a 11 11
GO EASY (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	4 11 10
PIANOLA (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	4 11 10
PARSON'S WELL (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	6 11 10
MARSHAL FRENCH (Comte M. de Rivaud) ..... In France	6 11 10
BURGEE (Lord Glanely) ..... J. Anthony	4 11 9
MICHAELMAS DAY (10lb. ex.) (Mr. C. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	5 11 8
ENNIS BRIDGE (Major A. Bonsor) ..... F. Hartigan	4 11 7
CASTLEDERG (Mrs. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	a 11 5
THE WOLF (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	a 11 2
ARDGEVE (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... F. Morgan	4 11 0
INVERMARK (Mr. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall	a 10 13
THE BROWN TALISMAN (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	6 10 12
POLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Killalee	a 10 10
SIR CRISPEN (Mr. G. H. Bostwick) ..... J. Anthony	4 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CLEAR CASH, G. Pellerin; PEERTOI, S. Ingham; BLANCONA, T. Leader; SANDRO, R. Everett; KINNAIRD, W. Stott; GO EASY, R. Lyall; PARSON'S WELL, A. Escott; BURGEE, D. Morgan; ENNIS BRIDGE, M. Keogh; CASTLEDERG, Mr. Thackray; THE WOLF, W. Hollick; ARDGEVE, T. F. Morgan; INVERMARK, W. Speck; THE BROWN TALISMAN, T. Isaacs; POLISH PATRIOT, H. Graves.

3.0.—The **MOLESEY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 300 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

	Yrs st lb
KINGSFORD (7lb. ex.) (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a 12 13
ALTYCOCLE (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. E. Leader	a 12 7
SLATER (Mr. G. H. Whitney) ..... Anthony	a 12 7
ARDAILE (Mr. G. H. Rigby) ..... Gore	a 11 10
§GENERAL ADVANCE (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... Rimell	a 11 9
MOUNTAIN SLIP (Mr. F. C. Parker) ..... Kelly	6 11 9
EASY VIRTUE (Mr. W. P. Tyser) ..... H. A. Brown	a 11 7
PISHOGUE (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	6 11 7
TOOTENHILL (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	a 11 4
OBSERVATORY (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Whitaker	5 10 12
FREE STATE (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..... Mains	a 10 9
RED ABBOT (Mrs. E. Coote) ..... A. Law	6 10 5
DOUBTFUL LADY (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a 10 0
NON PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... A. Law	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RATHCOOLE, T. Leader; ARDAILE, W. O'Grady; GENERAL ADVANCE, W. Stott; MOUNTAIN SLIP, F. Brookes; TOOTENHILL, C. Wenham; FREE STATE, J. Harney; RED ABBOT, K. Rumble; PISHOGUE, M. Keogh.

3.30.—The **SURREY HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half

	St lb
ROXDEAU (Mr. E. N. Lyons) ..... Thrale	11 10
aSTEP FORWARD (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Tabor	11 5
FIDELIO (Mr. G. Bates) ..... E. Harper	10 12
ROSSLEAP (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	10 12
aFACILE PRINCEPS (Mr. M. E. FitzGerald) ..... J. Anthony	10 12
ESPIONAGE (Miss I. F. Ford) ..... Spooner	10 12
MUTUAL BENEFIT (Mr. R. L. Glaespool) ..... T. E. Leader	10 12
aIRISH PEACH (Mr. F. Hartigan) ..... F. Hartigan	10 12
RAVENGLASS (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... Rimell	10 12
WOODBOURNE (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) ..... F. Leader	10 12
WALTER RALEIGH (Mr. W. Joyner) ..... J. Scott	10 12
KING COBRA (Mr. G. F. Leader) ..... F. Leader	10 12
COLLODIAN (Mr. H. Martin) ..... J. Nightingall	10 12
IRISH MONARCH (Mr. W. Nightingall) ..... W. Nightingall	10 12
FURLOUGH (Miss D. Paget) ..... A. Law	10 12
CABARAS (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	10 12
ANAGANCE (Mr. G. Roddick) ..... Thrale	10 12
ANNALY (Lord Rosebery) ..... Duller	10 12
MISTLESS (Mr. J. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	10 12
TEES HEAD (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	10 12
LYNTON (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	10 12
ICY LASS (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	10 12
BLUE LINE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	10 12
ADLON (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	10 12
NORMAN ABBOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Butchers	10 12
OBSERVER (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	10 12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

STEP FORWARD, J. Ermer; FIDELIO, E. Foster; FACILE PRINCEPS, R. Everett; IRISH PEACH, T. Cullinan or M. Keogh; WOODBOURNE or KING COBRA, M. Pringle or Edgley; IRISH MONARCH, G. Pellerin; ANNALY, W. Speck; TEES HEAD, —; ADLON or LYNTON, W. Stott; OBSERVER, S. Ingham.

PLAYER'S

NAVY MIXTURE or NAVY CUT TOBACCO

After a spell of work, smokers turn with relief to a pipe of PLAYER'S

1/0½ PER OUNCE

N.C.T. 1A

HUNTING

THE VAGARIES OF SCENT

The vagaries of scent are never ending. November was surely in many places almost the worst scenting month on record, bad scenting days following one another in melancholy succession. In the circumstances all preconceived axioms and so-called established rules have gone to pieces. Perhaps the idea that the advent of a frost ensures good scent is the best founded of all. But blue haze, dewdrops on the hedges, and so on, are little less than old wives' tales.

A low glass is said to be a fatal condition, but in one Hunt the only decent day's sport in November was seen when the glass stood at 28.30, which is about as low as it ever is in these latitudes. A few days later the barometer was decidedly high and the atmosphere clear, and scent was bad to non-existent. It is time some sporting meteorological authority framed a more reliable code of rules, as the existing ones sadly need amendment.

YESTERDAY'S RUNS

THE BADSWORTH met at the kennels yesterday and killed a fox in the Badsworth Hall grounds. Hounds did little with an outlier found between Rockingham Gorse and Moorhouse. A fox from Hagg Wood was marked to ground at Ackworth Moor Top. Another from Roebuck Spinney attempted to scale the park wall, doubled back, and was killed. The pack found in Menagerie Wood and hunted for 45 minutes in the park, and were stopped at dark.

THE BEAUFORT met at Bushton yesterday. Hounds found in Cleeve Wood, ran towards Little Park, back past Cleeve Hangings, and into the Vale to Cleeve. Swinging right-handed past Upper Ham, hounds ran by Cotmarsh and Bishop Fowley over the canal and railway to Brynards Hill to a drain at Noremarsh after a first-rate hunt of an hour and 45 minutes. Bolting on himself, the fox recrossed the railway and continued parallel to the canal to Vastern, where scent failed.

THE BERKELEY had a busy day yesterday. After meeting at Earthcote Green they found in the Itchington Moors and killed quickly. Then, finding again in a kale field, they ran hard across the Itchington Moors, crossed the Ladden brook and the racecourse, and bowled their fox over at Rangeworthy Court. It was a fast 30 minutes. A fox from Rangeworthy was well hunted over the Thornbury railway and across the Tytherington Flats, where the bitch pack knocked him over on Mr. Hardwick's lawn at Tytherington. Another fox from Milbury Heath was hunted to Whitfield and Tortworth.

THE BICESTER met at Grandborough yesterday and first drew for an outlier without success. Finding in Runtz Wood, hounds ran slowly past Mr. Hughes's house and the Grandborough road to Winslow Road station, to ground their fox. He was quickly bolted and killed. A good woodland hunt followed from Finemore Hill before hounds were stopped near Charndon Wood.

THE BLACKMORE VALE met at Marsh Court. From Buckshaw hounds ran by Densham to Fernydown, over Smoky Hole, and past Marsh Court to Caundle Wood. The fox, being marked to ground near Woodrow, was bolted and ran through Holts and Ashcombe by Wenlock to Snags Arbour, where he was left. From Broke hounds ran by Willow Tree, Bishops Down, Fontleroy, and Alweston to Snags Arbour and Sherborne Park. Leaving the park hounds ran well by Green Lanes back to the park, where they were stopped.

THE BLANKNEY met at Rowston, and found in Markham Plantation. Hounds ran across the Digby road, turned through Bloxholme Rookery and Thorns into Bloxholme Wood, and out through the Belt and Ashby Sandpits to Cocked Hat. The fox came back to Crow Bottom, and was lost after 70 minutes with a four-mile point. They found again in Gorse Hill, ran towards Wellingore, turned along Navenby Heath-lane, crossed High Dyke to Wellingore Top, came down to Wellingore Gorse, and doubled back to the railway. The fox was lost after 75 minutes with a four-mile point which ended the day.

THE BROCKLESBY, after meeting at Binbrook Hall yesterday, found no less than two and a half brace of foxes in Mr. Sleight's Gorse, and although hounds provided two slow hunts from there in the morning they did nothing of note till scent improved in the afternoon. Then, going away on an outlier from Swinhope, they skirted Clickem Inn and ran nearly to Ravendale before turning through Beesby Wood and across Cadeby Park to Mr. Sleight's Gorse, finally losing in Wold Newton Valley after an enjoyable 60 minutes.

THE NORTH COTSWOLD had some good sport after meeting at Broad Campden yesterday. Hounds killed a fox in Northwick and then found in West Gorse. After a check at the end of Norcombe Bottom they settled down and ran well through Blockley Warren and Bourton Wood. From there they ran a very fast ring to Brown's Gorse and Kennel Hill to the Warren Farm, where sheep foiled the line and hounds could do no more good. Another fox from West Gorse gave a hunt by Hadley to Court Piece Farm, where he was lost, and another from Weston Park was hunted to the Lynches.

THE CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM met at Maudlin Barn yesterday and had good sport. A fox was found and soon killed at Sobers Bottom and another from the same place gave a good run of about 35 minutes to Pepperscoomb on to Court Plantation, Wiston Hanger, and Chanctonbury Ring, across to Stonedean and No Man's Land, to ground near Maudlin Furze. He was had out and killed. Another found at Applesham was hunted to Coomb and lost at the railway between Bramber and Beeding.

THE SOUTH DEVON.—After meeting at Spitchwick Lower Lodge yesterday hounds were hunting continuously in the woodlands from 12.25 to 3.55. Finding a previously undisturbed litter in Town Wood, hounds gave them a rare dusting and crossed with them to Avilchurch and Lizwell Wood, where eventually they were stopped. Scent was good throughout the day.

THE FERNIE had a good day from Illston yesterday. Finding at Shangton Holt the bitch pack ran well to Illston and, leaving Tamborough on the right, they passed Gaulby to Forselis Spinney. Then they swung left-handed, with Norton Gorse on the right, straight to Illston Grange, where the fox took refuge in a stick heap. Being bolted he ran back over the Norton and Frisby parishes to beat hounds in Gaulby, after one and a half hours. Finding at Tamborough the pack again ran well to Frisby and Norton to Illston Grange, and killed their fox on the road. After drawing New Inn blank hounds went home.

THE HOLDERNESS met at Roos yesterday and Captain Bethell hunted the pack. They found in Owstwick Whin and ran towards Fitling, but, doubling back past Owstwick Whin, ran by Danthorpe Hall nearly to Burton Pidsea, and coming back lost the fox short of Fitling after a hunt of 40 minutes. With a fox from Tansterne Whin hounds ran well to the Flinton road and on slowly for Fitling, went through Bale Wood back to Tansterne Whin, when they were stopped in darkness after a good hour's hunt.

THE MEYNELL, after meeting at Lees Green yesterday, found an outlier near Pildooks and ran in a right-handed ring by Sandpits, Radbourne Hall, and Silverhills to Brickyard Covert, then over a twisty line to Blackwood and on over the railway to lose short of Four Acres. Finding again in Radbourne Rough hounds ran by Sandpits to Duckpits. Then crossing the railway and the Etwall-Derby road they pointed for Burnaston Gorse. Turning left-handed below Burnaston Village with the asylum on the right they pointed for Bunkers Hill before running into Mickleover Village to lose the fox after a good 40 minutes' hunt.

THE OAKLEY met at Cranfield yesterday and were trotted back to Wootton. Finding at once hounds ran through Sir Phillip Payne's spinney and marked to ground at Roxhill. Finding again in Wootton Wood hounds hunted a fox leaving Bourne End Farm on the right and turned left-handed by Pinchout. They were run out of scent near Ashbrook. Later on another fox was run through Asty Wood, leaving Hangers on the right and turning left-handed over the main road up to Bury End.

THE RUFFORD met at Buck Gales yesterday. Hounds found in Claypits and ran, with Light Team Farm on the right and Budby Castle on the left, through Norton Grove and the pleasure grounds. They bore across the deer park and ran back to Claypits. The fox crossed the Ollerton road to Avenue Plant, and, coming back through Stile Hollow and Ollerton Squares, was killed in the deer park after a nice run of 40 minutes. A fox hallood near by was hunted over the deer park to Stile Hollow, but was lost.

THE SINNINGTON met at Salton yesterday, and, after drawing two coverts

(Continued in next column)

blank, had a stale line from Skelton Whin and hunted by Little Barugh, and, bending left, headed over Alma farm, almost reaching Kirby Misperton. Turning right-handed they lost the fox close to Habton Whin after a hunt of 40 minutes. Hounds found at Halston Whin and ran well for a few fields, but, checking, never recovered the line again. This ended the day.

THE V.W.H. (CRICKLADE) met yesterday at Minety Station. Finding a leash of foxes in Thwaites Wood, the selected one gave hounds a good hunt of 60 minutes through Ravensroost and the top end of Somerford Common, over Braydon Manor and Common Farm, to run hounds out of scent by Pavenhill. An afternoon fox from Buryhill Gorse gave another sharp gallop over a good line of country, hounds being stopped at dusk by Leigh Old Church.

THE WARWICKSHIRE met at Chesterton Millpool yesterday and ran to Chesterton Wood. They crossed Chesterton Field Farm over the point-to-point course to Whitnash Bushes and lost. Church Coppice and Itchington Holt were blank, but hounds found a good fox in Bawcutt's and ran at a very fast pace over the railway and Marlborough Farm, by Old Leys, straight to Edgehills, where they marked to ground after a four-mile point in the 20 minutes. Scent was very good in the afternoon.

HOCKEY

OXFORD OCCASIONALS WIN

A splendid game was played at Beckenham yesterday when the Oxford University Occasionals and Cambridge University Wanderers met in their annual game, the Occasionals just winning by two goals to one. Both sides were very strongly represented, each fielding six international players, and the only change was that of D. K. Daniels at inside-right for the Occasionals in place of J. S. M. Paul. On the run of the game the Occasionals certainly deserved to win, for the side showed more dash in the forward line, even if they were not quite so clever in their stick work as those of the Wanderers.

The honours of the game certainly went to the defences, and two players stood out especially in R. Scott Freeman, the Occasionals' back, and R. Y. Fison at centre-half-back, for the Wanderers. Freeman's performance was the more marked, as his partner was at times uncertain, but Freeman covered his mistakes well, and continually saved his side. The half-backs all played well against the strong Wanderers' forwards, J. K. Waydelin being the best. As a pair B. G. Lampard Vachell and G. F. Green worked very well together at back for the Wanderers, and S. A. Block is just as good at half-back as he is at back. R. Y. Fison at centre half-back was brilliant, and had it not been for him the Occasionals would have won by a bigger margin.

Both sides had scoring chances, but the soft ground was not in their favour, and with both goalkeepers showing up well there was no score before half-time. The Occasionals were the first to score in the second half after about five minutes' play, good work on the left wing resulting in Milford working in to beat Dodson with a good shot. Shortly afterwards a strong attack by the Wanderers enabled Mansergh to equalize, and the play then became very exciting, with the Occasionals always looking a little more dangerous. Shortly before the end a fine combined run by the Occasionals' forwards resulted in Daniels giving them the lead with a very fast drive from the edge of the circle, and in spite of great efforts the Wanderers were unable to draw level again.

The teams were :—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY OCCASIONALS.—*J. F. Wollenden (Magdalen), goal; G. S. Gee (Brasenose) and *R. Scott Freeman (Merton), backs; J. K. Waydelin (Hertford), *G. W. Theophilus (University), and H. P. Hanham (Magdalen), half-backs; J. H. R. Lynam (Hertford), *D. K. Daniels (St. Edmund Hall), J. Masterman (Christ Church), *D. S. Milford (New College), and *C. B. Fairbanks (Keble), forwards.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY WANDERERS.—*F. G. E. Dodson (Emmanuel), goal; †B. G. Lampard Vachell and *G. F. Green (Emmanuel), backs; *S. A. Block (Pembroke), *R. Y. Fison (Clare), and *T. S. Rowan (Queens'), half-backs; *A. G. Hardie (Trinity), R. Perfect (Emmanuel), *†T. W. Mansergh (Pembroke), *†A. E. Rocyn Jones (Downing), and *†K. W. Y. Fison (Clare), forwards.

*Old Blues; †International players.

DRAWN GAME AT ST. ALBANS

A last-minute goal enabled Hertfordshire to draw with Essex at Clarence Park, St. Albans, yesterday, each side having scored two goals. Essex played with only 10 men in the first half, and Hertfordshire had slightly the better of the play, but the Essex backs, H. Reed and H. Clements, defended stoutly. After 20 minutes S. R. Woods broke away on the left wing and scored for Hertfordshire. In the second half Essex scored after 10 minutes' play, G. W. Rowell hitting through with a hard shot. They now had a full side and got more of the play. V. C. Britton scored from a pass from R. C. Franklin on the right wing and that gave them the lead. Hertfordshire, however, saved the game in the last minute when, in a tussle for the ball in the goalmouth, F. Wilson got the ball over the line.

The teams were :—

ESSEX.—P. A. Newman (Old Felstedians), goal; H. Reed (Guildhall) and H. Clements (Guildhall), backs; R. Currie (Chelmsford), V. C. Britton (Chelmsford), and B. C. Franklin (Old Felstedians), half-backs; R. Franklin (Chelmsford), J. E. Allanson (Guildhall), L. H. Shelley (Old Loughtonians), G. W. Rowell (Chelmsford), and B. A. Wigzell (Guildhall), forwards.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—H. Mayes (West Herts), goal; M. W. Wilcox (St. Albans) and H. J. Jewell (Barnet), backs; G. T. M. Mitchell (St. Albans), G. W. Dixon (St. Albans), and A. D. McNair (Barnet), half-backs; F. Wilson (West Herts), J. Worthington (Barnet), J. N. E. Ashton (St. Albans), H. N. Moore (Radlett), and S. R. Woods (West Herts), forwards.

SQUASH RACKETS

INTER-SERVICES TOURNAMENT

The Inter-Services Squash Rackets Tournament was begun at the Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, yesterday, when the Army, last year's winners, beat the Royal Navy by five matches to none. Each match was won in three games. The results were :—

Lieutenant C. P. Hamilton, R.A., beat Commander P. F. Glover (9—7, 9—1, 9—5).

Lieutenant G. C. Gibson, R.E., beat Lieutenant J. H. Lincoln (9—1, 10—8, 9—0).

Lieutenant W. M. S. Lillie, R.E., beat Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Hill (9—6, 9—3, 9—3).

Captain J. B. Hyde-Smith, R.A., beat Captain P. Macnamara (9—7, 9—4, 9—5).

Captain J. N. Chesey, K.R.R.C., beat Lieutenant-Commander H. F. H. Layman (9—6, 9—2, 9—1).

The Army will play the Royal Air Force to-day.

OLD CLIFTONIANS WIN

The Old Cliftonians beat the Junior Carlton Club in Pall Mall at squash rackets by 4—1.

The results were :—

Colonel A. H. C. Kearsey (O.C.) beat F. J. Parsons (6—9, 9—0, 9—1, 9—1); G. G. Aslett (O.C.) beat C. E. W. Macintosh (9—4, 6—9, 10—9, 4—9, 10—9); A. W. L. Franklin (O.C.) beat O. C. Batcock (10—9, 9—4, 6—9, 6—4); Dr. A. M. Simpson (O.C.) lost to D. G. M. Middleton (9—5, 9—5, 0—9, 1—9, 0—9); T. D. Morison (O.C.) beat I. A. Bowater (9—2, 9—6, 9—4).

GOLF

GUILDFORD ALLIANCE MEETING

The Guildford and District Alliance held a meeting at Bramley yesterday. H. A. Sales, who is employed in his father's shop at Sunningdale, tied with G. Faulkner, the local professional, in the medal round in the morning, each having a net score of 74. Sales, after missing a putt of 5ft. on the 13th green and leaving the ball 2in. from the hole, made a careless stroke with his putter and missed again.

The best returns in the morning were :—

H. A. Sales (assistant, Sunningdale), 74—scratch = 74; G. Faulkner (Bramley), 72+2=74; H. B. Rhodes (assistant, Wentworth), 76—scratch = 76; Mr. W. E. Butler (Bramley), 80—1=79; Mr. F. H. Tate (Hindhead), 83—4=79; A. J. Stempt (assistant, Sunningdale), 80—scratch = 80; W. M. Watt (R.A.C.), 78+2=80; A. McDonald (assistant, Camberley Heath), 82—scratch = 82; A. J. Howlett (West Surrey), 80+2=82; Captain R. Johnson (Sunningdale), 85—3=82; C. F. White (Burhill), 81+2=83; Mr. W. H. Berningham (West Byfleet), 83—scratch = 83; Captain H. S. Lewis-Barclay (Aldershot Command), 88—2=84; V. S. Robertson (West Hill), 82+2=84; H. Rule (assistant, Guildford), 84—scratch = 84.

J. Field, the Worplesdon assistant, had torn his card up in the morning, but in the Foursome tournament against Bogey in the afternoon, with Captain H. S. Lewis-Barclay as partner, had the best return of 1 up.

The leading returns in the Foursomes were :—

Captain H. S. Lewis-Barclay (2) (Aldershot Command) and J. Field (assistant, Worplesdon) (+1), 1 up; Mr. R. V. K. Finlay (St. George's Hill) (scratch) and G. M. Turner (Guildford) (+2), 3 down; Mr. S. A. Harding (Leatherhead) (2) and A. Perry (Leatherhead) (+2), 3 down; Mr. R. P. Needham (Wentworth) (6) and H. B. Rhodes (Wentworth) (scratch), 4 down; Captain N. Zambra (West Surrey) (4) and F. Wallis (assistant, St. George's Hill) (scratch), 4 down.

FIVES

The Jesters (P. A. Malt, J. S. Moll, J. F. Burnet, J. G. Richards) beat the Old Bedfordians (J. Armitage, G. M. Moll, V. A. Smith, K. L. Gammell) at Rugby fives at Bedford by 107 points to 77.

CRICKET

TEST MATCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The interesting feature about the South African Test matches, the first of which starts at Johannesburg on December 24, is that the English eleven must be regarded as more representative of the full cricketing strength of this country than any team which has ever been sent out to South Africa. The progress of the rubber may well be followed in this country with all the interest which attaches to Test matches in Australia, for the struggle is between South Africa's best side and the best English side.

Statistics show that since 1888, when the first English team went out, 33 11-a-side matches have been played in South Africa between the tourists and the Dominion. Of these England has won 19 and lost 10, while four have been drawn. It would be misleading to call all these engagements Test matches, for the English elevens have varied much from time to time in strength. The earliest sides, such as those taken out at the end of last century by Walter Read or Lord Hawke, included some good amateur batsmen and one or two first-rate professional bowlers, like Briggs and Lohmann. For nearly 20 years teams of this calibre proved equal to the task of beating South Africa, and it came as rather a shock when in the winter of 1904-5 an Engiish X1., captained by P. F. Warner and considered to be quite up to the necessary standard, was beaten in four out of five matches. This result completely altered the position, for it showed that South African cricket had advanced to an equality with that of England or Australia, and South African Test matches proper may be said to date from that period. When they came over here in 1907, the English Test match elevens, which were captained by R. E. Foster, were chosen with the utmost care, and, though England manag

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THEORY AND PRACTICE

THE THEORY OF MODERN RUGBY FOOTBALL. By I. M. B. STUART. London: Macmillan and Co. 6s.

Most of those who write about modern Rugby football—at least, those who are moderns themselves—generally are under the impression that the game they are describing is something far superior, far faster, more skilful, and more technical and highly developed than that which was played by previous generations. The writer of this book is no exception. His memory does not go back even to the days just preceding the War, and he deals wholly with the game as he has known it within the last 10 years. When he refers to earlier days he speaks in a vague and depreciatory manner. He says:—

> The days are gone when a forward needed only weight and strength to become a great player.
> Gone also are the days when his duty began and ended in the scrummage.
> Once upon a time the scrummage was little more than a heaving mass of forwards relying almost entirely upon brute force.
> Once it was very rare for a forward to get the ball into his own hands.
> At one time a man was regarded as a "funk" if he did not allow himself to be tackled when he had the ball; he was supposed to make every possible yard he could, then "die" with it, so to speak.

All this is merely a travesty of the game as it used to be played. It is unfortunate that the writer did not seek the counsel of some of those who knew and played the game 30 and 40 years ago, for he might have learned from them that there is nothing in the game to-day which was not known and practised then except two things—the first, the placing of the players, one and all, in certain fixed positions; and the second, the theory that the ball should be heeled as quickly as possible from the scrummage and passed out to the player on the wing.

Thirty years ago each player in a side was a footballer thoroughly grounded in every aspect of the game. To-day each is a so-called specialist; he can fill only one place, even in the scrummage and the line-out. Fortunately the writer does not advocate this specialization in games at schools except in the very highest. Now Rugby football is a game in which so many varied situations arise that the value of a player to his side lies in his adaptability and his willingness and readiness to face any contingency rather than his ability to fill one particular place, and that only. The complete footballer will kick well with either foot, and therefore be able to take his place on either wing. It has always been known that it is better to have short men in the front row of the scrummage, for they can get under their opponents and shove them back, and that it is better to have the leader and some fast men in the back row, for they can get away quickly to help their backs in offence or defence. The theory that some men can hook or get the ball in the scrummage better than others is a very dangerous one for a team to rest much faith in, for it must tend to make the others in the scrummage forget that the one way to get the ball—and why will writers always say "get possession" when they mean simply "get the ball"?—is to get the shove. No hooker can do anything at all unless he has a solid scrummage behind him. The modern theory of hooking and back-row play all tends to make players forget that the first and, indeed, the only purpose of a forward when the scrummage begins is to get the ball, and that can only be done when all work together. All the trouble that is now being experienced in getting the ball into the scrummage—and it never existed to the same extent in old days—is due to the belief that the ball is to be got by some trick on the part of a hooker or the men beside him, and not by honest shoving.

The other theory of modern play is to heel the ball quickly from the scrummage and get it out to the wing. Anyone who has watched the game regularly in recent times must have noticed how often that is done, and the only result is the loss of ground and a new scrummage five or 10 yards farther back, to which the forwards have to run across the field. The truth is that there is no single theory of attack such as this is claimed to be. In old days the game was much more varied and much richer in enterprise than it is to-day. Players did not act according to certain fixed rules which had been drummed into their ears at all hours of the day. They had been taught the many-sidedness of the game, and they had learned as well to think for themselves and use all the material at their command. Attack can only succeed by constant change and variety. To stick through thick and thin to the constant heel and passing to the wing is to invite failure.

The Rugby game has got into a rut, and it is time someone sought to bring it out. New theories of attack are required, and none would be found more effective than some of those practised in the older days. If, in place of trying to work out theories for their specialized positions, players would concentrate on the elements of the game, tackling, kicking, dribbling, the giving and taking of passes, they would soon show signs of improvement. About 50 years ago at Oxford a man was unable to hold his place in the team because he could not kick over 50 yards. How many are there who could kick that distance to-day? The game requires, above all things, all-round footballers who can think and act quickly, and not a horde of would-be specialists tied down to theories that break down more often than not.

FRENCH PLAYERS SUSPENDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 18

The French Rugby Federation has suspended three international players, A. Magnol, Bioussa, and Ambert, for having played in a club match on the same day as the recent international Trial match at Lyons, in which they had been invited by the selection committee to take part.

Magnol and Ambert will be unable to play next Sunday in the second Trial for which the selectors, ignorant of this infringement of the rules, had picked them. Apart from this the suspension amounts to little more than a formality, for all the players belong to the Stade Toulousain, which is one of the 12 clubs in conflict with the Federation, about whose decision to resign there is at present every sign of finality. Eleven of these clubs have already held the general assemblies upon which the Federation insisted as a necessary preliminary to resignation, and without exception they supported the secession movement of their Rugby sections. The proposal for the appointment of a commission of study under the Minister for Physical Education to examine the whole situation collapsed with the fall of the Tardieu Government, and the leaders of the "Twelve" now declare that the definite resignation of their clubs will be an accomplished fact before the Trial match on Sunday, with the probability of none of their internationals appearing in the French XV. to meet Ireland on New Year's Day.

SCOTTISH TRIAL MATCH CHANGES

A number of changes are announced in the teams for the Scottish Rugby Union Trial Match at Galashiels to-morrow.

In the Anglo-Scots team the full-back position will be filled by R. W. Langrish (London Scottish), and A. C. Geddes (London Scottish) will take the place of T. M. Hart, who has not yet recovered from the injury which kept him out of the University match. Two changes are made in the North and South XV., C. H. C. Brown (Dunfermline) taking the place of J. Goodfellow (Kelso) at three-quarter back and J. Graham (Kelso) that of W. B. Welsh (Hawick) at forward.

BARBARIANS' TEAM

The Barbarians have got together a strong team to meet Leicester at Leicester on Boxing Day, and will be represented by the following:—

J. G. Askew (Cambridge), back; J. R. Reeve (Harlequins), C. D. Carroll (Headingley), J. F. Hutton (Harlequins), and R. W. Sandilie (Cambridge University), three-quarter backs; A. Key (Old Cranleighans) and L. H. Collicott (Cambridge University), half-backs; C. B. Heywood (Richmond), J. J. Embleton (Cambridge University), S. J. Holmery (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), W. E. Henley (Oxford University), P. W. P. Brook (Cambridge University), F. D. Howard (Oxford University), and D. Crichton-Miller (Gloucester).

No play was possible in the match between Glamorgan and Monmouthshire which was to have been played at Neath yesterday.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Hurst Park, 1.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Royal School of Mines v. Camborne School of Mines, North Wembley.

SQUASH RACKETS.—Inter-Services Tournament, Army and Navy Club.

BILLIARDS.—Lindrum v. McConachy, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 3 and 8; Davis v. Newman, Plymouth.

SCHOOL MATCHES

BLUNDELL'S v. CRANLEIGH

Cranleigh School beat Blundell's School in the annual match at Richmond Athletic Ground by two tries (6 points) to nothing. The match was the seventh between the two schools, and Cranleigh have been successful every time.

Rain fell throughout the game and made the conditions difficult, as well as unpleasant, so that the issue was fought out largely at forward. Neither side has enjoyed a very good season, and the play in this match did not reach as high a standard as usually is associated with the two schools. The foothold was a little treacherous, and the ball must have been slippery, and that partly at least may be held accountable for the faults that were made outside the scrummage.

Blundell's, playing down a pronounced slope, had all the better of the early play, and Cranleigh for many minutes hardly were out of their "25." In spite of occasional breaks through by Draper, Blundell's rarely seemed likely to get the better of a good defence, and at length the heavier Cranleigh forwards got down to their work and quite exhilarating loose rushes were made. In these efforts Goodall always was to the fore, and generally was as good a forward as any on the field. McKinnon-Clark and Jarvis, the full back, nearly scored for Cranleigh before half-time, but the second half was well advanced before a try came.

The Cranleigh forwards, despairing of ever seeing their backs making an opening to score, kept the ball to themselves in the Blundell's "25," and Heath-Robinson won a race for the touch-down. Just before the end Peyton broke away after a last Blundell's attack, and just had the pace to get in after running more than half the length of the field. The Blundell's forwards, by packing lower, were able to discount the handicap of inferior weight in the tight scrummages, and they had more of the ball than Cranleigh. They also wheeled effectively, and some of their dribbling was not unworthy of the traditions of their school.

The teams were:—

CRANLEIGH.—F. A. Jarvis, back; J. L. G. Hartley, H. V. H. Spong, A. W. Peyton, and D. McKinnon-Clark, three-quarter backs; A. C. Glover and F. C. Beven, half-backs; A. J. Goodall, P. M. W. Ward, P. D. Carmichael, O. T. Heath-Robinson, S. R. Couchman, C. O. Wallis, E. B. Watson, and J. M. Elliott, forwards.

BLUNDELL'S.—J. S. Garner, back; C. W. Kreiser, R. L. Reed, T. I. Davies, and D. J. Nayler, three-quarter backs; J. M. Draper and P. G. Maurer, half-backs; A. M. Gaze, D. B. O'Flaherty, J. W. Cairns, H. F. Dick, N. G. Barnett, G. B. Drewitt, J. C. P. Rowe, and E. H. Hambly, forwards.

BEAUMONT v. DENSTONE

Beaumont beat Denstone by four tries to two tries (12 points to six) at Richmond yesterday, a victory which they deserved if only for their splendid dash in the loose. It was rather scrappy football, and the conditions were not helpful to two sides who were prone to be careless in giving their passes.

For 10 minutes Denstone appeared to be a little the quicker on the ball, and they pressed, but as soon as the Beaumont forwards settled down and gave their backs the ball it was seen that the Denstone defence was vulnerable in the centre. It improved later, but a strong runner like Bidwell could, and frequently did, pierce it. The covering, however, was better, and he was not afterwards allowed to go far. Bidwell, the stand-off half-back, had a good match, for he showed real speed in his 20-yard bursts, took all sorts of passes surely, and always straightened out before passing the ball on. He scored the first try from a scrummage on Denstone's line and was responsible for the third, fielding a kick on his own "25" line and putting in a great run, in which he had the Denstone defence running the wrong way, and passing inside to some forwards who backed up well for Darnborough to take the final pass.

Jenkins got the second try from a break-away by Power, a scrummage half-back of the Coverdale style. Meanwhile, Denstone, by a quick heel, a flash of brilliance by the stand-off half-back, Bichard, which was not repeated, and a good run by Stocks, reduced the margin by a good try. The second half was heartily, if not very scientifically, contested, and H. C. Hewett, Beaumont's captain, gained a good try, against which, in the last minute of the game, Denempont, Denstone's left wing, who had not played Rugby football until this term, put in an almost fantastically tricky run to beat several tacklers and score from half-way all on his own.

The teams were:—

BEAUMONT COLLEGE.—B. Comerford, back; H. Chaptonleze, A. Burden, J. R. Tye, and L. S. Darwood, three-quarter backs; R. D. Bidwell and T. Power, half-backs; A. Darbourough, H. Gee, C. F. Williams, R. J. Duval, J. Jenkins, H. C. Hewett, B. Enaster, and L. Rickard, forwards.

DENSTONE COLLEGE.—E. A. Shentall, back; H. K. Mills, A. L. Jones, G. W. Stocks, and C. Denempont, three-quarter backs; W. J. N. Bichard and D. C. Gibson, half-backs; N. S. Alley, A. G. Hall, A. S. Schofield, J. W. Twigg, P. W. Hayward, J. G. Rudder, A. J. B. Temple, and F. R. Turner, forwards.

SHERBORNE v. OLD SHIRBURNIANS

Sherborne, in their last match of the season, beat the Old Shirburnians by one goal and two tries (11 points) to one goal (5 points). The greasy state of the ball made it difficult for the backs to do much. The School forwards were generally beaten for the ball. After a quarter of an hour's play the School scored through Candler, and Bowman kicked a difficult goal. Shortly after Dick scored, again from an opening by Candler, and the kick just failed. In the second half the Old Shirburnians had the better of the game. The School scored again, the best try of the day, in which no less than six players passed the ball. Partridge then scored for the Old Shirburnians and Nunn converted.

The teams were:

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—W. E. H. Grayburn, back; D. D. P. Smyly, R. C. S. Dick, W. D. Mossman, and P. W. Lyle, three-quarter backs; G. J. P. B. Carey and P. L. Candler, half-backs; C. C. Mallock, J. F. Bowman, C. S. Blundell, H. W. O. Walker, D. L. Ridout, F. B. D. Moger, T. Fenwick, and R. H. Hinton, forwards.

OLD SHIRBURNIANS.—J. A. Grant, back; P. H. F. Mermagen, C. Partridge, J. A. Nunn, and J. C. Rotton, three-quarter backs; L. M. Carey and D. B. Gaye, half-backs; C. R. Hoperaft, A. W. Hopcraft, C. A. Wright, C. H. S. Ridout, E. C. Alderton, W. M. M. Milligan, C. O. Haselden, and J. Honeywill, forwards.

KING WILLIAM'S WIN

King William's College beat Birkenhead School at Birkenhead by three goals and two tries (21 points) to nothing. The ground was heavy, but the Birkenhead defence was much improved. King William's were the far faster side, but were much handicapped by poor passing. Allen ran well in the centre and was well supported. The Birkenhead full-back was plucky. Tries were scored by Kelly, Hydes, Allen, Begg (two). King William's have won seven matches and lost six.

DRAWN GAME AT WORCESTER

King's School, Worcester, drew with the Old Vigornians, the score being three points all. It was a hard-fought game, in which both sides played finely. The School scored early in the game, and their backs combined well. Towards the end the Old Vigornians scored through Garnett. The School pressed hard but failed to score again.

The Royal School of Mines will play the Camborne School of Mines at the Imperial College ground, North Wembley, this afternoon, at 2.30.

Old Bedfordians beat Old Paulines yesterday by 27 points to six.

The final round in the competition for the Eton College House Cup resulted in the victory of Mr. J. H. L. Lambart's House over Mr. G. W. Headlam's House by 4 points to 2.

On Saturday, December 27, the Old Cranleighans will play the Fettesian-Lorettonians at Thames Ditton, the kick-off being at 2.30 p.m.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
OLD SEDBERGHIANS	12	*SEDBERGH SCHOOL	8
WATFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL	14	*BROCKLEY SCHOOL	9
*KING'S SCHOOL, WORCESTER	3	OLD VIGORNIANS	3
D. M. ROBINSON'S XV.	27	*LIVERPOOL COLLEGE	8
BEAUMONT COLLEGE (At Richmond)	12	DENSTONE COLLEGE	6
CRANLEIGH SCHOOL	6	BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL	0
(At Richmond)			
KING WILLIAM'S (I.O.M.)	31	*BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL	0
		* Home team	

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Bedford School v. Campbell College, Belfast.
Blundell's School v. Dover College (Richmond).
Cheltenham College v. Old Cheltonians.
Haberdashers' School v. Denstone College.

SKI-ING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MURREN, DEC. 18

The Mürren ski-racing season was opened here to-day. The Bracken Cup for a no-fall race was won by Miss Gossage. There were six entries.

Visitors to Hurst Park who intend to motor there to-day are advised to travel via Richmond and Bushey Park, as part of the London to Kingston road at Beverley Brook is under repair.

RACKETS

NOEL-BRUCE CUP

The second round of the Public Schools Old Boys' Rackets Competition for the Noel-Bruce Cup was played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday. Several of the players were obviously out of practice, and rackets is particularly difficult at the present time, as the balls, for some reason, are far from uniform. The clever server, of course, holds on to a stone until his opponents demand a new one, but there is nothing to do, in a competition of this kind, when the server is thrown down what he disgustedly describes as a squash ball, and a bad one at that.

Old Etonians II. (Captain G. N. Scott-Chad and R. Aird) beat Old Haileyburians (M. D. Maclagan and E. N. Evans) by four games to none (18—13, 15—11, 15—8, 15—6). Evans has played no rackets since the Public Schools Championship in April, and he was never confident of his position to play his strokes. He can be a good rackets player, but, being out of practice, he tried to play the return which is safe at squash rackets, but which is useless at rackets to a player of the English school. Maclagan played quite up to his form, and at times served extremely well; his weakness was in the taking of service. Scott-Chad found his game half-way through the match after a slow beginning. Aird was the best player in the court, his service being good at times and coming to him just when it was most wanted. The first game was good. Eton led 9—5, but Evans, for the one and only time in the match, served as he can do, and Haileybury led 13—11. In the next rally Scott-Chad made one brilliant return and Aird got back a stroke which looked a winner with a boast of the right side wall, and Haileybury, who had had the best of it, at last lost a long and most exciting rally. This rally put Eton in. Scott-Chad made the score 13—13 and Aird won the game, he and Scott-Chad making beautiful kills to win the last two points of the game. Haileybury led 3—0 in the second game, which was another close one up to a point. The scores were 5—5, 6—6. Eton were 9—7 with both hands in. Scott-Chad put himself out with a bad stroke, but Aird took the score to 14, making three points by service. Maclagan put on four aces in his hand to reach 11—14, but Aird killed the next service and Scott-Chad won the game with a service. Haileybury were 6—6 and 8—8 in the third game, but at 10—8 Scott-Chad served very well and scored four aces out of a run of five by service alone to win the game. In the fourth game Scott-Chad went from 4—0 to 8—0, and Aird, in the same hand, to 12—0, and the match was practically over.

Eton I. (Captain N. Haig and K. A. Wagg) beat Wellington I. (R. P. Harding and J. R. Duckworth-King) by four games to two (15—6, 17—15, 8—15, 15—1, 11—15, 15—7). Harding has played little rackets since he left Wellington, where he was a good player, and in the circumstances his play, in a match which was fast, was remarkably good. Harding modelled his style on that of Hawes. When it is added that many of his strokes are worthy of that master, it is obvious that his rackets is winning as well as beautiful. J. R. Duckworth-King has come on some six points since last year, and in the rallies can hold his own now; it is a pity that he does not give that consideration in time to his service that he did two years ago, and by snatching at it serves far too many double faults. K. A. Wagg played some beautiful strokes, particularly when the ordinary player would have been absolutely beaten, and his taking of service will always make him a partner to be desired. Haig takes service well and, usually serves well, though his service yesterday was not so good as usual. If one may mix up two games Haig plays rackets as he bowls at cricket. He gives nothing away, knows the weakness of an opponent, and plays on that weakness by keeping a perfect length, and occasionally he produces a succession of shots, preferably off the wrong leg, as if he were playing Macdonald on a fiery wicket. Eton won the first game rather easily. In the second game Wellington were 14—11. Two weak strokes let Eton in and they drew level at 14—14. Wellington set 3 and had both hands in in the set at love-all. Duckworth-King got to 1—0. He put himself out and Haig killed an easy service from Harding brilliantly—it is in having the knowledge of knowing how to kill the easy ball and the coolness in playing the stroke that makes that kill a certainty which stamps a man as a first-class player of rackets. Eton won the game and could take a rest. In the third game Harding, getting in at 7—8, served very well indeed and scored five aces by service in a sequence of seven aces, and Duckworth-King scored the winning ace with a service. Eton led 11—8 in the fourth game, but Harding and Duckworth-King both served well and played really first-class rackets in the rallies and won the game 15—11. At 7—7 in the sixth game Duckworth-King served his hand out, unfairly, with a perfectly absurd ball which was so foul that the server could not possibly be blamed. Haig went from 7—7 to game, scoring five aces by service, and making two beautiful kills to win the match.

Winchester I. (Lord Aberdare and R. H. Hill) beat Radley (P. I. Van der Gucht and W. H. Vestey (8—15, 15—4, 15—2, 4—15, 7—12, retired). This match has the most unfortunate ending. Van Gucht, who plays in glasses, slightly mistimed a fast ball in the back-hand court and cut it up into his left eye. For the moment it was feared that the glass was broken and splintered into the eye, Van der Gucht being momentarily blinded. Fortunately the accident proved to be much less serious than it appeared. Painful though his eye must have been, Van der Gucht was determined to continue the match, even if he had had to play last night, which would have been quite an absurd thing to attempt. It was arranged tentatively to finish the match to-day, playing the best of three games to decide it, beginning at 12 o'clock noon. The continuation of the match to-day, which could only have been considered possible owing to the anxiety of Van der Gucht not to let down his partner, was refused at once by the specialist who saw him at Queen's Club last night. Radley played very well in the first game, Van der Gucht serving particularly well. In the second and third games Winchester served very well, Lord Aberdare being very difficult to take, and Hill was brilliant in the rallies. Van der Gucht made a sequence of 19 aces, eight by service in the fourth game, and this Radley won easily. In the fifth game Radley led 12—7, but were put out, and the accident occurred when Winchester were 7—12 with both hands in. The accident to Van der Gucht, as a man playing in glasses, was a peculiar one. Three small pieces of glass were actually cut into the eye, and this sounds terrible, though the effect will not be lasting; on the other hand, had the player not been wearing glasses, the effect of the tremendously quickly spinning ball on an unprotected eye might have been much more serious still.

The results were:—

SECOND ROUND.—OLD ETONIANS II. (Captain G. N. Scott-Chad and R. Aird) beat OLD HAILEYBURIANS (M. D. Maclagan and E. N. Evans) (18—13, 15—11, 15—8, 15—6).

OLD ETONIANS I. (N. Haig and K. A. Wagg) beat OLD WELLINGTONIANS I. (R. P. Harding and J. R. Duckworth-King) (15—6, 17—15, 8—15, 15—1, 11—15, 15—7).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND

3 o'clock.—ETON II. (R. Aird and A. N. Other) v. WINCHESTER I. (Lord Aberdare and R. H. Hill).

5 o'clock.—ETON I. (Captain N. Haig and K. A. Wagg) v. RUGBY (J. C. F. Simpson and D. S. Milford).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS

F.A. CUP—SECOND ROUND

REPLAYED MATCHES

	Goals		Goals
*YORK CITY	3	NELSON (H. Robinson, Raisbeck)	2
*EXETER CITY (Yarco, Doncaster)	2	COVENTRY CITY (Bowden)	1

LEAGUE—THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

*NEWPORT COUNTY (Pearce 2, Gittins)	3	NORWICH CITY	0
BOURNEMOUTH AND BOSCOMBE ATHLETIC (Scott, Williams)	2	*BRENTFORD (Lane, J.)	1

. The asterisk indicates the home team and the names in parentheses are of the players who scored the goals.

Arsenal have arranged to bring forward by 10 minutes the time of the kick-off in their League match against Newcastle United at Highbury to-morrow. The game will therefore commence at 2.20.

The directors of the West Ham United F.C. state that as all the seats available for the Cup-tie between West Ham United and Chelsea have been over-subscribed no further applications can be entertained.

Aldenham School beat Highgate School at Aldenham yesterday by three goals to none.

Wild swans have been visiting the Norfolk Broads, and 13 were seen flying across Barton Broad. Wild swans have been also met with at Hickling Broad, the Norfolk bird sanctuary.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S REMARKABLE PLAY

W. Lindrum gave another remarkable display in his game in the international tournament with McConachy at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday. In the afternoon Lindrum scored 1,532, for an average of 306, playing out time with a break of 1,200 (unfinished). He increased this in the evening to 2,331 and later in the session he made another break of 1,131. He had an average of 807 for the evening's play. During the day Lindrum increased his lead from 1,583 to 5,215.

Lindrum's form during the previous three days had been phenomenal. In the course of them he had turned a deficit of 6,892 into a lead which could leave very little doubt concerning the ultimate result of the game. Lindrum gave another very fine display in the afternoon when he scored 1,532 for an average of 306, while McConachy made 311 for an average of 52.

In the early part of the play neither was able to make quite so much use of his chances as might have been expected. The change in the conditions of weather had had the effect of making the table run rather slower than usual. Slight variations of this kind are liable to have an effect on the play of the most highly skilled exponents of the game until they have been playing for some little time. McConachy had added only a few points to a small unfinished run when a pronounced kick caused him to miss a run-through loser. The cue ball was left on the edge of the top pocket, and Lindrum had little option but to pot it and leave a double balk. Lindrum, however, failed to make a half *masse* cannon at his next visit when he had scored 86, while McConachy missed a long loser to end a break of 131. Lindrum played well, but he did not score with quite his usual rapidity while making a break of 220, which included a run of 66 cannons. The fact that Lindrum had not quite judged the pace of the table was suggested when he left the white in balk in playing a little middle-pocket loser down the table, but at his sixth visit he played just as faultlessly as he has done on so many occasions.

The almost peculiar manner in which the initiative has changed from one player to the other has been one of the most remarkable features of the match. McConachy played his strokes very cleanly, but it was not to be expected that he would show the same degree of confidence which was associated with the play of his opponent. When McConachy missed a thin cushion cannon at the end of another break of 131, which included a run of 56 cannons, Lindrum went on to make his 31st four-figure break of the present tour. Lindrum's play was as accurate as it had been in so many of his big breaks. The first 700 points were scored in half an hour, the speed at which he scored being influenced by the fact that Lindrum made runs of 72, 64, 33 and 59 cannons. He added other runs of 42 and 68 cannons to complete the 1,000, and when time was reached the break had realized 1,200 (unfinished), including another run of 59 cannons.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum (in play), 21,424; McConachy (rec. 7,000), 18,620.

McConachy won the snooker at 59 to 47, the scores then being:—Lindrum 1,156, McConachy 1,074.

Continuing to play magnificently in the evening, Lindrum increased his break of 1,200 (unfinished) to 2,331 before he lost the white and left a double balk. Lindrum made the additional 1,131 points in 50 minutes. In scoring the first 70 points he was much more deliberate than usual, but he made a variety of long-range strokes which served the valuable purpose of enabling him to judge the strength of the table. Lindrum played his nursery cannons with the same delicacy as before. He made runs of 71, 94, 66, 98, and 63 cannons, the clever manner in which he regained position being a most attractive feature of his play. Lindrum's control was as masterly as it had been in his record break which he had made two days previously. Although he made a large number of points by cannon play, Lindrum showed the same beautiful control in the top-of-the-table game, and on the few occasions which he had to play from balk the strokes were made with remarkable precision. Lindrum was playing with such accuracy that it seemed that he might go through the session again without allowing his opponent to make a stroke. In playing for a long-range cannon when the white was in a direct line with the top pocket and a foot or so below it, Lindrum misjudged the stroke sufficiently to play dead on to the white, which went into the pocket. Lindrum missed the cannon, the stroke being the only poor one he made in a remarkably fine break.

McConachy played for safety, but he was very unlucky when, after his opponent had missed a thin loser, he left the object white on the edge of the bottom pocket, after he had made a very good cushion cannon. Instead of playing for safety McConachy endeavoured to make a difficult run-through middle-pocket loser. The form that Lindrum is showing at the present time made the risk a big one, and, from the position left him, Lindrum went on to make another really remarkable break. Scoring at a very fast pace, largely by close-cannon play, Lindrum scored another 1,000 points in 31 minutes. In doing so he made 718 of the points by cannons, his runs being 109, 74, 77, and 99. This is his fifth four-figure break of the match, his thirty-second of the season, and the ninety-ninth he has made during his tours last season and this in Great Britain. Lindrum continued to score by more open methods until, when the break had realized 1,137, he missed a red winner at the top of the table. McConachy really had little chance. The balls were left badly, and, after scoring a few points, he failed to make a difficult screw-back loser. At his next visit Lindrum played out time with a run of 151 (unfinished). In the course of the hour and three-quarters' play Lindrum scored 2,420 for the remarkable average of 807, while McConachy made only nine.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum (in play), 23,844; McConachy (receives 7,000), 18,629.

McConachy won the snooker at 64 to 46, the scores then being:—Lindrum, 1,202; McConachy, 1,138.

NEWMAN v. DAVIS

Newman made more than twice the number of points recorded by Davis in the afternoon session of their match at Plymouth yesterday, scoring 1,347, for an average of 449, while Davis made 581, for an average of 290. Newman took his unfinished break to 963 and later added a run of 485. Davis's best breaks were 145, 290, and 145 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000), 23,135; Davis (receives 7,000) (in play), 22,000.

The closing scores were:—Newman, 23,602; Davis (in play), 23,125.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

A. G. Bower (receives 50), the Corinthian football player, was successful in his first-round heat of the Stock Exchange Billiard Handicap at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, when he beat C. Yates (receives 100) by nine points. The score was:—A. G. Bower, 250; C. Yates, 241.

C. Chambers, the referee and marker at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square, will be given his annual benefit on Monday afternoon. The players who will take part in a flying handicap include H. W. Bond, S. Lee, McConachy, Davis, Newman, Inman, and Goundrill.

Before play was begun at Thurston's Hall yesterday afternoon Lindrum was presented with a cheque for £500 on behalf of the respective makers of the cloth, cushions, and the balls, in recognition of his achievement of making a record break of 3,905.

LACROSSE

The Midland Ladies' Lacrosse Tournament was continued on the Anstey Physical Training College ground at Birmingham yesterday. The results were:—

Moreton Hall 5, Anstey P.T.C. 3.
Bedford P.T.C. "B" 4, Chevin 3.
Etceterna 2, Bedford P.T.C. "B" 1.
Moreton Hall 5, Chevin 0.
Bedford P.T.C. "A" 6, Leicester 0.
Bedford "A" 5, Anstey P.T.C. 0.
Birmingham 8, Chevin 1.
Bedford P.T.C. "A" 6, Birmingham 2.
Anstey P.T.C. 8, Leicester 0.
Birmingham 6, Etceterna 2.
Bedford "B" 7, Lichfield 0.

A team of players known as the English Rovers, got together by Miss M. Lockley, secretary of the All-England Ladies' Lacrosse Association, will play a series of matches in Ireland during the Christmas vacation. The team, which will leave England on December 27, will play two matches against the Pioneers in Dublin, and will then proceed to Belfast, where two games will be contested with the Belfast Ladies' Club. The team is:—Miss Pixey, Miss Paterson, Miss Arkell, Miss Green, Miss Andrews, Miss Toner, Miss K. Lockley, Miss Purves, Miss Salisbury, Miss M. Lockley, Miss Evans, and Miss Mackay.

FIRE BRIGADES

CO-ORDINATED SERVICE URGED

Mr. Alfred Short, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, has received on behalf of the Home Secretary a deputation from the Professional Fire Brigades Association on the subject of the organization of the Fire Service in this country.

The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Jack Jones, M.P., urged that the work of fire protection was work of national importance. Under the present system the arrangements throughout the country were most unsatisfactory. There was no obligation on local authorities to maintain an efficient fire brigade, or indeed any fire brigade at all, and as a result, though there were efficient local brigades in some places, there were also areas which were almost wholly without fire protection, while in other areas the protection afforded was quite inadequate. The deputation urged that the fire service should be recognized and supervised by the State and should be subject to inspection and aided by a Government grant on the lines of the police. They felt sure that a great improvement would thereby be effected in the service itself, and much local dissatisfaction, due to variations in rates of pay and hours of duty, would be removed. The national gain through reduction in the annual loss of life and property would be enormous.

The deputation further urged that the fire service should be wholly dissociated from the police. In many areas the Chief Constable was responsible for fire protection, but the staff of the fire brigades did not always work under police conditions or terms of service, and had no organization through which their grievances may be put forward.

In reply to the deputation, Mr. Short agreed that there could be no doubt about the national character and importance of the work of the fire service. There would also be full agreement that the present system of organization was defective and that there was great need for greater co-ordination among local authorities for purposes of fire defence. As the deputation were aware, the latest authoritative recommendations before the Home Secretary were those made by the Royal Commission on Fire Brigades, which reported in 1923. The Commission, while agreeing that the existing state of affairs was unsatisfactory, had not recommended Government supervision or grant, but that the control should remain with the local authorities. He asked whether the present proposals of the Professional Fire Brigades Association would have the support of the local authorities of the country and was informed that there had been a considerable change of view in this direction since the Royal Commission sat. Mr. Short went on to say that when the Home Secretary received, some months ago, a deputation from the Institution of Fire Engineers he expressed his sympathy with the objects which the deputation had in view, and assured that deputation that he was keeping the matter before him with a view to legislation as soon as an opportunity could be found. Obviously he could not go beyond what the Home Secretary had promised on that occasion, but that promise he was authorized to repeat. The main difficulty was one of Parliamentary time, and it was impossible to see when that difficulty could be overcome. In the meantime it was incumbent upon the association and those who were acting with them to do all in their power to stimulate action for the improvement of the existing arrangements for cooperation and mutual support under the powers which the local authorities already possessed.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY

INSPECTING GENERAL AND CADETS' "RAG"

The half-yearly inspection of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, took place yesterday, the inspecting officer being General Sir Robert Whigham, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.

In addressing the cadets, SIR ROBERT WHIGHAM said that he felt he could not let that occasion pass without making reference to an incident which occurred on the night of the Sandhurst versus Woolwich Rugby match (when Woolwich cadets are alleged to have taken part in a "rag" on the Southern Railway and to have interfered with the Woolwich-Eltham tramway service).

The general added:—"That was a totally unnecessary incident, and was not the least bit funny. It is not the sort of conduct that is expected of those who aspire to hold the King's Commission, and I hope that all of you, particularly those who took part in it, have realized that."

Sir Robert Whigham congratulated the cadets on their smartness on parade and at exercises, and said that they could not have chosen a more honourable career than that of serving their King and country. From the day they joined their regiment or corps their first care must be for their men. They must get to understand the men, to know their individual characters and dispositions. There was no better way of doing that than by taking part in their games and recreations. That was why so much importance was attached to organized games in the Army. Once they got the confidence of the men the latter would never fail them. That was his experience after a great many years of service.

The prize-list was as follows:—

Sword of Honour (for exemplary conduct), Senior-Under-Officer W. A. R. Sumner; Polock Medal (for the best qualified cadet of the half-year), King's Medal (for the best qualified cadet in military subjects), tactics prize, science prize, and Brian Philpotts Prize (for the best qualified cadet in strategy and tactics of campaigns studied), Under-Officer A. P. Lavies; Tombs Memorial Prize (for the best qualified cadet who enters the Royal Artillery) and Benson Memorial Prize (for the Royal Artillery cadet with highest marks in artillery and riding), Corporal G. C. Graham; riding prize, Corporal K. R. Patwahar; artillery and mathematics prizes, Corporal A. V. Corbet; general education prize, Corporal R. A. Gardiner; workshops and military engineering prizes, Sergeant W. H. B. Wheeler; Armstrong Memorial Prize (for the best qualified cadet in advanced electricity), Corporal J. F. F. Lathbury; map-reading prize, Under-Officer D. W. Reid; Sciater Memorial Prize (for the Royal Artillery cadet who obtains the best score at revolver shooting), Corporal F. J. H. Nelson; Rainy Anderson Prize (for the best qualified Royal Engineer cadet in French) and French prize, Corporal R. P. Griffin; French prizes, Corporal J. A. Campbell and Corporal D. J. Goldsmith; champion company, No. 4 (commander, Captain E. H. Blaker; under-officer, P. O. Hobbs).

TWO NEW IRISH LIFE-BOATS

GIFT UNDER DOCTOR'S WILL

The Royal National Life-boat Institution is building two motor life-boats, which are the gift of the late Dr. G. Vernon Blunt, of Birmingham, who died in 1898. Under his will he left £6,000 to provide two life-boats, bearing the names of his wife and his sister, but as the estate was held in trust for the payment of certain annuities, it was not until last July that the whole of the legacy could be paid to the institution. With accumulated interest it now amounts to over £8,300, and the two motor life-boats which the institution is building out of it will both be stationed in Ireland, one at Youghal, Co. Cork, and the other at Clogher Head, Co. Louth. Youghal has had a life-boat station since 1837, and its life-boats have rescued 62 lives. The Clogher Head station was established in 1899, and its record is 14 lives rescued. The Youghal boat will be named Laurana Sarah Blunt, and the Clogher Head boat Mary Ann Blunt.

Both boats will be of the new light type of motor life-boat, 35ft. 6in. by 8ft. 6in., which can be launched off the open beach. This type of boat weighs, with all gear, only 6¼ tons. It has eight water-tight compartments, and 115 air-cases, is driven by a 35 h.p. engine, giving a speed of 7½ knots, and carries enough petrol to be able to travel 116 miles, at full speed, without refuelling. If a wave breaks on board, the boat can free herself in 12 seconds, and if she were capsized, even with a hole in her bottom, she could right herself in four seconds. In rough weather this type of life-boat can take 30 people on board. These two boats will be the first of this type to go to the Irish coast.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON MUSICIANS

RONALD HENRY PAGET, 25, a musician, of South End, Croydon, was further remanded at Bow-street Police Court yesterday before Sir Chartres Biron, charged with obtaining money by false pretences from a number of musicians. It was stated that Paget was the musical director of a touring revue which at the time of his arrest was appearing at Rugby. He advertised for musicians and six girl dancers, with the result that a large crowd of artists arrived at an appointed time at rehearsal rooms in Poland-street, W. As the rent had not been paid, the manager refused to allow the rooms to be used. In consequence there was nearly a riot, and

Parliament

DYESTUFFS ACT

LORDS AND COMMONS

GOVERNMENT DECISION

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, DEC. 18

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

On the motion of LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, it was resolved to take into consideration the Commons' reason for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments to the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill—continuing for another year the operation of the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920. The Commons' reason was as follows:—"Because they consider that the purposes for which the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920, was passed have been fulfilled."

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM moved that their lordships do insist on their amendment. (Cheers.) He was not one of those who thought that whenever there was a difference of opinion between the two Houses it involved any loss of dignity to that House to give way. Such differences of opinion must necessarily arise, and in the circumstances it was the duty of the members of each House to endeavour to arrive at an accommodation. In the present case it seemed to him that there was every reason why that House should insist on the standpoint they had adopted, and refuse to accept the rejection of their amendment by the Commons. (Cheers.) The only new fact which had emerged was the fact, wrung at last from a reluctant Secretary of State, that the course which the Government were taking had been decided upon in defiance of their experts on national security. The House of Lords had carried their amendment by a majority of six to one, and the House of Commons rejected it by a majority of six; and even that majority would have been at least the other way if a number of members, some of whom expressed their disagreement with the Government's course, had had the courage of their convictions and had voted as they spoke. Some of the statements which were made by the President of the Board of Trade were demonstrably untrue. He said that he had read the debate in the House of Lords with the greatest care, and that no reference had been made in the whole of the debate to the prolonged review made by the Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, and the conclusions which it reached. Not only was the report of the Committee referred to, but, in the speech of Lord Parmoor, and in his (Lord Hailsham's) reply, paragraphs of the report were quoted textually, and there was prolonged discussion as to the effect and meaning of the Committee's recommendations. How any member of a responsible Government who said he had read the debate in the House of Lords with the greatest care could have made that statement in regard to the Committee's report passed his (the speaker's) comprehension.

DANGER TO THE DYE INDUSTRY

The President of the Board of Trade had said that there would be no risk of dumping after the Act lapsed because the industry was well established, and it had said it could compete in prices with the foreigner. That was a very remarkable statement; it was a most complete *non sequitur*. It was not true to say that, because our dye-makers could produce and sell as cheaply as, say, the Germans, therefore in an open market they could compete against dumped goods sold under cost price by producers who were at present only producing up to 50 per cent. of their capacity, who would have every incentive to increase it, and who were securely entrenched behind the walls of their tariff. It was not true to say that dumping was the only fear of the dye-makers. There were two alternative methods by which the Germans or other foreigners might seek to capture our markets; one was dumping, and the other was that of insisting that a condition of their supplying their own novelties would be that the consumer must take the whole of his supplies from the same source. When the President of the Board of Trade stated that the textile manufacturers were urgently desirous that the Act should lapse he could not have read the document which was circulated to members of the House of Commons on behalf of 116 manufacturers, some of them the biggest manufacturers, who were dye users. They said: "We are willing that the Dyestuffs Act shall be continued for one year in order that an impartial inquiry shall be made into all the facts." It was remarkable that the Government were so conscious of the weakness of their case that they suppressed such facts as he had mentioned and made the statements to which he had referred.

It was admitted, Lord Hailsham proceeded, that the dyemaking industry was an industry of national importance, that the dye-makers were of opinion that the lapsing of the Act would probably cause irreparable damage to the industry, that it would check its research and undermine its economic position. It was admitted that such a body as the Institute of Chemistry agreed with the view with regard to research and such a body as the Federation of British Industries agreed with their view on the industrial side. It was admitted that the expert advisers of his Majesty's Government on questions of national security were of opinion that the danger ought not to be undergone, and the only answer which was made was that the Government did not believe that the danger would prove as serious as the dye-makers and the other bodies which had been mentioned believed that it would be. It might be that the Government was right; every possibility must be taken into account. (Opposition laughter.) On the other hand, it was very likely that they might be wrong, and all that the House of Lords asked was that there should be an extension of the Act for a year and that during that year an impartial inquiry should be undertaken to ascertain whether the danger was a real one or not. If it was a real one, obviously, when the Act came to an end, it would have to be further extended or some other means of achieving the same end would have to be devised. If it turned out that the industry would be safe should the Act lapse, there would be no need at the end of the year to renew its provisions. There had been no investigation of the reality or seriousness of the danger of which the dye-makers complained or of the disadvantages from which the dye users were said to be suffering. It was because, in his view, the inquiry should be held that he asked the House to insist on the amendment. (Opposition cheers.)

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said he agreed with Lord Hailsham that there was no loss in dignity, either to the individual or to a great Chamber such as the House of Lords, in correcting or changing its opinion if he or it was convinced that that was the proper result of fresh evidence or information. (Cheers.) He did not put out of sight the national question with which the whole country as well as the dye users and dye-makers were concerned. But as regarded the responsibility of the Government the major consideration in their mind was whether a particular line of policy was likely to help in the cause of relieving unemployment or likely further to deepen the depression. He entirely and emphatically rebutted any charge of wilful untruthfulness on the part of the President of the Board of Trade. If there was to be any continuance of the Act he agreed that Lord Hailsham's suggestion that it should be continued for one year was the best way of dealing with the matter. It was a great responsibility for their lordships to differ from the Government in a matter which affected their policy for dealing with unemployment. (Ministerial cheers.) If the allegation that the Government had been unsuccessful in dealing with the problem of unemployment was true, surely the Government should be supported on this issue. The risks suggested, such as dumping and compelling a customer to buy something else, were of such a Cassandra-like character that they might be applied to any other industry. What was more to the point was the protest of the dye users that they had borne the heavy burden of establishing the industry under the protection of the Act for the benefit of the dye-makers. They further declared that the loss and inconvenience thrown upon them by having to apply for licences for the importation of the dyes they required and the additional cost they had to pay for those dyes had resulted in loss of orders which otherwise might have been obtained. This additional burden cast upon the manufacturers was also a burden upon the textile workers of Lancashire and Yorkshire, numbering 75,000. Recent intelligence from America must give renewed anxiety for the future of our great industrial population. He was afraid that the serried ranks of noble lords on the other side made it impossible for the Government to do more than to make their protest. They made that protest in the most serious spirit, having regard to the conditions that existed in the industrial world to-day.

LORD DARLING said it was only a few months ago since the action of their lordships in proposing the spread-over in the mining industry was denounced by the Government and thrown upon one side. Now it was admitted that the spread-over had saved the situation. He asked Lord Parmoor to consider whether it was not possible that once again the Government were wrong and the Lords were right. (Hear, hear.) This was not a question between the dye users and the dye-makers. It was a question of the safety of the country. It was a question between that House and the Moriturі. (Hear, hear.).

When the amendment was put by the LORD CHANCELLOR it was challenged by the Government, but on being put a second time it was allowed to be carried without a division.

National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Bill passed through all its stages.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House,

LORD PARMOOR said the House would meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock. He did not know what would be the result in the Commons as to their lordships' action over the dyestuffs. Of course, if the matter was settled in the Commons to-morrow's sitting would be formal.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said he supposed that meant that they might look in the morning paper to see what happened in the Commons?

LORD PARMOOR replied that the intelligence for which Lord Hailsham was yearning would no doubt be in the papers on the following morning.

Their lordships rose at 18 minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, DEC. 18

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

TIME LOST IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), replying to a question by Mr. G. MACDONALD (Ince, Lab.) about time lost in industrial disputes, said:—The numbers of working days lost owing to disputes occurring in Great Britain in the three years ended September 30, 1928, 1929, and 1930, were approximately 1,400,000, 7,700,000, and 4,000,000 respectively.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the Home Secretary what action he proposed to take in connexion with the report from the Select Committee on Capital Punishment.

Mr. CLYNES (Manchester, Platting).—Before I can make any statement on a subject of such vital importance I must have time to consider the report in all its bearings and all the issues involved.

Mr. HACKING asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that the report appeared to contain the unanimous recommendations of the Committee, and if he would make it quite clear that that was far from being the case. Mr. CLYNES said that he would rather express no opinion as to what the report appeared to carry on its face, but he knew that the popular opinion was to the effect stated. Mr. HACKING said that if the right hon. gentleman had seen the report he would agree that there was nothing in it which would give the impression that it was not absolutely unanimous. Mr. BARR (Motherwell, Lab.) (who was Chairman of the Committee) asked if it was not the case that according to custom the report was issued in the usual form, and that, when the evidence appeared a week or two later, it would contain minutes which would show what was the procedure with regard to the divided report. Mr. CLYNES said that the Home Office could not be expected to accept responsibility for the form of the report. He was more concerned with the substance, and he must defer for the present any criticism on the subject.

CHEESE IN TINFOIL

MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) asked the Minister of Health if his attention had been drawn to a special investigation, made by the medical officer of health to the Lambeth Borough Council, into the possibilities of tin poisoning from cheese wrapped in tinfoil, the analyst reporting that the result of his investigation indicated that such cheese so prepared in this country could be regarded as perfectly safe for human consumption; and whether he would take steps to relieve public anxiety on the matter.

Mr. GREENWOOD (Nelson and Colne) said that he had received a communication from the Lambeth Borough Council enclosing a report in which the medical officer of health made the statement referred to. Some samples of cheese prepared in this country had been found to be unduly contaminated by the tinfoil in which they were wrapped, but he understood that the industry was aware of the importance of reducing the extent of the contamination to the lowest possible limit and was making efforts to achieve this end. In the meantime he was keeping the matter under observation, but he did not think it necessary at present to make any further statement.

A NATIONAL MATERNITY SERVICE

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.) asked the Minister of Health whether it was intended to introduce legislation making provision for a national maternity service.

Mr. GREENWOOD.—I am sending the noble lady a copy of a circular and memorandum which I have recently issued to local authorities on the subject of maternal mortality. As stated in the circular, the Government have decided to undertake negotiations with the various authorities concerned with a view to formulating a scheme on a national basis for the care of maternity. Such negotiations are a necessary preliminary to the introduction of legislation for this purpose.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) asked the Minister of Health if, before any scheme for a national maternity service was formulated, he would confer with the midwives through the Incorporated Midwives' Institute and the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, as the respective bodies mainly representing and employing them, as well as with bodies representing the medical profession and other interests concerned.

Mr. GREENWOOD said he would consider those suggestions.

SMALLPOX IN LONDON

Mr. GREENWOOD informed Mr. CADOGAN (Finchley, U.) that during the two weeks ended December 13, 75 cases of smallpox were notified in the County of London. Those figures were provisional. The cases notified were all of the mild type. There had been no fresh outbreak in London, the disease having been prevalent in the Metropolitan area for some considerable time.

THE TAX ON MALE SERVANTS

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), informed LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE (Louth, U.) that the total amount of the male servant licence duty in the last financial year ended March 31, 1930, was £142,317. In England and Wales the duty was collected by the local authorities and was retained by them; and he could not undertake to introduce legislation which would deprive the local authorities of part of their revenue unless he were sure of their unanimous consent and that a demand would not be made on the Exchequer to replace the revenue surrendered.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY

MR. GRAHAM'S STATEMENT

Mr. TOUT (Sowerby, Lab.) asked the President of the Board of Trade if he could make any statement as to the progress of the consultations with the employers, merchants, finishers, &c., of the cotton industry.

Mr. GRAHAM (Edinburgh, Central) said:—The Home Secretary and I met at Manchester on October 22 and 23 representatives of every section of the cotton industry, including the operatives, and our discussions with the spinners continued on November 20. Informal conversations have continued with the merchants and finishers, and the Chief Industrial Adviser has met representatives of the manufacturers' associations in the principal districts. These associations have been requested to state their considered views on the desirability of changes in the organization of their section of the trade in the light of the cotton report. I hope that when these views have been collected my right hon. friend and I will meet the manufacturers again to discuss them early in the New Year.

Mr. TOUT asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that, while the employers in the cotton trade were considering these questions and this advice, they were pursuing a policy of relentless wage reduction, and that at the moment more than half the cotton operatives were under notice for a substantial reduction in wages.

Mr. GRAHAM said he greatly regretted the controversy in the wages field in Lancashire, but that fell within another Department and was not related directly to their reorganization. It was his hope that, if they could accelerate that work, they would render these reductions very largely avoidable.

BUSINESS AFTER THE RECESS

THE TRADE DISPUTES BILL

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) asked the Prime Minister what business would be taken on the reassembly of the House in January.

Mr. MACDONALD (Seaham) replied that in view of the programme to be disposed of before Easter the Government had decided that it would be necessary to appropriate for Government business the five remaining Wednesdays—January 21 and 28 and February 4, 11, and 18—which, under the Standing Orders, would be given to private members' motions. The business on Tuesday, January 20, would, therefore, be a motion taking private members' Wednesdays; China Indemnity (Application) Bill, second reading; Education (Local Authorities) Bill, second reading; Metropolitan Police (Staff Superannuation and Police Fund) Bill, second reading; Colonial Naval Defence Bill, second reading. On Wednesday, January 21, they would take the Education (School Attendance) Bill, completion of remaining stages. On the Thursday the business would be the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, second reading. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition counter-cheers.) On the Friday they would take—(an OPPOSITION MEMBER.—"A General Election"—loud laughter)—private members' Bills. On any day, should time permit, they would take other Orders.

Mr. BALDWIN said that one day for the Trade Disputes Bill would not be sufficient. When he (Mr. Baldwin) introduced a Bill on this subject in 1927 the right hon. gentleman asked for four Parliamentary days and he gave him three and a half. All he would do at this stage was to suggest a little reciprocity at Christmas time.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I am always glad to accommodate the right hon. gentleman, but when he introduced his Bill he was beginning a revolution. (Laughter.)

Amid loud Ministerial cheers, SIR W. JOWITT, Attorney-General (Preston), formally introduced the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill.

NEW BILLS

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), presented the Agricultural Marketing Bill to enable schemes to be made for regulating the marketing of agricultural products; to confer powers upon boards and other bodies to be constituted in connexion with, or acting for purposes connected with, such schemes; to establish agricultural marketing funds for the purpose of making loans thereout to the boards aforesaid; to encourage agricultural cooperation, research, and education; and to provide for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary for Scotland (Fife, W.), presented a Bill to make provision for maintenance allowances in respect of children between the ages of 14 and 15 for whom their parents are required to provide efficient education, and to amend the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Acts, 1872 to 1928, with regard to exemption from obligation to attend school.

Mr. BROAD (Edmonton, Lab.) presented a Bill to amend the law with respect to the exportation of horses.

EDUCATION BILL

GOVERNMENT AND VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS

On consideration of the Education (School Attendance) Bill as amended in Committee,

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle-on-Tyne, Central), in reply to LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.), said he thought it would be to the public advantage at this juncture not to have any discussion in the House on the question of the voluntary schools, as he was arranging for a conference of the major interests involved—namely, the principal Churches, local authorities, and teachers—to try to find a solution which would be satisfactory to the country. He proposed to have that conference at an early date in the New Year, before the House reassembled, and thought that it would be more satisfactory to the House to discuss the matter in the light of the result of that conference. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) said that this arrangement had been rather suddenly sprung upon the House. He must say that the agreement of certain members who worked with him to tentative proposals was conveyed to the Minister last night, and that agreement had been arrived at in the hope of a settlement being reached that day. In view of what the Minister had said, that unqualified agreement would not now hold good.

Mr. FOOT (Bodmin, L.) said that, as the House knew, conversations on this matter had been proceeding. Those conversations, however, could not commit people who had not been party to them. It was manifest that if that day they discussed a matter which must be referred to interests outside Parliament, the House would be covering the same ground twice. Liberal members approved the line taken by Sir C. Trevelyan to secure the settlement of a very different problem.

MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS

On the motion of SIR C. TREVELYAN a new clause was agreed to providing that sums due by way of maintenance allowance should be payable by a local education authority at such intervals not exceeding four weeks as might be determined by the local education authority and that they might be recovered summarily as a civil debt. The clause further provided that if a person was found to have received from a local education authority any sum to which he was not entitled, that sum might, unless it was shown to the satisfaction of the authority that it had been received in good faith and without knowledge that he was not entitled to it, be recovered by the authority summarily as a civil debt. The proceedings, Sir C. Trevelyan said, would be before a magistrate in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and not as previously arranged in the County Court. The clause secured that payment should be at least monthly.

Mr. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) moved a clause providing that courses which local education authorities were required to provide for children between the ages of 14 and 15 should make reasonable provision for vocational instruction suited to the needs of the children requiring such instruction and might for that purpose be part-time courses. He said it was felt that there was a possibility of the year from 14 to 15 being used simply to repeat instruction already given. He desired some guarantee that courses would be provided which would be of real benefit to the children.

MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) seconded the motion.

Mr. MORGAN JONES, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education (Caerphilly), said it was the intention of the President of the Board of Education that, as reorganization proceeded, due provision should be made not only for the academically-minded child but for the more practically-minded child. The Government's scheme was far better than that contained in the clause. The clause was not sufficiently elastic, and he was opposed to the idea that a child should be trained for a given occupation at too early an age. No case had been made for the continuation schools, especially in the rural areas.

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) said that there was no need to be frightened by the bugbear of vocation. The amendment represented the ideal of flexibility, whereas the Bill represented far too much the ideal of academic rigidity and uniformity.

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.) said that the amendment was unnecessary and reactionary, and VISCOUNTESS ASTOR said that it would be wrong to accept it, and she should not vote for it.

Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) said that modern tendencies were all against narrowing education and making it vocational.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) said he could not support the new clause. Specialization ought to come as late as it possibly could, and certainly not before the age of 15. In his book "Education at the Cross-roads" Lord E. Percy put specialization at the last possible date. It was surprising, therefore, to find him now arguing for specialization before 15.

Mr. BEAUMONT said that, if they did not have some such clause as this, they would get the children in a narrow clerical groove.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and Western, U.), supporting the proposed new clause, said that they should ensure practical instruction being provided for children who were not very well at their books. The part-time system of education had produced beneficial results in all those areas where it had been in practice.

Mr. SOMERVILLE withdrew his amendment.

COLONEL HENEAGE (Louth, U.) moved an amendment providing (1) that the attendance at school of children between 14 and 15 might be interrupted for a period of 21 days, not including holidays, to enable them to take part in seasonal agricultural occupations; and (2) that a parent who wished that his child should receive instruction for 40 days in the year, excluding holidays, in agriculture or handicrafts or both might remove that child from school for such instruction unless the local authority was providing it.

SIR E. SHEPPERSON (Leominster, U.) seconded the amendment and appealed to Sir C. Trevelyan to accept it in the interests of the agricultural industry.

SIR C. TREVELYAN opposed the amendment, and after debate it was defeated by 262 votes to 151—majority, 111.

SIR J. WITHERS moved a new clause to give power to a local authority to grant exemptions from the obligation to attend school to individual children between 14 and 15 where such exemption was in the interest of the child. He said he had in mind delicate or neurotic children.

After debate the amendment was rejected by 240 votes to 106—majority, 134.

An amendment moved by Mr. CADOGAN (Finchley, U.) providing that the payment of the maintenance allowance should be for a period of five years from the date on which the Act came into operation was opposed by the Government and negatived by 249 votes to 112—Government majority, 137.

CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE (Leicester, S., U.) moved an amendment to the effect that an application for maintenance allowance should be renewed at such intervals of not less than three nor more than four months as might be required by the local education authority, and where such application had been approved by the authority the person by whom the application was submitted should be deemed to be qualified to receive a maintenance allowance until the date on which he was required to renew his application.

After debate SIR C. TREVELYAN said that he would consider whether it was possible to frame words to deal with it in the House of Lords.

The amendment was withdrawn.

An amendment moved by SIR C. TREVELYAN to provide that in any week a child failed without just cause to attend school the maintenance allowance might be reduced was agreed to.

The further consideration of the Bill was adjourned.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

LORDS' DECISION ACCEPTED

The SPEAKER announced that a message had been received from the House of Lords stating that they insisted on their amendments to the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, and, on the motion of Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), it was agreed to consider the amendments forthwith.

The CLERK then said that in their message the Lords stated that their reason for proposing that the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920, should be continued until December 31, 1931, was to allow of a full investigation of the condition of the dye-making industry in this country.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the facts of the question were quite simple and clear. If the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill were not carried the Rent Restrictions Act, legislation affecting miners' wages, and many other Acts of Parliament would be lost, and much undeserved suffering would be inflicted upon numbers of people. There had been two decisions of the House of Commons—one by a large majority and one reduced to six last night—in favour of the discontinuance of the Dyestuffs Act. Had the majority in the Commons been increased or maintained, it would have been difficult for the House of Lords to have pressed their amendments; but as the House of Commons was divided in opinion, and as the actual majority had fallen, it was to be inferred that the Lords would insist on their amendments.

These two decisions, after all, were decisions of the House of Commons. They were decisions that related to a subject which came very near, if not actually to, a fiscal proposition. The Government and the electorate outside would form their own conclusions. (Prolonged cheers and counter-cheers, and a LABOUR MEMBER: "The Lords were the rubber-stamp of the Tory Party!") For the present he would leave it at that. (Cheers.) Most of them had been in Parliament long enough to appreciate the ups and downs of that institution, and he would simply point out that, having regard to that narrow majority yesterday, there was no other course open to the Government but to accept that decision. (Opposition cheers.) He very much regretted it, but he formally moved, "That this House doth not insist on its disagreement with the amendments made to the Bill by the Lords, on which the Lords have insisted."

THE UNIONIST VIEW

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said he had hoped that the right hon. gentleman, in moving this motion, would have agreed that wise counsels had prevailed and that the Lords had saved him, if not from himself, from his colleagues. But the right hon. gentleman had thought it right to make some criticism of the action of the Lords. (Ministerial cheers.) Those who had applauded that sentence were, perhaps, less well acquainted with the Constitution than Mr. Graham. He knew what were the limits of the Parliament Act and what were not only the rights but the duties of the House of Lords. Those who were responsible for passing the Parliament Act were very careful, while limiting the powers of the House of Lords, to lay it down that the powers and indeed the duty of that House within the limits left to it were clear, plain, and explicit. If the House of Lords had not taken the course which they had taken on the Dyestuffs Act they would have been failing to discharge a very plain duty. (Ministerial laughter.)

Ministers knew perfectly well that it was by their desire and it was their claim that the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill was the proper and the only way in which the issue of the Dyestuffs Act could be brought before the House. It was futile, therefore, for Mr. Graham to maintain that either the Opposition or the House of Lords were doing anything but their plain Constitutional duty in dealing with this matter on the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. There was a very narrow majority of the Commons in favour of the Government's decision to allow the Dyestuffs Act to lapse, and if members had voted not only in accordance with their genuine opinion but in accordance even with their speeches, the Government would have been defeated. (Opposition cheers.) The action which had been taken by the House of Lords, which Mr. Graham now commended to the House of Commons, would be dissented from and received with opposition not in this country but only in those places where preparations were being made to dump dyes into this country next year. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Graham was right in saying that the electorate of this country would form their own opinion. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition counter-cheers.) He understood that in another place the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues had been addressing their loyal supporters, and that something was referred to as political suicide, but if the right hon. gentleman was anxious to test the feeling of the electorate on the action of the House of Lords, either constitutionally or on the merits of this particular proposal, the Conservative Party would be delighted to meet them in the constituencies at the earliest possible moment. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

"FREE OPINION UNDERMINED"

LIBERAL MEMBER'S CHARGES

Mr. LEIF JONES (Camborne, L.) said that he did not rise to oppose the motion, though he should like very much to do so. (Laughter and ironical cheers.) Sir P. Cunliffe Lister was not a generous opponent, especially in the way in which he had dealt with Mr. Graham's speech. He (Mr. Jones) had no fault to find with Mr. Graham's speech. That right hon. gentleman had been placed in an almost impossible position, but like a man he had accepted the decision that had been taken. Mr. Graham might fairly complain that he had been let down by the House of Commons. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) In the original debate the House gave him a majority of 30. Last night when the House of Lords had put the screw on the party—(loud cries of "Which?")—that majority fell to six, when it might reasonably have been expected to be 60 on the issue.

It was a question whether the privileges of the Commons had been infringed, for this was a measure which laid a charge on certain people—the dye users, who had been obliged to pay more for their dyes. (Cries of "No.") It was a very strong measure indeed for the House of Lords to insist upon this amendment, and he would have thought that the House of Commons would have resented their action. (Ministerial cheers.) Hon. members who might well have remembered what the issue was had surrendered to this claim of the House of Lords. The Government had tamely swallowed the insult and allowed the House of Lords to decide for them. There was another reason why the Government might well have expected support from the House of Commons on this issue, and that was that the Dyestuffs Act looked, to his eyes, strangely like a protectionist measure. (Opposition laughter.) He was not a bad judge; he was an old and consistent free trader. (Opposition laughter.) He generally knew his opponents as well as his friends when he was engaged in political argument. They were told that this Act did not raise any tariff issue, but every speech made in support of it was a protectionist one. (Ministerial cheers.) Of course, it was said that there were balancing issues; this was a key industry; it was important that there should be research upon important matters. If they wanted research why not endow research? (Ministerial cheers.)

It was always a difficult case when it came to taking off a protectionist measure; that was the worst of protection. (Ministerial cheers.) He urged his friends who were not so ready to recognize protection in one of its cunning disguises to resist the beginnings of evil. (Opposition laughter.) The Government had yielded, necessarily—they had had their majority withdrawn from them—to the pressure of the other House. The House of Commons in yielding to the House of Lords had made a shameful conquest of itself. (Opposition laughter.) It had yielded to strong and unremitting pressure from corporations outside. (Ministerial cheers, and cries of "Melchett and Mond!") The free opinion of the House had been undermined; the atmosphere of the House had not been very pleasant—(Opposition laughter)—there had been comings and goings and meetings in corners in connexion with this issue, and the interests had triumphed. The House had been humiliated. (Ministerial cheers.) It had been a sorrowful and alarming spectacle for all who valued the integrity of Parliament. But what had happened might be sanctified by the House if the House and the country realized the danger in front of them. He hoped that they would learn their lesson in time and save the House of Commons from being exposed to the powerful and unholy forces that would be let loose upon them if ever they were called upon to frame a protective tariff. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. PERRY (Kettering, Lab.) said that he, in common with other members of the House, regretted that this decision had been taken. Members on the Labour benches had been taught a very valuable lesson. There were members who could openly boast of being directors of a concern which controlled 50 per cent. of the dyestuffs of this country. They had read the speeches of noble lords in another place, who had also boasted about their directorships in the same concern. There were some Labour members who believed that it was not the permanent Tory executive in the other place who had settled this matter. The lesson they would never forget was that outside those Houses of Parliament the great Imperial Chemical combine—(loud cheers)—whose directors came to that House and went to the other House and openly boasted of their connexion with the combine, had the power to make the House of Commons obey its will. (Interruptions and cries of "Co-operatives.") Objection had been raised to members of cooperative societies voting on that Bill and the very men who took that objection——(renewed interruption).

Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.).—On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member, who is Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has made a statement that the hon. member for East Toxteth has some corrupt motive in supporting this Bill, and I would ask is this in order? (Cheers.)

Mr. KELLY (Rochdale, Lab.).—I have been sitting alongside the hon. member for Huddersfield throughout the evening and he has made no such statement.

The SPEAKER.—If any such charges have been made they would be clearly out of order. (Cheers.)

Mr. PERRY said that he had tried to avoid personalities. (Opposition cries of "Oh" and Ministerial cheers.) He had repeated what was on record in the Journals of the House and of another place, which could be brought out as evidence. If the policy of protection could lead to such log-rolling as had taken place in the last two or three weeks—(Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Where is Church?" and "On your side")—those whom the cap fitted could wear it—it would teach the democratic party a lesson what protection could do

MR. MOND'S SPEECH

Mr. MOND (Liverpool, East Toxteth, U.) on rising was received with Opposition cheers and Ministerial interruptions, and the SPEAKER appealed to the House to give him a hearing. The hon. member said that charges or imputations had been made against himself and other directors of the company with which he was connected with reference to the Act and the Bill which the House had been considering. He would have thought it would have been unnecessary in the House of Commons to have to mention the extremely difficult position in which he had found himself as a member of the House in connexion with the measure they had been considering. He had made no secret, when he addressed the House on the first occasion, of his connexion with the matter—(hear, hear)—and he laid his views before the House quite frankly, and there had been no question at all as to the views which he had put forward and the views which had been held in many quarters and different parts of the country. In all sections of the House and in all parties there had been a considerable difference of opinion on this particular question. (Hear, hear.) It could not have been made plainer how little he and any of those who were associated with him outside the House desired any stringent measure of protection or any unfair advantage than when, in speaking for that half of the industry which he represented, he said that he was prepared to accept a one-year continuation, with a judicial inquiry, in place of the five years put forward by the Conservative Party, of which he was a member. (Hear, hear.) It was naturally a very painful episode for him, and for anybody who had the misfortune to have their industrial matters brought before Parliament, but that should not deter them from doing what they conceived to be their duty. (Hear, hear.) It would never deter him from coming before the House on any question on which he had special knowledge and on which he believed that he could give any useful information, and from making the best case he could for what he believed to be right. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. SULLIVAN (Bothwell, Lab.) appealed to his colleagues to force a division and vote against the action of the House of Lords.

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.) protested against Mr. Leif Jones having accused the House of corruption and said that the vote on the Dyestuffs Act was due not to corruption but to the fact that 50 per cent. of the Liberal party voted against the Government and a number of Labour members abstained. The fact was that for a brief moment, when a British industry was at stake, men rose superior to party differences and decided to vote for the question on its merits.

Mr. McLEAN (Glasgow, Govan, Lab.) said that apart from the opinions of members with respect to the Dyestuffs Act, the House had received a definite challenge from the Lords which it would be false to itself if it did not accept. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Divide upon it.") He did not require any advice from members opposite. (Laughter.) He was prepared to vote against the Lords' action and if necessary go to the country on the issue. (Opposition laughter.)

"THE PURITY OF PARLIAMENT"

Mr. J. H. HUDSON (Huddersfield, Lab.) said that long months before this issue came to the House the charge was made throughout Lancashire and Yorkshire that the great firm which had frequently been referred to in these discussions had been able to win such power through protective methods applied by the Dyestuffs Act, that it was able to help its friends and delay those who needed dyes whom it did not count as its friends. It had been a regular charge during the last few months that this Act had given Imperial Chemical Industries and kindred firms the opportunity to corrupt the industrial life of this country. (Ministerial cheers.) That process had been practised in every country where protection had been tried to any considerable extent, and it had been a frequent charge, made in that House against those who desired to extend these practices, that corruption was bound to be the consequence. What had taken place in that House and in the other House had heightened the truth of those charges, and they were fighting that day for the purity of Parliament against influences that were bringing it down. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. G. BALFOUR (Hampstead, U.) said he had not the slightest interest in Imperial Chemical Industries or anything connected with the dyestuffs industry, but he was certain that, if Imperial Chemical Industries attempted in that House or the other House to divert two or three votes by any corrupt motives, they would fail. Those institutions stood high above all those corrupt suggestions, and when hon. gentlemen dared to suggest that the members of that House were swayed by corrupt motives by Imperial Chemical Industries or any other organization, then he must rise and say with complete emphasis that it was impossible that it could be so or indeed our institutions and our constitution had failed. Did the hon. member challenge the action of Ministerial members who took the same view of this question as he (Mr. Balfour) took? The Labour Party was dependent upon the support of the Liberal Party. Did the hon. member challenge the action of the 18 Liberal members who voted with the Unionist Party? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. J. H. HUDSON.—Yes, of course I do.

This remark was followed by considerable interruption, and, when order had been restored Mr. BALFOUR asked whether the House was to sit down in silence when a direct charge of corruption had been made.

Mr. KEDWARD (Ashford, L.) said that Liberal members resented the insinuation that they had been actuated by base motives in voting for extension of the Dyestuffs Act. No pressure was brought to bear upon them on the previous night. The Liberal Party whips were not put on. To them the question was not one of protection or free trade. Some of them who were at the front during that part of the War when ammunition was insufficient did not desire to see the country again placed in that position during a national crisis. They resented very deeply the charges which had been made. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. BROMLEY (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab.) said he had been amused at the indignation shown by some hon. members opposite when they were challenged with representing indirectly interests other than those of their constituents. (Unionist members.—"No; the charges were bribery and corruption.") He would remind Mr. Balfour that the charges made in the debate were of representing interests other than those of the welfare of the nation. (Opposition cries of "No.") Only a few years ago that hon. member, speaking in the House, said that he was representing certain electrical interests.

Mr. BALFOUR said that on every occasion when that matter was before the House he was particular to make it clear that he represented nothing but the constituency he sat for, and that he was under a disability in the matter of offering to the House advice and assistance on a matter on which he had special knowledge.

Mr. BROMLEY said that the incident of which he spoke could be found in the records. It was challenged and was the subject of a ruling by the then Speaker.

THE SPEAKER AND "SERIOUS CHARGES"

Mr. BALFOUR said he challenged Mr. Bromley's statement, and he appealed to the Speaker on the subject of these charges of corruption being made.

The SPEAKER said that the debate was going beyond the motion. Serious charges had been made against the honour of the House. He felt himself the special guardian of the honour of the House. If the charges had been personal ones he should immediately have called the hon. member making them to order and insisted upon his withdrawing them. When general charges were made it was difficult for him to interfere except to say that he personally resented them very much. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. BROMLEY said he gathered that the Speaker had not accused him of making any charge of corruption or taking part in anything that was unseemly. He was trying to assuage Mr. Balfour's indignation. (Laughter.) He suggested that Mr. Balfour, if he challenged his (Mr. Bromley's) statement, could look up the records. He was anxious that it should not be thought that this was a bolt from the blue. Every one knew quite well that organizations and interests were represented in that House. (Interruption.) There were one or two gentlemen who were interrupting whom he would very much like to deal with. (Laughter.) He was exceedingly sorry if he had caused the Speaker any inconvenience, or had incurred his displeasure, but when hon. members continued to interrupt they must expect to be answered. He asked the Speaker to note that a contributory cause of the difficulty were people whose heads appeared to fit caps, however ungraceful they might appear. (Laughter.)

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.), who rose amid loud cries of "Divide," said that the remarks which the Speaker had just made, and which were received in all parts of the House with satisfaction, led him (Sir D. Herbert) to ask the Speaker whether in the circumstances he would afford an opportunity to Mr. Hudson to withdraw the statements he had made in answer to a question addressed to him, statements in which he accused of corruption some 18 members of the Liberal Party, whose names appeared in the division lists and were therefore identifiable. (Cheers.) He also asked the Speaker whether he would invite Mr. Leif Jones to withdraw a similar statement which he had made in the reply to interjections by Sir K. Wood.

The SPEAKER.—I think in the few remarks I addressed to the House I made it clear that had accusations of corruption been made against individual members I should certainly have called the member to order at once and insisted on his withdrawing. Charges can be made against parties and are often made, not necessarily of corruption. Such charges are perhaps not desirable, but are not contrary to the rules of this House. They are not matters that are out of order and I am not in a position to call upon members to withdraw them. It must be remembered that when I spoke of general charges of corruption I was not accusing any party particularly. As far as I remember, all parties at one time or another have been charged with corruption. The fact remains that all parties have been involved, and it is only because all parties have been involved that I thought it necessary to intervene and say that I resented charges of general corruption being made in this House.

Mr. LEIF JON

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Letters to the Editor

APPOINTMENTS TO BENEFICES

RIGHTS OF THE CLERGY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I draw attention to one important factor which has been overlooked in your leading article of Tuesday, in which you express fears that the Benefices (Exercise of Rights of Presentation) Measure is not fair to the clergy. That is that the Measure has been meticulously scrutinized by the elected representatives of the clergy, and, after drastic alterations in its earlier stages, approved by them in its final form *nemine contradicente*.

The facts should be known. In the patronage question the Church Assembly has been grappling with an exceedingly difficult problem. The laity quite rightly demand some voice in the appointment of their incumbent. The difficulty is how to give the parishioners a voice in the matter, without destroying private patronage, and without causing injury to blameless clergy. The compromise which has been arrived at is that, if required to do so, the patron must consult the churchwardens, and if they approve his nomination the presentation goes forward as now, but if the churchwardens and the patron cannot agree, the Bishop is called in to arbitrate, and the patron has the right of appeal to the Archbishop.

This has been deliberately accepted by the House of Clergy in the Church Assembly. Nothing can pass the Assembly without the approval of all three Houses. The House of Clergy is not open to the criticism that was made of Convocation before 1920 that it was dominated by "official" clergy. Every licensed priest, beneficed or unbeneficed, has a vote in its election, and the representatives of the parochial clergy form a majority of the House. Furthermore, the House of Clergy is a very "live" body, rightly jealous that nothing shall pass the Assembly derogatory to the rights or status of its constituents.

Two previous Patronage Measures have been before the Assembly, and withdrawn mainly because the House of Clergy was not satisfied that they adequately protected the rights of the clergy. The present Measure was submitted to the Assembly in the spring of 1929. After amendment the Assembly re-committed it to an Appointed Committee. In the summer of 1929 the Measure was again amended by the Assembly and was again re-committed to an Appointed Committee. Meanwhile, as a result of the dissolution of Parliament, a new Convocation had been elected. Many of the clergy were apprehensive as to the effect of the Patronage Measure, and it accordingly received detailed consideration in Ruridecanal Chapters throughout the country. A large number of new proctors were sent to Convocation in the election of 1929 pledged to their constituents to secure such further changes in the Patronage Measure that would in their opinion safeguard the rights of the clergy. Consequently the work had to a large extent to be recommenced in the autumn of 1929. The Measure was further revised and once more re-committed to an Appointed Committee. This Committee made further alterations in the Measure, and in the summer of 1930 produced the Measure substantially in its present form. The motion that it should be finally considered for revision was introduced by a leading member of the House of Clergy (himself an incumbent) and agreed to without a division. The Assembly in that session went through the Measure once more clause by clause, and after a number of minor amendments passed it on June 20 *nemine contradicente*. At any stage in these proceedings the House of Clergy could have killed the Measure by an adverse vote. I do not think that Lord Atkin is right in his contention that the position of the clergy has been altered by it, but if he is, the answer still remains that the clergy themselves, for the good of the Church, have deliberately accepted the principle that their fitness for appointment to any cure shall be determined on those Canons which obtain in every other profession.

Since then the Measure has been before the Ecclesiastical Committee of Parliament, who have taken five months to consider it and to weigh any criticisms they may have received from outside bodies. The Ecclesiastical Committee consists of 15 members of the House of Commons appointed by Mr. Speaker, and 15 members of the House of Lords appointed by the Lord Chancellor, it contains several distinguished lawyers, and is representative of all schools of political and religious thought. Lord Atkin is a distinguished member of that Committee, but he was able to find only one supporter in his opposition to the Measure. I think these facts should be weighed by anyone who fears that the Measure has been hurriedly conceived without due regard to the rights of the clergy.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WOLMER.
3, Chester-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1, Dec. 17.

THE PRESS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is difficult to believe that Mr. J. A. Lovat-Fraser, M.P., can be really so ignorant as he appears in regard to the admission of the Press to meetings of Public Assistance Committees. He deliberately states as an illustration of "exactly what is happening" that "one of the authorities which excluded the Press from the Public Assistance Committee was the London County Council." He then builds up a case about our "reactionary policy," and bids us "to give the Press access" to our proceedings.

If, before rushing into print, he had made the slightest inquiry he would have learned that ever since the Council took over Public Assistance the meetings of the Public Assistance Committee have been open both to the Press and to the public, and, further, if he will only take the trouble to turn to the issue of *The Times* in which his letter appeared, he will find on page 16, column 3, the report of your representative of the meeting of the Public Assistance Committee held yesterday.

The Council awaits Mr. Lovat-Fraser's apology. Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM RAY.
The County Hall, S.E.1, Dec. 18.

ETIQUETTE IN CORRESPONDENCE

It was the custom in Ceylon not many years ago for the municipal authorities to issue a second notice of demand for rates addressed to "an accused person," though the first notice was more politely expressed. This continued for some time until I called the attention of a councillor to the somewhat crude method of address, when it was changed. A "demand" notice referred to by Canon Hunter would have seemed almost polite!—Mr. W. E. Drury, Moorhouse, Westerham, Kent.

THE HIGHWAY CODE

UNNECESSARY HOOTING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Minister of Transport has wisely given the public the opportunity of criticizing the Draft Highway Code before it is laid before Parliament for approval. May I invite attention to the passages relating to motor horns, which clearly require some amendment?

The Code says:—"Sound your horn when approaching a danger point or when about to overtake. Do not take it for granted that your warning has been heard. . . . *Except as above*, motor horns should be used sparingly and with consideration for the feelings of others."

It will be observed that not only is the motorist told to sound his horn whenever he is approaching a danger point or about to overtake, but that on such occasions apparently he need not use it sparingly or with any consideration for the feelings of others. On both points the Code is wrong. It is not true that a motorist should always hoot on such occasions. It is not true that, when he does hoot on such occasions, he should hoot unsparingly and without regard to the feelings of others.

Let me take a single example of a danger spot, proved to be such by the number of accidents occurring there—the cross-roads on Chelsea Embankment at Albert Bridge. It is the hoot hogs' heaven by day and by night. There is a hospital quite close and many roads converge. By day there is a constant stream of traffic and a policeman on point duty. The Highway Code tells all motorists approaching on any of them to hoot. They mostly do. Why? In order to destroy public amenities without contributing one jot to public safety.

After midnight there is a change. The policeman goes, the vehicles become rarer. No longer can the motorist approaching on one road assume that someone will be approaching on another. It is a possibility, not a certainty. What ought he to do? Go slowly, keep a look-out, and possibly sound a bulb horn once. What does he do? That which the Code suggests. He hoots unsparingly and without any regard to the feelings of others. One motorist has crossed one crossing and a whole neighbourhood is roused from sleep. If his noise had assured his own safety there would be nothing like it since the Chinaman burnt down his house to roast his pig. But, in fact, he has done nothing of the sort and another hoot hog may run into him. "Do not take it for granted that your warning has been heard." Of course not. Make more noise. The other motorist may be a long way off when you start hooting.

Sir, I have driven a car for seven years. I use a bulb horn only in towns. I know from experience that three-quarters of the hooting in London is wholly unnecessary and the remaining quarter could be done far more quietly—to the immense advantage of the public. It is to be hoped that the authorities consulted will strongly urge the revision of the part of the Code which I have quoted, and that a great opportunity for inculcating good manners and improving public amenities will not be missed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY G. STRAUSS.
Temple, Dec. 18.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Yesterday we read in the columns of your newspaper a national appeal by Conservative members, in which the signatories stated that they were "convinced that throughout the country, for men and women of every class, the national problems have acquired a new and intense personal interest," and that the ordinary citizen "has no confidence in any party as a party" and "is not disposed to pin his faith to any programme as a programme."

As one of the humble citizens of this realm, might I venture to suggest that the men and women of this country are convinced that the time has come for action—for deeds and less words? There is no confidence left in those who only talk. Criticism without construction, platitudes without a policy, are worse than useless at this moment. The man in the street is waiting for a lead. It is not so much a question of which party, but of good government, and the party which can best provide it is the one he would support.

What is the use of asking for sacrifice and talking of discipline if they do not define the path of duty? We know by past experience in the War that the nation is always more truly responsive to an appeal to duty than to self-interest, and that they are ready to respond to a call for a great effort. But for a great effort the issues must be clear-cut, and there must be loyalty to their leader, otherwise the effort must fail. You say with justice it is no use fiddling while Rome burns. With that the entire country is in agreement, and this I submit in all humility is exactly what this letter portrays—it is fiddling with facts instead of fighting them.

I remain yours truly,
E. LONDONDERRY.
Londonderry House, Park-lane, W., Dec. 18.

CHRISTMAS FOR THE WORKLESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There can hardly be one of your readers whose happiness this Christmas will not be affected by the thought of the 1,500,000 able-bodied Englishmen who can find no one to employ them and who are subsisting, for the most part unwillingly, "on the dole." Christmas will bring little joy to them or to their families.

Will you let me appeal for a Christmas present for a few at least of this great army? The gift I ask for is not of food or clothing, but of something which they will value a great deal more—the gift of work. There could be no more welcome present in thousands of homes this Christmas time than a letter to say that father can go to work again next week.

The Winter Distress League has evolved an admirable plan for providing work for men whose references show that they are entirely reliable and who have lost their jobs through no conceivable fault of their own. The League is in touch with many London hospitals and other charitable institutions, and undertakes to provide competent workmen and to pay their wages for the carrying out of jobs which badly need doing, but which cannot be put in hand by the institution concerned for lack of funds. The League thus fulfils a double purpose. It enables necessary work to be done which must otherwise remain undone; and it restores a number of the unemployed to useful and satisfactory employment.

The possibilities of the scheme are limited only by the amount contributed by the generosity of the public. There are scores of jobs waiting to be done; there are hundreds of first-class men waiting for the chance of doing them. May I appeal to your readers to add to the happiness of their own Christmas, and to lift a little the corner of the burden of anxiety from the shoulders of the unemployed by sending a Christmas gift to the secretary of the Winter Distress League, 23, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

Yours faithfully,
C. S. WOODWARD.
Westminster Abbey.

LOSS OF H.M.S. BULLDOG

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was much interested in the account of the disaster to H.M.S. Bulldog at Cape Haytien in 1865, but it omitted to account for her having run aground, which gave the enemy the advantage of firing upon her. I was a midshipman on board H.M.S. Aurora at the time, and we were ordered to Cape Haytien to salve what we could from the wreck; so we heard a good deal about the disaster. After chasing the Valaroque into the inner harbour the Bulldog anchored in the outer roads in the evening, Captain Wake having decided to ram the Valaroque the next morning: during the night the Valaroque shifted her berth, thereby placing a sand spit between herself and the Bulldog; this, unfortunately, was not noticed by the Bulldog, so that when she started to go full speed for the Valaroque she ran hard and fast on the sand spit. The batteries on the hills surrounding the harbour opened fire upon her. The officers and crew fought all day and dismounted all the guns in the batteries; they lost several men, and expended most of the ammunition. The captain learned that the enemy was remounting the guns; so with the remaining powder the captain and officers decided to blow the ship up and clear out in their boats, which they accordingly did. They were rescued by a merchant steamer outside and brought to Port Royal.

Yours truly,
E. A. OMMANNEY, Retired Commander, R.N.
7, St. Margaret's-road, Oxford.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY

EDUCATION OR RAILWAY MATERIAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The text of the China Indemnity (Application) Bill is now before the country, price 1d. net, at H.M. Stationery Office. Its frank cynicism, its blatant hypocrisy, and its incredible bad faith are laid bare. We have only to be thankful that pressure of Government business is so heavy as to prevent the Bill being rushed through Parliament at the end of a tiring Session, and that there is a breathing space in which to draw attention to its salient points before irretrievable mischief is done.

The oft-told story of the projected return of the Boxer Indemnity is long and complicated. It is probably true to say that not 20 members of the House of Commons know or care what the Bill contains. It is a brief Government Bill, as to which there is a general impression that it is of a non-party character, and that it has had the official approval both of the late Conservative Government and of their Labour predecessors. In fact, however, as I shall endeavour to show, that is very far from the truth.

The Bill is more fully described as one to make further provision with respect to the application of the China Indemnity Fund, and of moneys paid on account of the China Indemnity. One would suppose, naturally enough, a little further particularization of the provisions of the Bill with the same title passed in 1925, a more explicit definition of the purposes upon which the money was to be expended. Such, however, is not the case. The new Bill may be accurately described as one to reverse the provisions sanctioned by Parliament with respect to the application of the fund, and to apply the fund to other purposes, also to do the same to half of the moneys to be paid hereafter on account of the indemnity. In brief, the former Act dedicated the whole of the fund, already paid and to be paid, to educational *and other* purposes, while, under the new Bill, the fund will be spent in placing orders for railway materials in British workshops, only one-half of future annual payments to be retained for education.

The stratagem or make-believe lies in the two words in the original Act, "and other," for it may be said that they cover any expenditure whatever. For example, they would allow of the purchase of a fleet of ships, or a quantity of sealing-wax, or some cabbages, or a line of kings. The late Archbishop of Canterbury put his finger on the spot when he said that his only reason for allowing the two words "and other" to stand was that he was "satisfied that the Government does intend that the reference to education shall have full emphasis, and that the words "educational or other purposes" shall not be taken as meaning that the money may be used for any purpose on earth that the Secretary of State for the moment may think desirable. "I am quite certain," he concluded, "that what we want is educational progress, in the large sense of the words, and that the mass of the money which we are giving back again to China shall be used by the Chinese Committee for that purpose."

The framers of the present Act were emphatic that the words "and other purposes" meant other similar or other cultural purposes. Mr. Ponsonby, now Lord Ponsonby, said that what the Government had in view was largely educational and cultural purposes, and that the whole gesture would be desecrated if there was any desire on our part to make a profit out of it. On the other side, Mr. McNeill, now Lord Cushendun, said that the words meant something in the nature of educational purposes, and that it would be disastrous if we utilized the Bill as a means of extracting any commercial or other profit for this country.

While on the subject of those famous, loophole, words "and other," it is bitterly pertinent to recall the speech by Mr. James Hudson while the earlier Bill was still in the House of Commons. Mr. Hudson was not satisfied that, if the two words were left in, there were adequate guarantees that the money would be devoted even primarily to educational purposes. He therefore proposed an amendment that the House should decline to give the Bill a second reading. His amendment was seconded by Mr. Dalton, and now that same Mr. Dalton, in his present capacity of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "presents" the new Bill, under which the greater part of the money is to be devoted to purposes wholly alien.

In spite of the official assurances I have quoted, the House is now asked to scrap its former idealistic resolve, and to spend the money on railway materials. Apart from the disgrace attaching to this reversal of policy, it should be remembered that China's debts for railway materials already supplied and not paid for amount to many millions sterling; also that we are deeply pledged to allow China free access to the markets of the world for her requirements under the system of open tender. What will be said by British merchants who supplied these materials, and who may rightly claim payment for them out of the fund? What will be said by the American State Department who framed the policy of the open door and equal opportunity, and secured British endorsement of it at Washington in 1922? They will say that War debts and unemployment have paralysed our statesmanship and made cowards of us all.

I am, &c.,
W. E. LEVESON.
Reform Club, Dec. 17.

ALCOHOL IN AIRCRAFT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to *The Times* report of the evidence given by Major K. M. Beaumont on behalf of Imperial Airways, Limited, before the Royal Commission on Licensing at its sitting on November 25.

According to that report, Major Beaumont urged that it was important in connexion with the development of the passenger traffic of Imperial Airways that facilities should be provided for the supply of liquor at any time while passengers were in the aircraft, and made the further statement that it would be unwise to forbid a pilot to take any alcohol in the air as occasionally the intense cold at high altitudes made it advisable that a pilot should be able to take an alcoholic stimulant at any time during a flight. After giving his evidence Major Beaumont stated that he was authorized to say that the Air Ministry did not object to any of his points, the obvious inference being that the Air Ministry is committed to Major Beaumont's views regarding the supply of alcohol to pilots.

In the interests of passengers, whose safety is dependent on the skill and judgment of pilots, and of pilots themselves, both civil and military, may I draw attention to a passage from the report of the Committee originally appointed in 1917 by the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) to investigate the physiological action of alcohol? This Committee, of which Lord D'Abernon was chairman, and which included eminent physiologists, pharmacologists, neurologists, and psychologists, stated that:—

"The taking of alcohol during, or as a preliminary to, prolonged or severe exposure to cold, is on every ground to be condemned. Any sensation of warmth which it produces is, under such conditions, an illusion fraught with danger; its effect is to render the subject indifferent to a peril which is in fact seriously increased by its use."

Since Major Beaumont's statement was unchallenged it would appear that neither the Air Ministry nor the many members of the Licensing Commission are acquainted with the report of Lord D'Abernon's Committee. May I suggest, therefore, that copies be provided for them?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARCHIBALD CHURCH.
House of Commons.

THE HOMING UMBRELLA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Walter Harris is clearly under the special protection of St. Anthony, the kindly restorer of lost property to whom the absent-minded owe many candles. But it distresses me that he should write with so little appreciation of the touching devotion of his umbrella. Mr. Harris's conscience should surely smite him as to the reasons why his umbrella is in holes. His faithful companion is clearly worn out by its efforts not to be left behind in steamer, train, and aeroplane. As one who has cherished an umbrella for over 20 years—an intimacy unbroken save by two brief terms of residence at Scotland Yard—I feel compelled to register this protest against the callous conduct Mr. Harris flaunts in your columns.

Your obedient servant,
VIOLET MARKHAM.
8, Gower-street, Bloomsbury, Dec. 14.

Points from Letters

DIRECT TAXATION FOR ALL VOTERS

I quite agree with your correspondent that it is hopeless to expect a real change of heart in Governmental squander-maniacs until direct taxation is made universal. I go further than this; unless in some way the bulk of the electorate are made to feel, in however small a degree, the burden now carried on the shoulders of less than 3,000,000 out of the roughly 25,000,000 voters, there will still remain no wish to bring power to bear on our Government to reduce expenditure. As conditions are in England now, it is every bit as vicious not to make it compulsory on all those who have a voice in the government of the country to bear their fair share of direct taxation as it would be to have taxation without representation.—Major S. Norton-Taylor, Royal Empire Society, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

THE FRIENDS OF ECONOMY

The Friends of Economy, to whom in the last few months you have been good enough to give some of your valuable space, are now completing the final arrangements for what they hope may be a decisive City demonstration about the time of the meeting of Parliament in January. The movement towards an immediate policy of national economy has made such strides in the last few weeks that, at a meeting of the group this (Thursday) morning, I was asked to crave your assistance to let it be known that we hope to make a full announcement of all the arrangements immediately after Christmas.—Sir Ernest Benn, Bouverie House, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

MIXED MARRIAGES

Mr. Poynter's letter, like many other pronouncements on the subject of mixed marriages, betrays a certain confusion of terms which is not easily avoided. When a lawyer says that a law is binding he means that it can be enforced in a Court of Justice backed by an efficient executive. When a theologian uses the same language he means that the law imposes on the conscience an obligation to voluntary obedience. It is clear that a law may bind in either sense without binding in the other sense. If a lawyer complains, as he may, that this theological sense of the word is intrusive, he should be reminded that it is by a long way senior to his own sense. Intrusion, if there be any, is the other way about. Both conceptions have played an important part in the development of civilization.—Canon T. A. Lacey, College, Worcester.

DOCTORS AND THE TELEPHONE

Colonel Elliot's letter is interesting to all telephone subscribers. For a general physician like myself the present conditions are even worse. For two years I have complained to the Controller that 30 to 40 per cent. of my outgoing calls are faults of one kind or another. An inspector came here recently and made an experiment with my line. Actually three out of 11 test calls made by him on my telephone were faults. The complacent politeness of the officials and their numerous employees who have been sent from time to time to tinker with my line is most exasperating, when coupled with their apparent inability to improve matters. Is the system adopted a bad one and unsuitable for a great city like London? I was told by one of the inspectors that there are 25 different ways in which a fault can occur in my line. It looks as if an unsuitable system has been adopted.—Dr. H. H. Mills, 21, St. Mary Abbots-terrace, Kensington, W.14.

DESIGN OF CLOSED CARS

In very few closed cars of recent make, except the large and very expensive ones, is it possible for a man to wear a high hat. A few years ago I had occasion to get a new car, and I failed to find one of British make in which I could sit while wearing a high hat, unless I bought an enormous and very costly car. In consequence, much against my wish, I was forced to purchase a foreign car which goes well and allows room for any headgear. What is wanted is a car of moderate size, but of sufficient height, so that a man can sit in comfort without having to nurse his hat on his lap.—Colonel Sir Joseph Bradney.

WATER RATES

In a letter published in *The Times* on December 3 Mr. Course, the secretary of the Sutton District Water Company, claimed for his company the record of first reducing its water charges to pre-War rates in January, 1931. The Frimley and Farnborough District Water Company not only reduced its water rates to the pre-War scale in June, 1927, but has this year remitted the charge of 7s. 6d. per annum, authorized under its Acts, for each water closet beyond the first. It would appear, therefore, that, from present knowledge, the record belongs to the Frimley Company and not to the Sutton Company.—Mr. S. G. Weller, Secretary, Frimley and Farnborough District Water Company, The Water Works, Frimley Green, Surrey.

BRITISH GUIANA

It is clear from the article of Sir Edward Denham, which appeared in *The Times* of the 16th inst., that the powers that be have decided at long last to bring to the notice of the public the potentialities of the too long neglected Colony of British Guiana. As is pointed out in the article, the difficulty of transport has always checked progress. A motor-road is proposed to remedy this, the expense of making such a road to be borne by a loan. As a beginning the road would do much, and it is to be hoped that success will attend the efforts of Sir Edward Denham to start the work of development, to be continued later on.—Mr. John E. Hewick, Cliff Cottage, Swanage, Dorset.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

May I venture to suggest that the fundamental question underlying the alternative vote issue is whether we are to retain the party system or to replace it by the group system? Under the alternative vote, it is most unlikely that any party will at any time obtain an absolute majority in Parliament.—Mr. William Pigott.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

On Tuesday I went with my wife to buy some handkerchiefs at a West End shop. We were shown numerous boxes of ladies' handkerchiefs, but all the labels which I saw on the handkerchiefs had, in very small printing, the words "Made in Switzerland." I asked the assistant if she could show us some Irish linen handkerchiefs, but it was not until I asked for the shopwalker that some British-made handkerchiefs were produced from under the counter, and we made a selection therefrom. They were dearer than those "Made in Switzerland," but, I think, of better quality; at least I hope so. In the department where ladies' handbags were on sale all those I saw had a card inside printed "Foreign made." The shopwalker to whom I spoke said that English manufacturers of leather handbags could not compete with foreign makers, and that his lady customers were not interested in the country of origin of the goods they purchased! As women do most of the shopping at Christmas, and at other times, is it to be wondered at that so many British manufacturers are having a bad time?—Mr. Cecil Mack, 69, Hayes-road, Bromley, Kent.

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES

Mr. Reynolds takes the case of a large town, where air traffic is considerable. My chief ideas were to increase air traffic in Britain, to give the public in general better chances of flying, and to make flying safer, by providing at every town a field which aviators know is a safe field to land in. Special fences, dressing for wet weather, and repair shops would be required only in big towns.—Mr. Allan B. Crawford, The Hostel, Scorrier, Cornwall.

FOOTBALL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The professional footballers are described as "hired gladiators." I am not told why a gladiator hired for football is inferior to one hired for cricket. Surely the real objection to the public schools changing from Association to Rugby is that it tends to divide the classes, so that we now rarely see the parson playing with the village team or the officer with his regimental eleven. I write as an old amateur Association player, who feels that the introduction of professionalism into football has enormously raised the standard of play.—Mr. Watson Caldecot, Chantry-lane, Storrington, Sussex.

THE NEW WHITEHALL

Mr. G. B. Blizard's suggestion, made in your issue of December 10, to erect the buildings necessary to provide for Government offices the extra accommodation required somewhere near Lambeth Bridge might be a more economical course to adopt than the rebuilding as proposed. The new buildings, being only required for the additional staff, would be much smaller than if required to house the existing staff as well. Certainly there would be the cost of the land, but the buildings could be of a plainer character than in Whitehall; so part of the cost of the land might be saved on them.—Mr. W. J. H. Leverton, 151, Endlesham-road, S.W.12.

LAPWING IN LONDON

With reference to Mr. Crook's letter, I find that I made a note in my diary for the first week of March this year that I saw "two plovers over Regent's Park." This was at about 9.15 a.m. and over the part of the park referred to by Mr. Crook.—Mr. Ernest Blaikley, 31, Stanley-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN
THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special Christmas donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

HEART
PLEASE HELP THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.
£500 required for new X-RAY EQUIPMENT.

CANCER
IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England). The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a form of bequest can be obtained.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research. A certain number of beds are provided for inoperable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers: Coutts & Co. Secretary: J. Courtney Buchanan.

FOR CHILDREN
ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Midds.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-patients in 1929, 109,254.
470 beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment. A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

FOR THE POOR
£5 Will provide a parcel of good fare for 10 families.
£10 Will give 120 old folk or young children a real Christmas Dinner and Party.
Please send NOW to Prebendary Carlile, 55, Bryanston St., London, W.1.
CHURCH ARMY

HOSPITALS—NERVOUS DISEASES
The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

FOR SEAMEN
THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN
Many a lonely Sailor will find "a bit of home" in the Institutes of the "Flying Angel Mission" this Christmastide in
110 PORTS THE WORLD OVER.
Please send a gift.
11, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

GENERAL HOSPITALS
KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) for LONDON-in-ESSEX
Under H.M.'s Patronage.
NOW IN THE MAKING
". . . this new hospital has no roots, and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can. . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 18/12/23.
Become a Founder or Subscriber.
Communications to Sir Cecil Levita, County Hall, S.E.1.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2
President: H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.
£250,000 required to provide:—
Increased Maternity Accommodation.
Pay Bed Unit for patients of moderate means.
New Nurses' Home.
Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by General Sir Hubert Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Chairman, Extension Appeal Committee, St. Mary's Hospital, W.2.

ROYAL NORTHERN
Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS
Will you express by gift your appreciation of ophthalmic advice if you have benefited thereby, of sound sight if you are so blessed, or of the splendid work which is being done at the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1
Founded 1856.
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Sec.

FOR SAILORS
The Seaman's Christmas
Many seamen who cannot be by their own firesides will be WELL ENTERTAINED in over 100 world ports by the
BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY
Please send a Christmas Gift TO-DAY to Sir ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial Road, E.14.

FOR WOMEN
SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.

CHEST HOSPITALS
CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
STILL NEEDS £12,000
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME.
£20,000
to reopen THE CONVALESCENT HOME closed for lack of funds.
HELP THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, CITY ROAD, E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED
BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Secretary—G. E. Maude, Esq.
50, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT
FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOLS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS
From smoke-grimed cities of the Homeland to "a land of boundless opportunity."
SUNSHINE, EDUCATION, FARM TRAINING, AND A CAREER.
Cheques, etc., payable CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY, crossed and addressed Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., etc., Savoy House, 115, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

CHILDREN'S HOMES
THREE POINTS
1. Many unhappy little ones have lost home, health, and happiness.
2. Four thousand of these have found them again in the Children's Home.
3. Your generous help is the means of their continued security.
NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE (Founded by Dr. Stephenson)
Principal: REV. W. HODSON SMITH.
Treasurers: The Rt. Hon. LORD WAKEFIELD OF HYTHE, C.B.E., LL.D. SIR THOMAS BARLOW, Bt., M.D., F.R.S.
Chief Offices: HIGHBURY PARK, LONDON, N.5.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES
Please be Santa Claus to a destitute little one this Christmas.
There are 8,291 boys and girls and babies in the Barnardo Family.
10/-
will feed one child for ten days.
Cheques, &c., payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund, and crossed, addressed Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney-causeway, London, E.1.
THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.
PLEASE SEND A GIFT.
Share in 4,771 Happy Christmases
by sending a gift to Rev. Dr. Westcott, Secretary, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11 (Bankers, Barclays), for the 4,771 children now in the care of the
WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY.
SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
PLEASE MAKE A HAPPY CHRISTMAS GIFT TO LONDON'S POOREST AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN
GENEROUS HELP IS EARNESTLY INVITED.
JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1.
Report and Audited Statements sent upon request.
CHRISTMAS MEANS HOPE.
Help the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY to bring hope into the lives of orphan, neglected, forlorn, miserable children. The Rescue of children and upkeep of Six Homes costs £1.1.0 an hour, or £25 a day. F. JAMES, Secretary, 117, Victoria Street, S.W.

POWER STATION AT FULHAM

SULPHUR EMISSION

RESULTS OF TEST PLANT

The inquiry by the Electricity Commissioners into the application of the Fulham Borough Council for consent to extend its generating station in Townmead-road, Fulham, was continued yesterday at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy-place, Victoria Embankment. The Commissioners are Sir John Brooke (chairman), Mr. W. W. Lackie, and Mr. T. P. Wilmshurst.

Mr. J. H. Rider, consulting engineer to the Fulham Borough Council, continued his evidence in support of the application. In answer to Mr. J. E. SINGLETON, K.C. (for the London County Council and other authorities opposing the scheme), he said he was merely to build stations to meet the requirements of the Central Electricity Board. Any sites the Board might choose in future were beyond his knowledge.

Mr. SINGLETON asked if the witness saw no alternative to more and more generating stations in the middle of London.

The witness replied that Fulham was not in the middle, but in the west, of London.

Mr. SINGLETON.—If in time to come there is the necessity for stations some distance away, am I right in this—that the sooner that problem is tackled the better?—That problem will be tackled as the necessity arises.

Re-examined by Mr. TYLDESLEY JONES, K.C. (for the Fulham Borough Council), Mr. Rider said that if the present annual coal consumption in Greater London was 19,700,000 tons, that consumption would be considerably increased by 1940, if things remained as at present in the matter of electrical generation. The 750,000 tons of coal it was proposed to burn at the Fulham station would be, in his opinion, in substitution for a greater amount of coal that might be burned in other ways. It would be used more efficiently than in grates and factories, or in less efficient generating stations.

L.C.C. AND SULPHUR FUMES

Dr. Florence Barrie Lambert, chairman of the Central Public Health Committee of the London County Council, whose evidence was interposed, spoke of the considerations which led the L.C.C. to oppose the application. In reply to Mr. J. H. THORPE (for the L.C.C.), she said that this was not the first time the L.C.C. had been concerned at the proposed erection of large generating stations. In 1927 the L.C.C. had entered an objection to the erection of the Battersea power station. The L.C.C. withdrew its opposition to the Battersea proposal when it was satisfied by the guarantees which were offered. At that time, however, the L.C.C. had not a full appreciation of the possible danger that might arise from sulphur fumes.

Mr. THORPE.—Quite generally, you are here on behalf of the L.C.C. to say that they regard this matter with very real concern, and ask the Commissioners not to grant the powers asked for unless and until you are completely satisfied that no danger may be apprehended?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. TYLDESLEY JONES, Dr. Barrie Lambert said that the L.C.C., when it agreed to the Battersea scheme, was aware that a large quantity of sulphur was being emitted from smoke in London, but the danger of mass production was not at that time present to their minds.

Mr. TYLDESLEY JONES pointed out that the Greenwich generating station of the L.C.C. tramways burned about 213,120 tons of coal a year. Assuming a sulphur content of 1 per cent. that would mean that the L.C.C. had been emitting from the Greenwich station over 2,000 tons of sulphur a year. If it had been present to the mind of the Public Health Committee for the last two years that the mass emission of sulphur was a danger to the public health, had any representations been made to the Tramway Committee on the subject?

Dr. Barrie Lambert replied that £250,000 had been voted by the L.C.C. this year for improvements at the Greenwich station. She did not know whether the sulphur problem had been specifically considered by the Tramway Committee. Her own committee had not raised the question. Once such a nuisance existed it was very difficult to abate. It was for that reason that they were very anxious no more stations should be built until they were sure they would be properly constructed.

Mr. TYLDESLEY JONES suggested that it was therefore very desirable to do everything that could be done to minimize the use of existing generating stations.

In re-examination by Mr. SINGLETON, the witness was asked:—"Have you received any assurances yet that the health of Londoners will not be affected by this proposal?" She answered in the negative.

Dr. Rudolph Lessing, consulting chemist and chemical engineer, was called on behalf of the applicants. Examined by Mr. GRAHAM ROBERTSON, K.C. (for the Fulham Borough Council) he said that it was proposed to remove sulphur-bearing material from the coal before it was burned.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones informed the Commissioners that he was not going to ask them to pass the scheme on this assumption. He was putting the scheme before them on the basis that the apparatus at Fulham for washing the gases was sufficient to prevent the emission of sulphur. If he proved the major premiss he proved the minor.

The witness described the system by which it is proposed to eliminate the oxides of sulphur from the gases leaving the generating station. The method was, he said, to wash the gases with water, to which, if necessary, neutralizing agents would be added.

A TEST PLANT

Dr. Lessing went on to describe the results of tests he had made between December 8 and 17 with a plant already erected at Fulham. He put the results forward tentatively, he explained. The figures he produced showed, among other data, the percentage of sulphur removed from the gases under varying conditions. The percentages of efficiency in the tests made on the first day were in the neighbourhood of 40 per cent. In later tests the following results were obtained, in the form of percentages of sulphur removed:—99.6, 98.9, 66, 81, 51, 74, 100, 75, 100, and 73 per cent. "The very fact that the results come so close within the order of magnitude of the very exhaustive tests done by the London Power Company," the witness said, "rather strengthen my confidence, if confidence was needed, that we are on the right lines." He was satisfied that coal dust and oxides of sulphur could be eliminated from the furnace gases before they went up the chimney, and that the effluents could be made innocuous and safely discharged into the Thames.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. SINGLETON. He said that his results were eminently satisfactory, because if he could sometime get an extraction of 100 per cent. of sulphur he knew he could tune up the plant to give the same result—the practical elimination of all sulphur—every time. Of the variability of the results submitted he said:—"There may be a fluke in obtaining a low figure; there cannot be a fluke in obtaining a high figure."

It was the witness's definite view that the infinitesimal particles of dust which could escape a dust-extractor of the kind to be used at Fulham played no part at all in the formation of fog.

Mr. SINGLETON asked if there would be any danger on a still day, perhaps with a fog like that of recent days, from the large mass of carbon dioxide—10 per cent. or more of the millions of cubic feet of gases emitted from the chimneys each day.

Dr. Lessing said he thought the result would be to pierce the fog.

Mr. SINGLETON.—You think it would be helpful?—Undoubtedly.

Mr. SINGLETON said that quite a different view was taken by those who were concerned with atmospheric pollution.

The witness replied that he believed the fact of these large quantities of gases being at a higher temperature than the ordinary temperature would cause them to act in the opposite direction. There was no danger from carbon dioxide when diluted with air, as it would be when emitted in these circumstances.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones informed the Commissioners that the Fulham Borough Council did not regard an extraction of 75 per cent. of sulphur as sufficient, and they would ask the Commissioners not to regard it as sufficient or satisfactory. If the method put forward by Fulham was not approved by the Commissioners, the Council was prepared to adopt the method applied at Grove-road and approved by the Government Chemists' Committee, adapted to the Fulham station with such improvements as the Commissioners might approve. He made that statement on behalf of the Fulham Borough Council and with the authority of the Central Electricity Board.

The inquiry was adjourned until this morning.

SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE

NEW OFFICES TO BE BUILT

Demolition of the South African offices in Trafalgar-square will shortly begin in preparation for reconstruction on a more imposing scale. The scheme forms part of the plan for rebuilding the entire island block between Trafalgar-square, the Strand and Duncannon-street. This will enable another section of the Strand widening scheme to be carried out, and a further improvement made in Trafalgar-square. The three owners of the new block will be the South African Government, Lord Waring, and Messrs. Lyons.

Sir Herbert Baker has designed the new South Africa House, and has supervised the façade of the rest of the block in order to secure architectural unity. By arrangement with the parties concerned the Post Office now at the corner of the Square and the Strand and the telegraph office now opposite Charing Cross Station will be amalgamated and housed in a portion of the premises between the present Golden Cross Hotel and Messrs. Lyons.

The new South Africa House, which will cost upwards of £300,000, is expected to be ready for occupation early in 1933. It will occupy the full front of the east side of Trafalgar-square between the Strand and the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. It has been designed to conform with the noblest architecture of the Square, the Church, and the National Gallery. The architectural Order of the portico of the National Gallery with its Corinthian columns, as the main feature of the whole square, has been followed in the design of the central portico of South Africa House, and this portico will be the central and dominating note of the new building. There will also be a circular colonnade with columns of the same style at the corner where the Square meets the Strand. Thus these new colonnades on the east side of the Square repeating at the same level the central colonnade of the National Gallery should give a greater sense of architectural unity to this historic and beautiful centre of London.

THE SKYLINE

The cornice of these colonnades at the level of that of the National Gallery will crown the four main storeys of the building. The attic above two low storeys will be set back from the wall face so that the main cornice and balustrade may be free everywhere and seen clear against the skyline at the angles of the building. This treatment is designed to give the greatest possible dignity to the main Order of the building so that it will not be crushed by the superstructure and will carry round the dominating features of the surrounding architecture. The total height for the building and the rest of the block has been fixed by the Commissioners of Crown Lands at a height which is equivalent to two storeys lower than would be allowed in any other building not the property of the Crown by the building regulations of the London County Council.

South African public opinion at first desired a building more suggestive of traditional Cape architecture, but it was realized that a style consisting of high-pitched roofs and gables born of domestic and country architectural conditions and materials could not be adopted in London. It must be remembered that there is another South African architectural tradition, which followed the type introduced by the early Dutch and French settlers, in the classical buildings with columned porticos such as the East India Companies, both Dutch and English, planted in their East Indian colonies. The two most known examples of this columned architecture exist in Government House, Capetown, and the old Governor's House at Rustenburg, Rondebosch.

THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The central portico of the new building will open from the High Commissioner's office, a position in which it can be of use to the representative of the Dominion of South Africa and best express the dignity of his office. From the archway below it will be two entrances, one up to the hall and main floor and another down to the lower ground floor leading to the Exhibition Hall, and on a lower floor still to the Cinema Hall, which will be open to the public for the purpose of viewing publicity and trade films. On the other side of the arches will be an emergency exit from the Cinema Hall. Under the circular portico at the Strand corner will be a more direct entrance to the Exhibition Hall, with a service entrance and a goods lift at the far corner of the building in Duncannon-street.

The chief rooms in addition to the Exhibition Hall and the Cinema Hall on the main ground floor will be the Trade Commissioner's offices and General Information Bureau opening out of the central hall, and a large reading and writing room for the convenience of South Africans.

The central feature of the first floor behind the portico will be the High Commissioner's office surrounded by the Permanent Secretary's the Political Secretary's, and Private Secretary's offices, and at the Strand corner a conference room and reference library with an entrance on the circular portico. All these rooms will be provided with double windows as a protection against the noise of the Strand. There will be ample accommodation for a Tourist and Travel Bureau, for the Accountant and his staff, for the Advisory Engineer to the South African Railways and his assistants and draughtsmen, and for the stores and shipping branch.

In the centre of the fifth floor will be a secondary portico, and, opening on to this, will be a suite of rooms for the Prime Minister of the Union and his Ministers or Senior Officers, which will be used when they come to London. This portico will open out to the flat roof over the main portico, and on this in fine weather can be formed the familiar South African stoep with a little paved garden such as will give a pleasant welcome to South Africans.

A prominent feature on the building, probably in the pediment of the upper portico, will be carved De Goode Hoop, the ship of the first Governor of South Africa, Van Riebeek, modelled from the bas-relief on the walls of the old castle at Capetown. A scheme for expressing the history of South Africa by heraldry, symbolism, decoration in painting and sculpture is being considered. This, with the help of artists and craftsmen, will be the chief ornament in the building as befits the simple taste of a new country. Certain South African timbers will be used for panelling and furniture and sufficient of the valuable marbles, which have recently been developed, to illustrate their value and beauty.

SHORT-TIME WORK AND "DOLE"

UNION PLEA FOR "SPREAD-OVER"

The National Union of General and Municipal Workers yesterday issued the following statement:—

"The National Executive of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers today considered a report from its Parliamentary representatives respecting the appointment by the Government of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. The executive recorded its emphatic protest against the terms of reference and declared its opposition to any attempt being made to economize at the expense of the unemployed or under-employed workers.

"Particular reference was made to the large number of short-time workers who are at present working three days a week and receiving three days' unemployment insurance. As the system of under-employment rather than definite unemployment was accepted as a general principle by all leaders of industry and has been recognized from 1921 onwards, there can be no economy at the expense of these workers, and we hold strongly to the view that the spread-over of employment is better for the moral of the men and the State than that half their number should be definitely unemployed and on the Insurance Fund continuously.

"It was also felt that the terms of reference show no other indication than the deliberate intention to put outside the Unemployment Insurance scheme those at present receiving benefit under the transitional period, estimated at over 300,000, and thus segregating them from their fellow-workers and possibly putting them out of insurable employment for all time."

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

The following accused persons were found *Not Guilty* at the London Sessions on Wednesday and were discharged:—GEORGE TOURLE, 41, dealer, and FREDERICK SPURDEN, 48, store worker, committed from the Westminster Police Court on a charge of inciting a youth to commit a felony—namely, to aid and abet them to steal the money of his employers, J. Sainsbury, Limited.

ALFRED WILSON, 22, motor mechanic, committed from Westminster on a charge of stealing goods belonging to Alexander Daniel Narramore.

CHRISTMAS FARE

FRUIT AND POULTRY IN LONDON MARKETS

All the indications at Covent Garden market point to the trade this Christmas being unusually quiet. That, indeed, has been the invariable experience on the occasion of public holidays throughout the year which is now reaching its end. Certainly the present season has not been marked so far by the volume of business that was anticipated.

A highly popular import at this time of the year is oranges, but the strikes and the general political situation in Spain have caused reduced supplies and considerably higher prices, especially for the larger fruit. This also applies to mandarines, arrivals of which have been much below the normal. Lemons, on the other hand, were present in great numbers, and the market was much easier. As to grapefruit, there has been a good supply to meet all requirements.

The supplies of apples have been abnormally large for the time of year, and that fruit has therefore declined in value, with the exception of English cooking varieties, the price of which increased owing to the shortness of supply. In view of the heavy arrivals of pears their values also were weaker, save for one or two varieties of the finest dessert fruit. The supply of tomatoes was not excessive, but there is not the same demand for them at Christmas as there is at other times of the year, with the result that they have declined in price.

Hot-house grapes, coming mostly from Belgium, have been fairly abundant, and values were a trifle easier. Pineapples for the Christmas market met with a ready sale at prices that were certainly better than they have been for some time. Nuts of all kinds were on the market in plenty. The supply of mistletoe, the main proportion of which comes from Normandy, has so far been rather on the short side, and prices have advanced during the week.

At Spitalfields market during the week apples were in demand, both home-grown and imported. Pears were a trifle cheaper. Arrivals of oranges from Spain sold steadily, while lemons realized lower prices. Grapes from Almeria continued to maintain their price and were in good demand. Pines were in request at increased values. Quantities of holly and mistletoe and Christmas trees were on the market.

SMALLER TURKEYS

The demand for turkeys, so far as the trade is concerned, is not for the larger varieties, but rather for those of a medium size. Of course, there might be a demand for a certain number of large English birds for special occasions, but, speaking generally, it may be taken that the smaller ones are more popular. The wholesale price of the best English turkeys at Smithfield was reported as from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., realizing at the large stores between 1s. 4d. and 1s. 8d. The Irish turkeys sold wholesale for 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., and French were from 11d. to 1s. 1d., while birds from Central Europe fetched from 9d. to 11d.

There has been a marked scarcity in geese, owing largely to the shortness of the imports from Normandy. The home-grown birds sold at Smithfield for from 10d. to 11d. a lb., fetching retail an average of 1s., while the French geese realized a wholesale price of about 10d. and sold in retail shops at from 1s. to 1s. 2d.

Ordinary country chickens changed hands in the wholesale market at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d., being sold retail for 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., while the best Surrey fowls sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d., fetching in the retail shops an average price of between 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. For pheasants the average wholesale price was from 6s. 6d. to 7s. a brace, which realized in the most popular shops about 8s. 6d., while in some of the West-end stores prices were somewhat higher.

DECORATIVE CRACKERS

The Christmas cracker seems to grow more decorative every year, and a selection received from Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co. testifies to the care and art which can go nowadays to the making of these ephemeral but ever-popular aids to revelry. Crackers exist in the first place to be pulled, and then to yield up their contents; and it is noticeable how the desire that they shall furnish paper head-dresses persists, whether some other trifle accompanies each cap or not. But if these functions are common to all crackers there are outward differences which correspond to the decorative use for which they are intended while still intact. The prettiest, with sprays of artificial flowers and unselled net tied round them, are designed as table ornaments. There are larger and bolder patterns for attachment to Christmas trees. A dozen of another kind are supplied in a box like a square chimney-pot, from which Father Christmas looks out. A not unrelated item is the "party fun box," which contains, not crackers, but masks and streamers and instruments for emitting varied noises.

THE KERBSTONE TOY MARKET

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES IN HOLBORN

The weather this week has not been favourable for the kerbstone sellers of Christmas toys and novelties, but the "pitch" in Holborn between Leatherlane and Grays Inn-road which is the chief resort of the hawkers at this season of the year has been fully occupied from morning to night. In fog and in rain men and women have stood through the unpleasant hours with their trays and stacks of cardboard boxes, assuming a cheerfulness they can scarcely have felt. Bright patter and briskness in demonstration are as important in promoting a quick turnover in the kerbstone market as the style of the goods that are offered for sale, and neither a fog-strained voice nor damp clothing has checked the exuberance of the street merchants.

Novelties seem fewer this year than in previous Decembers, and articles which can be sold for two or three coppers are more general than the toys for which a shilling is asked. Jumping frogs and mice, squeaking cats, celluloid dolls in walnut shells, simple conjuring tricks, wriggling snakes, balloons, and paper hats are prominent in the stock-in-trade of the sellers. Octavo-sized imitations of Treasury notes have taken the place of notes for fabulous numbers of German marks debased by the inflation that followed the War. A six-penny "line" is a cigarette case which discloses, when opened, a miniature whisky bottle and glasses. Mickey Mouse is in the market both as an ingenious mechanical toy and a small figure dangled on a length of elastic.

Some of the hawkers seen in the gloom of the earlier days of the week appeared to have fantastic faces, but a closer view revealed that they were partly masked and that their exaggerated teeth were made of cardboard. Masks and teeth were to be bought in sets which could be completed with comical hats. The larger toys on sale include gaily coloured tumblers, aeroplanes which make a circuit in formations of four, the miller who climbs his mill and brings down a sack of flour, squat figures which by some trick of weighting drop from rung to rung of a wooden ladder, and a tiny motor-car, which by a neat elevating device is kept continually in motion on two sloping tin roadways.

The hawkers for the most part are not young, and it may be that their trade is an expiring one for the places where they may now be seen in London become fewer. In Holborn, however, they are still a popular company with Christmas shoppers, and they gather a good harvest from the people who look and listen and usually stay to buy.

OLD BAILEY ACQUITTALS

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice McCardie, ISRAEL HERTZBERG, 47, boot finisher, on bail, and ANNIE FIDLER, 34, married, on bail, who were committed for trial on a charge from the North London Police Court, were both found *Not Guilty*, the jury stopping the case, and they were discharged. Mr. Eustace Fulton appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Francis Peregrine defended.

Before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), ANNIE HUTCHINGS, 50, on bail, who was committed for trial from the Mansion House on charges of stealing a packet of cigarettes and uttering and possessing counterfeit coin, was found *Not Guilty* on all the charges, and she was discharged. No evidence was offered by the prosecution, for whom Mr. Devlin appeared.

On Tuesday, before Judge Gregory, ARTHUR VICTOR SHARPE, 32, manager, on bail, who was committed for trial from the South Western Police Court, charged with an alleged offence with regard to a girl aged 15 years, was found *Not Guilty*, and he was discharged. Mr. Horace Fenton appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Francis Peregrino defended. Sharpe pleaded "Not Guilty," and gave evidence denying the charge.

SHIPBUILDING RESEARCH

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

WORK AT TEDDINGTON

A new tank is to be constructed at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington at a cost of £45,000. It is to be 207ft. long, 20ft. wide, and 9ft. deep. The designs and plans have been completed, and tenders for the work will be accepted about the middle of next month. The new tank has become necessary owing to the rapidly increasing demand for commercial test work.

The existing tank will in future be known as the Alfred Yarrow tank, that to be constructed will be the New tank, and the two together will constitute the William Froude Laboratory. In this way honour will be done to William Froude, the father of modern test work in ship propulsion, and to Sir Alfred Yarrow, whose gift of £20,000 made the existing tank possible.

The present tank, which was opened in 1911, was designed first to carry out researches connected with naval architecture and ship propulsion of a fundamental and general character, and, secondly, to carry out tests of merchant ship forms and through the application of research work to raise the standard of the ships submitted to the highest possible efficiency. The tank was instrumental in turning out the fastest torpedo-boat destroyer built during the War, but the work now is mainly for the merchant service.

SHIP FRICTION

In the 20 years the tank has been in existence a large amount of work has been done, including the exploration of skin friction resistance, the reduction of a mass of unconnected data to a consistent single set from which ship friction can be calculated, and the definition of the bad and good wave-making speeds of ships. The William Froude Laboratory was among the first to fit the modern aerofoil propellers on a cargo ship in 1914, and on a liner in 1925, and the so-called "fin" now fitted just abaft the propeller in single-screw cargo ships was developed there. The work of the tank has extended well beyond the actual laboratory, and various members of the staff have made careful measurements of the behaviour of ships at sea in bad weather, of the speed-keeping qualities of ships, and how this is affected by flare of bow and other hull features, type of propeller, &c. They have checked their estimate of power for ships against actual results during trials. A very important research on steering has been in progress for some time, which is only now beginning to bear fruit but has already found a serious application in showing the shape of rudder which should be fitted on large ships in the Suez Canal.

The work in recent years has increased so much that even with continuous overtime it has been difficult to carry out the ship tests without too large a sacrifice of general research work. The usual procedure in these tests is for the shipbuilder to submit his forms to the Laboratory. A wax model is then made and towed through the tank. Various tests are applied and any modifications which are considered desirable are suggested. Of 30 ships tested this year seven were altered before test to remove obvious defects or to save time, and the improvement in fuel consumption resulting from the tests was between 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. in five cases, between 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. in four cases, and between 3 per cent. and 10 per cent. in nine cases. The actual saving in the annual fuel cost in the case of nine ships taken at random was £1,190, £1,579, £312, £278, £431, £603, £1,271, £946, and £1,450. An interesting example of the value of the work is the case of a British shipowner who ordered four ships from abroad because of the lower cost and later had two similar ships built in this country. Modification in the design suggested at Teddington resulted in a saving of 10 per cent. of the fuel bill of the British-built ships. Another example, this time of the value to the shipbuilder, was the receipt of an order for a second ship immediately the first had completed her trials.

UNRECOGNIZED WORK

All kinds of work are done in the tank at Teddington, but not all of it is productive. They have, for example, designed a barge of exactly the same capacity as that used on the Thames but with 40 per cent. less resistance. Not a single British barge-builder has been prepared to change the pattern his forefathers designed. They have also effected improvements in the design of herring drifters which would result in lower coal consumption, but this has not yet been taken up. Some years ago an offer was made to test the Oxford and Cambridge boats in the tank. As this was outside the work of the department it was made as a voluntary offer from the staff, but neither of the crews took it up.

The value of the work done at Teddington is, however, being recognized more and more both in this country and abroad and during the recent period of depression the importance of reducing running costs has led to a larger proportion of the designs of new ships being submitted for test. Other countries, too, are realizing that the tests at Teddington are assisting the British shipbuilder to secure orders from abroad and are building their own tanks and establishing testing stations.

FOOTBALL BETTING LAW

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION RESERVED

Mr. GRAHAM CAMPBELL, sitting specially at Bow-street Police Court yesterday resumed the hearing of the test case which raised a new point concerning the legality of football coupon competitions.

FREDERICK READER, of Beauchamp-road, East Molesey, was summoned for using premises in the name of Frank Fox, in Essex-street, Strand, for the purpose of carrying on a ready-money football coupon betting business.

There was also a summons against JOHN HARTLEY BRIGGS, of Kirkdale, Sydenham, for unlawfully printing the coupons.

Competitors were required to post on Friday nights coupons containing a forecast of the result of Saturday matches. According to the rules the stake money was not to be forwarded until after the results were known, and it was contended by the defence that credit was thus given, and that there was no ready-money betting. It was further urged that the competition consisted of a pool, comparable to a totalisator, in which clients dealt among themselves, and that this did not constitute an offence under the Betting Acts.

Mr. E. B. Knight, for the Commissioner of Police, said that the popular idea that all credit betting was legal was a fallacy. The Betting Act of 1853 made it an offence to keep a house for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, and it made no difference whether the bets were ready-money or credit bets. The ordinary credit betting as between bookmaker and client was legal, but in the present case stake money had to be forwarded by both winners and losers before the winnings were distributed and, therefore, no credit was given to anyone. Mr. Knight further argued that the pool system was not analogous to the totalisator, although he said, Reader promised to distribute the whole of the money subscribed, less 10 per cent. and expenses, he stipulated that the highest odds which he undertook to pay was £500 for 1s., or £5,000 for £1. Such a limitation was not consistent with a totalisator or a proper pool, where the whole of the money subscribed, less expenses, should be paid out.

Mr. Knight added that there had been no decision yet as to whether the totalisator came within the Betting Act of 1853.

The MAGISTRATE ordered an adjournment to consider his decision.

EIGHT PERSONS INJURED IN NEW CROSS-ROAD SMASH

Eight persons were injured yesterday when an L.G.O.C. omnibus and a tramcar came into collision in New Cross-road, S.E. They were taken to the Miller General Hospital, Greenwich, where two of them, Sarah Duffell, 70, of Canterbury-road, Old Kent-road (head injuries and concussion), and Mrs. I. Stocker, 36, of Ashwalter-road, Lee, S.E., are detained in a serious condition. Mrs. E. Elliott, 35, of Westminster Bridge-road, received severe shock and temporarily lost the power to speak and walk. The other injured taken to the hospital were:—E. Pirot, 46, of Grange Hill-road, Eltham, driver of the omnibus (injuries to the right hand and shock); F. Kruger, 30, Blackheath-hill, Greenwich (lacerated right hand and shock); Marie Parkes, 24, Woodpecker-road, New Cross (shock); E. Daniel, 52, of High-street, Laindon, Essex (injuries to wrist); and H. Pope, 40, Tressillian-road, Brockley (cut nose).

FLOWER-SELLERS OF PICCADILLY-CIRCUS

RENEWAL OF LICENCES TO BE RECONSIDERED

Discussion took place at the meeting of the Westminster City Council yesterday afternoon on a recommendation from the Works Committee that the applicants for the renewal of their licences to trade on the central island in Piccadilly-circus be informed that the council could not see its way to accede to their applications for the reasons that it was not a street ordinarily prescribed by the council in licences granted by it, and that the space available was insufficient, without causing undue interference with or inconvenience to the traffic.

ALDERMAN F. G. RYE, moving the reference of the recommendation back to the committee, said the flower-sellers were anxious to go back, even if they ran the risk of doing little trade. That was a matter for them. If they could see their way to earn a living, he did not think the council justified in telling them they were not to remain there. The council had allowed them to sell flowers there, and he could not see what possible objection there was if they wished to remain.

COUNCILLOR COMMANDER P. H. EDWARDS, R.N.V.R., seconding, said there were only three flower-sellers, and they had spent their lives at Piccadilly-circus. Could not a compromise be effected by renewing the licences for three years?

COUNCILLOR the REV. W. G. PENNYMAN suggested that the council should for once be sentimental. Almost every picture of London showed the Piccadilly-circus flower-sellers, and he thought it would be a great loss to London if they were turned away.

COUNCILLOR F. R. RIDLEY said that when the statue was removed, he believed, a verbal promise was given the flower-sellers that they would be allowed to go back to their pitches. The flower-sellers were a feature of London life, and he supported the reference back.

COUNCILLOR Miss H. A. DUTCH, who was also in favour of the reference back, said there had been no suggestion of an alternative pitch. She knew the women and had talked to them. They were very poor, lived in the City of Westminster, and had sold flowers in the Circus for half a century, as probably did their mothers before them.

COUNCILLOR A. HOWARD spoke of the possibility of accidents. Also he asked were not the flower-sellers deprived of their living while the work at the Circus was proceeding? He pointed out that a large sum of money had been spent in constructing subways in order to make Piccadilly-circus safe for pedestrians.

Other speakers said that the traffic conditions were different from those of a few years ago owing to the introduction of one-way traffic systems, and that the island was smaller.

On a vote being taken, the recommendation of the committee was referred back for further consideration.

CLUB PROSECUTIONS

For selling alcoholic liquor without a licence at Johnny's Club, Coventry-street, W., CHARLES EDWARD BRISTOW-BULL, of George-street, Portman-square, W., and Mrs. PHYLLIS WOODINGS, of Carton-street, W., were at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, before Sir Chartres Biron, each fined £150 and ordered to pay £15 15s. costs. The club was also ordered to be struck off the register, and the premises disqualified for being used as a club for 12 months. LAYTON HORNIMAN, secretary, was fined £5 for serving drinks after permitted hours, and fines of £3 each were imposed on four men for illegally consuming drinks at the club.

DALTON MURRAY, of Harrow-road, who was stated to have been convicted with Mrs. Kate Evelyn Merrick of offences in connexion with Dalton's Club, Leicester-square, in 1920, was sentenced by Sir Chartres Biron at Bow-street Police Court yesterday to three months' imprisonment for selling alcoholic liquor without a licence at the Little Club, Great Windmill-street, W.

Miss BLONDE FERDINANDI, a barmaid, was fined £6 for a similar offence, and Miss PEGGY DONOVAN, of Harrow-road, Paddington, was fined 40s. for illegally consuming liquor. The club was struck off the register and the premises ordered to be disqualified for being used as a club for 12 months.

THE SALE ROOM

JEWELS AND SILVER

Jewels, the property of the late Mrs. E. K. Hornsby-Drake, of 42, Belgrave-square, S.W., and from other sources, mostly unnamed, produced a total of £15,807 at Christie's yesterday. Among the principal items were:—A single-row pearl necklace, of 79 graduated pearls, with brilliant clasp, which realized £2,300 (Allen), and an emerald ring in a setting of diamonds, which fetched £2,250 (Ferguson).

Sotheby's sale of silver from various sources yesterday included a rare Charles II. "Wax Jac," or stand containing a large taper roll for sealing. The piece resembles a windlass. The supports on each side are similar to the fire dogs of this period. The ends of the roll holder are chased and embossed with different Stuart flowers. Above is a device for supporting the taper of bird formation; it weighs 26oz. 4dwt. It bears the complete London hall mark and maker's mark, but the date letter is indistinct—circa 1680. It sold for 370s. per oz., making a total of £484 14s. (Permain). Among other lots, a Charles II. plain tankard, with slightly tapered body and narrow moulded rim, London, 1684, weight 33oz. 15dwt., at 165s. per oz., totalled £278 8s. 9d. (Crichton); and a set of four George I. circular salvers, with raised moulded borders, decorated with shells, foliage, and trellis pattern, by Pierre Platel, London, 1717, weighing 39oz. 4dwt., at 140s. per oz., £274 8s. (Crichton).

The most notable lot in Christie's furniture sale yesterday was a Chippendale bookcase of yew wood, with four doors above and 12 drawers below, which sold for 310 guineas (Stubbs). The sale produced £3,208.

Messrs. Hodgson's sale this week included Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," Dublin, 1747-52, which were secured by Mrs. Gabriel Wells for £220. These two volumes are of considerable interest, having been presented by Shelley to Mary Godwin, and bear the donor's autograph, being inscribed, "Mary W. G., from Percy B. Shelley, June 6th, 1815." It is thought that these volumes were intended to mark the anniversary of his first meeting with Mary Godwin.

MR. R. L. LAWSON FOUND SHOT

GARDENER'S DISCOVERY AT SALTWOOD CASTLE

Shortly before dusk on Wednesday, in the grounds of Saltwood Castle, near Hythe, Mr. Reginald Lawrence Lawson, the owner, was found shot.

He had left the castle to shoot wood-pigeons, and was carrying a double-barrelled gun. On the way to a small wood he saw Bernard William Turner, a gardener, and spoke to him.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the tea gong in the castle was twice sounded, but as Mr. Lawson did not appear in answer to it Turner went to look for him. Some time before Turner had heard the report of a shot, apparently from the spinney. He went towards the spot, and found Mr. Lawson lying just inside the wood. By his side was his gun, and the barrel was pointing towards him. The body was taken to a private mortuary.

Mr. Lawson was the son of Mr. Frank Lawson, of Ewelme Down, Wallingford, and was born in 1894. He went to Eton in 1908, and was in Mr. R. S. Kindersley's house, and left in 1912. He served in the War with the R.A.S.C. in Egypt, Persia, Mesopotamia, and France. He resided at Saltwood Castle for four years, having bought it from a Hythe syndicate. He had spent very large sums on the castle and its apartments since it came into his possession. Mr. Lawson was also owner of Hurstmonceux Castle, Sussex, which he purchased last year, and he had a property, Ewelme, on Vancouver Island.

The inquest will take place at the village hall, Saltwood, to-day.

The Corporation of London, on the advice of their Port Sanitary Committee, have decided to seek Parliamentary powers to enable them to require the registration of houseboats in the Port of London, and to control their numbers and situation, and their sanitary conditions.

News in Brief

Eton College breaks up for the Christmas holidays to-day and will reassemble on Thursday, January 22 (the sixth form on January 23).

Ex-Police-inspector Syme, who was released from prison on Wednesday on the ground of ill-health, was rearrested in Downing-street yesterday, and was sent back to prison without appearing before a magistrate.

A man who gave his name as John Doran was charged at Witney, Oxfordshire, yesterday with unlawfully having in his possession certain moulds and metals intended to be used for coining sixpences. He was remanded until December 26.

The London and North Eastern Railway Company has placed an order with Messrs. Richard Dunston, Limited, of Thorne, near Doncaster, for three new steel screw tug-boats, each 60ft. long by 14ft. broad, for service at Grimsby Docks.

A fire occurred at the flour mills belonging to the South Herefordshire Agricultural Co-operative Society, Ross-on-Wye, early yesterday morning and all the older portions of the mill and stores, with large quantities of flour, were destroyed.

Samson Barnes, 40, an unemployed mill hand, of Sheffield, was sentenced at the Leeds Assizes yesterday to six months' imprisonment in the second division for being in possession of 19 counterfeit sixpences and eight counterfeit shillings with intent to utter.

The Huntingdonshire Education Committee have refused, by eight votes to six, to comply with a request by the Ministry of Agriculture that they should appoint an agricultural adviser for the county. The Ministry offered to pay 80 per cent. of the salary.

An electric lift, costing £2,500, was inaugurated at St. Mark's Hospital, City-road, yesterday afternoon by Lady Shepherd. The lift had been provided by Sir Percy Shepherd, a former Sheriff of London, and vice-president of the hospital, together with his co-trustees of his father's estate, in memory of the late Mr. William Shepherd.

The Corporation of London are proposing to sell the freehold of certain properties of theirs on the Conduit Mead Estate now held on leases of 2,000 years. Seven properties, three being publichouses, are included. The total price amounts to about £5,400, which represents 75 years purchase of the rents reserved under the respective leases.

The weavers of Great Harwood are appealing to the insurance umpire for the rehearing of cases concerning unemployed mill girls who were refused benefit through declining seasonal domestic service. The appeal is based on the ground that the girls were not informed of the character of the service offered, contrary to evidence given before the umpire.

Leaving the steamship Bonawe in Portland Harbour to go ashore, Second Engineer William Logue tripped over an obstacle in the dark and fell down the hatchway into the hold, fracturing his skull. He died yesterday in Weymouth Hospital. He belonged to Faughanvale, Greysteel, Co. Londonderry, and was on his way home for Christmas.

Four Post Office linesmen were pushing a truck in Chingford-road, Walthamstow, yesterday, when they were struck by a tramcar. They were:—Thomas Gooday, Edward-road, Walthamstow; George Whitfield, Bourne-gardens, Chingford; Albert Hammond, Elden-road, Edmonton; and John Ashworth Harrison, Fulbourne-road, Walthamstow. Hammond and Whitfield were detained at Whipps Cross Hospital.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Council of the University College of Wales invites applications for the post of Professor of Geology. (p. 3)

The London County Council invites applications for appointments as general inspector and as principal assistant in its Public Assistance Department. (p. 3)

Notice is given that application has been made for a licence for music and dancing at Streatham Ice Rink. (p. 3)

An examination for interpreter-translators and minute-writers for the League of Nations will be held in April. (p. 3)

Notice is given that the Port of London Authority have submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for confirmation proposed bye-laws amending the Port of London Fishery Bye-laws, 1914. (p. 3)

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THINGS THAT DO NOT CHANGE

By CALLISTHENES

One who has a record of conspicuous success both in business and in public service was discussing with a member of this House the characteristics of the generation which should now be stepping into places of responsibility and influence.

He began work when he was fifteen and has risen unaided from the foot of the ladder to the top.

"In the last year or two," he said, "when I have spoken to young men about the hard work I did between fifteen and twenty, about my early hours, my evenings spent in study, they have often said to me: 'Oh—all that is changed now.'

"They think that somehow because they take an easier view of life that life itself has become easier, that there is a higher standard of freedom and intelligence in the post-War world which puts the Victorian seriousness and discipline out of date.

"I always tell them that there are two things that have not changed, will never change and cannot change; there is no way to exceptional success except by exceptional hard work and hard thinking; no man ever achieved his ambition without making sacrifices for it.

"Hard work and sacrifice I knew in plenty. I worked till my eyes would stay open no longer. I was busy with my books when other boys of my age were at amusement or sport. But there was not one hour that was not necessary to my progress and not one hour of which I am not now proud.

"These are two things that England must learn now. If she does not learn them willingly they will be forced on her by world competition."

We give this conversation as exactly as we can remember it for we think there is not a sentence of it without value.

It is pleasant to believe that we can smile our way to prosperity. It is pleasant to believe that our natural ability, a fashionable accent and an education that our neighbours regard as the correct thing will suffice, with an average amount of work between nine and six, to take us to success. But it is not true, never has been true, and will not be true even in the millennium.

Long effort and sacrifice may not have the prestige they had in Queen Victoria's time, but they happen to be indispensable and unchangeable. Every man who comes to success must make them. Some one in every business which comes to success must make them.

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SOUND AND DIALOGUE FILMS

RECENT EXPERIMENTS

It is now over two years since the sound film made its first assault upon the public ear and removed any possibility of its silent partner achieving perfection and permanence. During that time astonishing technical progress has been made and the world won to new modes of entertainment. Yet the victories of the "talkie," or of the film with synchronized accompaniment, leave no certainty that the new form is being put to its proper use. The indiscriminate fusion of sound and movement has produced a bastard form of art that belongs neither to the visual nor the audible method. This, the predominant type of sound film, applying by literal methods the tonal image to the visual, has had no difficulty in covering, as with cloths of gold, the whole field of cinema production. The more experienced architecture of the silent picture, never quite resolved in practice but containing all the elements of an individual art form, has been handed over in unrelated fragments to the new. We meet again the familiar plots and performances, but with perhaps a greater sense of style, a closer approach to literary methods, and with the stage more gravely plundered of its store than by all the effronteries of silence. The sound film, selling its harlequinade of song, dance, and catastrophe to the world, has decreed the ephemeral style of entertainment for years to come, but offers no clue to any deeper design. By some it is held that the true line of development lies in the synchronized cartoon invented by Mr. Walt Disney for his *Mickey Mouse* fantasies; by others that the work of the German director, G. W. Pabst, points the way; by others, again, that the theory of "combined melodies" set forth by V. I. Pudovkin is the legitimate mode of attack. Each adds something of value to the form which the sound film is achieving for itself, but leaves the completed design unresolved.

Early in its career the producers of the sound film became uneasy at the limitations imposed upon it, and feared that, unless some compensating virtue of action could be discovered, the very life of the motion picture would be imperilled. Efforts were made to meet the difficulty. *The Virginian*, an excellent chronicle of physical action, with others of the kind, was an attempt to reach a freer equilibrium between speech and movement by reducing the amount of dialogue and increasing the amount of action. In this it succeeded, but the intimacy of speech has tempted directors to make use of indoor rather than outdoor sets, that their ideas may receive greater clarity and persuasiveness. The general tendency is clearly backward and in the direction of pure cinematography. Drawing-room comedy and films of stage life, such as *Charming Sinners* or *Romance*, indicate continued effort towards freedom, the sets being so planned as to give a wider passage of action to the characters. The resolution of this conflict was well displayed in *The Great Gabbo*, an American production, ill-shapen indeed, but the first to effect a counterpoint arrangement of sight and sound. This dalliance with fundamentals was not for long, but was followed by many striking technical refinements, as, for example, the grading of sound with the position of the characters on the screen, the use of "travelling shots," marching with the action, the impressionistic treatment of sound, as in *Blackmail*, the dovetailing of individual with collective tones, and the use of a musical symbol, as in *The White Hell of Pitz Palu*, where the dripping of ice and the sounds of nature had their equivalents in the synchronized score.

These devices, while bringing an increased subtlety of representation and greater richness altogether, told nothing of the broader tendencies which the industry was pursuing. As in the days of silent production, the successes of drama and literature still dominated the market. In America the comedies of Mr. Somerset Maugham, Mr. Frederick Lonsdale, and other established authors were "photographed" almost word for word, to be followed in England by a cycle of borrowed entertainments in a corresponding fashion. *French Leave*, *On Approval*, *Canaries Sometimes Sing*, and *Almost a Honeymoon* are examples of the static or literary convention in British film production, succeeding so long as there is drama and wit in the writing, but fatal to any true conception of cinematic art.

Mr. Alfred Hitchcock in *Murder* and Mr. E. A. Dupont in *Cape Forlorn* (yet to be seen) have striven towards an elasticity of movement which responds more faithfully to the genuine cinema idiom. In *Murder* Mr. Hitchcock shows great ingenuity in the grouping and isolation of his sounds and a visual adroitness which constantly evades the obstacle of dialogue though it cannot altogether escape it. *Murder* is a good example of a conflict of material with justice on both sides. One of the most fruitful examples of sound manipulation comes from Germany, where G. W. Pabst, director of *The Joyless Street* and *The Loves of Jeanne Ney*, has produced a war film, *Westfront*, 1918, based on Johannsen's *Vier aus der Infantrie*. Pabst has evolved a synthesis of sound and pictorial imagery in which cinematic values alone determine the treatment. Of dialogue there is the barest use. The audience does not depend on the actual hearing of the words, but on the power of suggestion to convey them. In one of the scenes a picture of crowded action at the front is followed by a complete "black-out" of the screen with sound alone taking charge of the action. Hints of a similar technique have appeared in many films, and in M. René Clair's *Sous les Toits de Paris*, which chiefly expresses itself in pantomime but uses sound and dialogue as a dramatic reinforcement, we have an example of the new technique used legitimately, as the master, not the slave, of its material.

While the bounds of the commercial film, then, are fixed, the film of creative design is steadily repudiating the whole scale of tonal values. That alone which the visual element cannot portray will be offered, on severe terms, to its vocal collaborator. In this difficult partnership lies the true destiny of the sound-visual film, refusing at once all literal accents, borrowed tumults, disobedient theatre forms, and renewing itself in unrestricted flight. In the screen drama now developing no parade of classical figures need appear, strutting in disembodied eloquence amid the shadows. Hamlet, Macbeth, Sir Anthony Absolute are not of the tradition, though we may perhaps grant a nod to Queen Mab. The cinema returns, like Mercury, to assume whatever shape it please, on feet as swift, with tricks as hazardous. But as no movement can exist in the objective world without significance, and this not always understood, we shall expect some added strokes of wonder from the film's power of speech to explain and heighten the drama before us, and as a sign, only, that sound, the servant of action, is in attendance.

THE OLD VIC

"HANSEL AND GRETEL"

For the Christmas holiday Humperdinck's fairy opera has been revived at the "Old Vic" for six performances, of which the first was given last night. The great quality of this score is its wealth of simple melody, really fitting to the tale of the boy and girl and the gingerbread-witch. If the composer lapses now and then into the heavy Wagnerian manner, especially in the scene of the mother and father, some nursery tune soon comes to lighten the music. It is remarkable, not that there should be these lapses but that the grand heroic manner should have been adapted so successfully to a gay tale, where the deepest emotions are innocent sentiment and childish terrors.

The performance was most spirited, and Miss Celia Turrill (Hänsel) and Miss Jean Kemp (Gretel) as the two children acted and sang with conviction. The most beautiful singing was in the prayer, where Miss Kemp's clear tone and good phrasing told well. Mr. Powell Lloyd was a suitably ogreish witch and will be better when he is more certain of his notes; and Mr. Frank Phillips and Miss Winifred Brady filled in the parts of the father and mother admirably.

The opera offers so much scope for imaginative treatment, which is not necessarily synonymous with great expense, in the production, that it was rather disappointing to find it staged in the old conventional style. There was no magic in the wood we saw last night, and even the gingerbread-cottage showed little imagination in its material and none in its architecture. The Shakespeare performances at this theatre have proved what can be done with simple means by a good producer and designer. We hope that before long the same methods will be applied also to opera. Before *Hänsel and Gretel*, the "Old Vic" Ballet, with Miss Ninette de Valois and Mr. Harold Turner as the principals, performed a Suite of Dances to music arranged from Bach's suites by Eugène Goossens. The performances were conducted by Mr. Charles Corri.

LONDON HIPPODROME

"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Carlo	Douglas Herald
Beppo	Bruce Carfax
Pietro	A. E. Johnson
Andrea	Bernard Dudley
Tonio	Jerry Verno
Teresa	Anne Croft
Baldasarre	Bertram Wallis
Angela	Nancy Fraser
Vittoria	Billie Hill
General Malona	Mark Lester
Crumpet	William Cromwell

Conductor: Ernest Irving

The wisdom of reviving this old musical comedy seemed to be proved by the enthusiasm of last night's audience. All the familiar songs were received as cordially as if they had never been sung before, and when Miss Anne Croft, as the woman brigand in captivity, came to "Love will find a way" it seemed doubtful whether she would ever be allowed to bring it to an end. Miss Croft was pleasing in all that she did. Her voice is less rich than that of Miss José Collins, her predecessor in the part, but she used it to good advantage and moreover adapted herself very well to those few situations in the piece that call for a little acting. Mr. Bruce Carfax was admirable as the second in command of the brigand band. This gallant fellow's honourable passion for the heroine is, it will be remembered, unrequited, but it puts him in the way of several good songs, and these Mr. Carfax sang very effectively. Indeed, all Mr. Fraser-Simson's light and dainty music was lightly and daintily interpreted last night.

The Maid of the Mountains is rather a musical play than a musical comedy. The story is just strong enough for the part of brigand chief to be taken by an actor who is not a singer, and to this part Mr. Bertram Wallis brought a touch of dignified romance. Mr. Mark Lester in a clever character sketch as the local grandee, Mr. Jerry Verno as the comic brigand, and Miss Billie Hill as the grass widow were responsible for the lighter side of the entertainment, and they kept the fun going at a brisk pace throughout. The absence of stridency in Mr. Lester's humour made it one of the most acceptable things in the performance which, taken as a whole, kept a high standard.

PANTOMIME AT CAMBERLEY

A NIGHT OF FRIVOLITY FOR THE STAFF COLLEGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBERLEY, Dec. 18

At the Staff College, Camberley, to-night, in the presence of a large attendance of officers and their ladies, the highly diverting pantomime, *Puss in Field Boots*, was presented.

For once the Staff College was named the Frivolity Theatre, Camberley, and here Captain L. L. Thwaytes, of the 12th Cavalry, Indian Army, the author, produced a cleverly written pantomime, which was typical of the officer's life at the Staff College in general, and of the directing side in particular, the latter being described in the glossary as "The officers charged with the onerous and thankless task of instilling military knowledge into the heads of the students," and whose appreciation of military schemes was "a method of solving a military problem popularly (and erroneously) supposed to lead to the formation of a logical plan."

The principal characters in the cast were:—Captain Bottle Toppe, Captain Bouffe, Captain Bandersnatch, general students at the College, who were represented by Captain F. I. de la P. Garforth, Captain Norton, and Wing-Commander Willock. O'Biddle, an Irish porter at the College, was represented by Captain Caldwell; Captain Richard Whitaker, the hero, was played by Captain Chapman; Doloo, his cat, by Captain Goadby; Molly Tactitude, the Flower of Owlsmoor, by Captain Mallaby; Major Katzwhiskers, by Captain Winthrop; and Colonel Gargle and Colonel Tactitude, members of the Staff College directing staff, by Commander Troubridge and Major N. K. Jolley. They were supported by a strong chorus of students, porters, ladies, &c.

The first scene represented the outside of the Staff College at the opening of a new scholastic year, and the action then centred on the discovery by Major Katzwhiskers of O'Biddle telephoning to a local bookmaker. Katzwhiskers, who showed himself a villain, got O'Biddle into his power and directed him to enter the Henderson Library, which is so well known to all staff officers of the Army, and tamper with the officer students' reports. Captain Chapman, in the part of Captain Richard Whitaker, the hero who thwarted the plans of Katzwhiskers, was extremely good, as were also Commander Troubridge and Major Jolley, as Colonel Gargle and Colonel Tactitude. One of the most effective scenes was that in which Colonel Gargle, sitting in an iron chair, went to sleep and dreamed of his cricketing days at the Staff College. The lights were lowered, and when they were again raised a tableau representative of a Staff College cricket group of 40 years ago was shown.

Incidental music was played by the string band of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The pantomime was produced on behalf of the Staff College employees' children's Christmas fund.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

THE ORIANA MADRIGAL SOCIETY

The Christmas concert of the Oriana Madrigal Society is always a welcome reminder that music's contribution to the festivities of the season is not confined to the more popular kind of carol. Mr. Kennedy Scott had not discovered for us this year any notable additions to the society's repertory, but between Sweelinck's "Hodie Christus natus est" and Vaughan Williams's arrangement of the Gloucestershire Wassail Song there was plenty of fine music which familiarity cannot stale. Finest of all were the "Ave Maria" for female voices, and the Advent Motet, "Canite tuba in Sion," by Palestrina, whose highly-polished music made that of his vigorous Dutch contemporary seem almost uncouth. A short excerpt from Part II. of Bach's *Christmas Oratorio* acted as a bridge from ancient to modern, though Peter Warlock's setting of the Corpus Christi Carol needs no such bridge, since it has closer affinities with the madrigalists than with Bach. Arnold Bax's "Now is the time of Christymas" again provided a strong contrast to Warlock's dissolving colours with its vigorous heartiness. The singing of the choir was as excellent as ever, though Wigmore Hall, where the concert was given on Tuesday, has the disadvantage of that resonant apse. The chief soloists were Miss Gladys Currie and Mr. Percy Manchester, and the flute *obbligati* were played by Mr. Joseph Slater, who also played with Mr. Frederic Jackson a delightful Sonata by Haydn.

CONTEMPORARY MUSIC CENTRE

The viola, in the very able hands of Mr. Bernard Shore, was the protagonist in the concert of modern music given at the Armitage Hall on Tuesday night. There were two sonatas with piano, which Mr. Angus Morrison played with as much assurance as though they were simple classics, by Bax and Hindemith. Each was suited to the viola in a different way—Bax's for its emotional colour, and Hindemith's for its technical exploitation of the viola's resources, when two movements out of three were in variation form with all the limitations of that form most strictly observed. There were three songs for voice and viola by Norman Peterkin, of which "A Piper," being simple by nature, was most successful. The viola is not an instrument of imprecation, and "A Curse on a Closed Gate" was not therefore very impressive, but the Elegy and Scherzo for viola and piano by Gordon Jacob showed two opposite but important sides of its character. Miss Dorothy Moulton was the singer, and having firmly sustained the vocal line of Peterkin's two-part counterpoint, she did the same for van Dieren's "Seraphine" against all the distractions of the accompaniment, and to such good purpose that the audience asked to hear it again.

AMATEUR ORCHESTRA OF LONDON

In pursuance of their commendable policy of presenting to the public symphonic works outside the usual repertory, the Amateur Orchestra of London played Hely-Hutchinson's "Carol" symphony at Kingsway Hall on Monday night. Any competently written work employing carol tunes must make a strong appeal, especially at this time of year, and whether such a work is called a fantasia or a symphony or a suite ought not to affect one's enjoyment of the music. But in actual fact it does. It has often been demonstrated that folk-tunes do not readily lend themselves to symphonic development, and Mr. Hely-Hutchinson stretches their capacities to the utmost by making his symphony in cyclic form. The proper and logical way to use carols—and incidentally they should be true carols or wassail songs and not hymn-tunes—is to take one and let it suggest another, and let that suggest a counterpoint and so on. Mr. Hely-Hutchinson gave the impression of stopping at the end of each bit of tune to think what he could do next with it. The texture and scoring seemed perfectly appropriate to the material, but not the thematic treatment. The orchestra, under Mr. Wynn Reeves, played it with enthusiasm. The strings are numerous and still a little "fluffy," but the wind department contains many capable players, notably a most excellent oboist.

CHEAPER MATINEE SEATS

THIRTY PER CENT. "CUT" AT TWO LONDON THEATRES

Two London theatres will have cheaper priced seats at *matinée* performances, starting from the New Year. There will be a 30 per cent. cut in prices.

Mr. Paul Murray, partner with Mr. Jack Hulbert at the Winter Garden Theatre and the Piccadilly Theatre, stated yesterday that all the musical comedy managers had been invited to join with them in introducing cheaper prices for *matinée* performances.

"The replies have been varied," Mr. Murray said, "but, whether the others fall into line or not, we are definitely going to make a reduction at the Winter Garden and the Piccadilly. Beginning on January 1, *matinée* seats all over the house will be on the average 30 per cent. cheaper than the prices at night. Almost all the West End theatres have the same scales of prices hanging outside the box-office at *matinées* as at night, but in practice what occurs is that the number of cheaper seats is greatly increased at the *matinées*, the number of dearer seats is decreased, and they rely on people coming to the box-office to inquire about the prices. The better plan, we think, would be for all managers openly to advertise that *matinée* seats were definitely cheaper than at night."

The *matinée* problem, Mr. Murray added, was a very serious one. They had to rely for 80 per cent. of their *matinée* audiences on women, and women never paid the same price as men. They were not in a position to afford 12s. 6d. and 14s. 6d. for an afternoon's entertainment.

In relation to the replies of different managers, Mr. Murray said that Sir Alfred Butt, at Drury-lane, felt that the proposal was not a good thing, because by it they might be creating a class of customer who would always patronize a *matinée* performance and never attend a theatre at night. Mr. Murray commented that Sir Alfred Butt was assuming that *matinée* audiences would largely be composed of men. That was a thing that would never happen. The *matinée* business in New York was much stronger and more consistent than in London, because the people knew definitely that there was a scale of cheaper seats.

There was no prospect of a reduction in the prices of seats at night. Where this had been tried there had been no response by the public to encourage anybody else to do it. The 30 per cent. *matinée* reduction at the two theatres named would mean that a 12s. 6d. seat at night would be 8s. 6d. in the afternoon, and a 1s. 6d. balcony seat at night would be 1s. in the afternoon. The gallery, Mr. Murray added, was the worst part of the London theatre business, except on Saturday night.

OLD BLUNDELLIAN DINNER

Canon T. S. Dunn presided last night at the London dinner of the Old Blundellian Club, which was held at the Trocadero Restaurant. The toast of "Floreat Schola Blundellina" was proposed by Captain C. R. S. Pitman. He coupled with it the name of the new headmaster of the school, Mr. A. R. Wallace, who, he said, started his career as a Civil servant; then went into the Indian Army, and afterwards became a schoolmaster. He was a fine sportsman and a good athlete. In reply, Mr. Wallace said that the school rested on six foundations—the governors, staff, boys, old boys, parents, and ex-parents. His first impression on taking over the headmastership was that it was a thoroughly good school, with one of the finest governing bodies in the country. The school was in a thoroughly sound and healthy condition, and it had an atmosphere of friendliness, homeliness, and cooperation which he had never found in any other school of the same degree.

Sir Denys Bray, Sir Lionel Goodenough Taylor, and Captain E. Foster Hall also spoke.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND MINERS' CHOIR

Mr. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Miss Megan Lloyd George and a party, dined at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, last night, and listened to the singing of the choir of out-of-work Welsh miners who are fulfilling an engagement there. The choir in the main consists of young men who walked to London from the Rhondda Valley and who had been singing in the streets of Central London. Mr. and Miss Lloyd George enjoyed the singing so much that when the choir retired after three songs they asked that it should sing again. This was arranged, and one of the encores sung at Mr. Lloyd George's request was "Ton y Botel" ("Song of the Bottle").

The choir was heard singing in the street by Mrs. Elidor Campbell, who helped to secure an engagement for them at Grosvenor House which will last until the New Year.

'OLICE-COURT POOR-BOXES

Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of a donation of £5 from the Skinners' Company for the poor-box of Bow-street Police Court. The Mercers' Company have sent £10, the Fishmongers' Company £15, and the Vintners' Company £5 5s. for the poor-box of the West London Police Court. Mr. Wyatt Paine, the East Ham Stipendiary Magistrate, acknowledges the receipt of £10 from the Fishmongers' Company, £5 5s. from the Vintners' Company, and £5 from the Skinners' Company for the poor-box at his court. The Mercers' Company have also given £20 and the Skinners' Company £5 for the poor-box at the Stratford Police Court.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 25

A CHRISTMAS ORATORIO

NEW WORK BY CUYPERS AT AMSTERDAM

(FROM OUR HAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

For the celebration of its Silver Jubilee the Christian Oratorio Society of Amsterdam commissioned its conductor, Mr. Hubert Cuypers, to write a new "Christmas Oratorio" to Bible words selected by the president of the society, Dr. W. G. Harrenstein.

Cuypers, who is known chiefly by a large number of Church compositions and some incidental music to recited poems, is not generally regarded as a modernist, but on this occasion he has made a number of experiments which are in almost every respect successful. Probably for the first time in the history of oratorio he has given a speaking part to the chorus, though very wisely only in the introduction to the work, by which means it affords a strikingly effective contrast to the full lyrical contents of the later numbers. The spoken word is employed more often in the dramatic soli, though with no less success. As a contrast he has revived the use of chorale, and at the close provides for the public to take part in a metrical version of the 90th Psalm, which on this occasion was heartily sung by a couple of thousand people. Of the experiments the most effective, as well as the newest, was that of the contrast between the spoken solo and the sung chorus in the *Benedictus* (Song of Zacharias). Some of the orchestration is also of an unusual character, though, while thoroughly efficient in his handling of the orchestra, Cuypers is, before everything else, a choral composer and a choral conductor. Among other very beautiful passages one may select for special mention the Annunciation, the story of the Shepherds, and the close of the Angels' song *à bouche fermée*.

The work is for chorus, orchestra, and soprano, mezzo-soprano, and baritone soli, and fills a complete programme. The first performance was attended by the Minister for Education, Arts, and Sciences, as representative of the Government.

"THE STOWE SHOW"

DANCES FROM "PRINCE IGOR"

Most school end-of-term plays fall into two distinct categories—there is the topical, intimate kind of "skit," which relies for its effect on the audience's knowledge of school politics and jokes, and there is the "set" play, usually a classic, performed with a good deal of solemnity. *The Stowe Show*, produced yesterday at the Rudolph Steiner Hall, is neither one nor the other—there were, it is true, moments when one fell under the awful suspicion that Mr. Anthony Marr in Mr. A. P. Herbert's *Two Gentlemen of Soho* was trying to capture the magnificently rotund, splendidly august delivery of his headmaster, and Stowe also called in Mr. Ronald Jeans to join Mr. Herbert as a distinguished stranger; but for the most part *The Stowe Show* was born and bred in Stowe.

Mr. Geoffery Wright, for his versatility, if for nothing else, deserves the major honours. He played the piano, he sang, he took the part of a most imposing duchess, and, above all, he was responsible for the dresses and scenery of the dances from *Prince Igor*. *Prince Igor* constitutes a formidable challenge to ambition, and, although the singing at times faltered and threatened to get lost altogether in the complications of the score, Mr. Wright's grip on the visual possibilities of the production remained firm. His settings inclined to the fantastic, but the fantastic was never allowed to ruin the dramatic significance of the dances. *Prince Igor* alone justified the production of *The Stowe Show*.

PRIZEGIVING AT PARMITER'S SCHOOL

Dr. Ernest Barker, Professor of Political Science at Cambridge, distributed the prizes last evening to the students of Parmiter's School, Bethnal Green. The Headmaster (Mr. R. McArthur) said that improved relations between Essex and London now made it possible for certain approved pupils from Essex to attend Parmiter's School, and there was room for boys of the right type. The school cadet corps had been disbanded as a result of the recent Government order, but it would be possible to arrange summer camps and give boys facilities for living in the open air in summer. Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter and Brigadier-General Sir Wyndham Deedes were among those present.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.) Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL. THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.

ILSE BOIS, The International Revue Star; NONI & HORACE; GERTIE GITANA; G. H. ELLIOTT; Noni & His GOLDEN SERENADERS JAZZ BAND; WILL COLLINSON & ALFRED DEAN; GENE SHELDON; CHARLES JONES; VICTOR THOMAS & JOSÉ BOGANNY; Silly Symphony—"Frolicking Fish"; Movietone News.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Holborn 5367. 6.30, 9. "PARIS & PICCADILLY," with Fred Miller, Jack Stanford; Charles Miller & Dave Wilson; ALL STAR CAST. THIS YEAR'S BEST REVUE.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) Daily, 3 & 8. "A really jolly show of Magical Variety." OSWALD WILLIAMS, YOGA, EDWARD VICTOR, LA FLEUR, ANARTO BROS., MITZUKO.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. FAREWELL APPEARANCE of TALLULAH BANKHEAD in a new Sketch; Don Lee & Louise; Nina Doria; Jimmy James; Dorrie Dene; Caits Bros.; Leslie Weston; Lime Trio; Haynes & Beck.

CIRCUSES

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA (Grand Hall). BERTRAM MILLS' CIRCUS opens MON. NEXT. Daily, 2.30 & 7.30 (3 Shows Boxing Day & Dec. 27, at 2, 5.30 & 8.30). Box-office opens Olympia, Riv. 2727.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. Three-film programme. "MYSTERY OF LIFE," also "SOUS LES TOITS DE PARIS." "Under the Roofs of Paris" and Wee Georgie Wood in "THE BLACK HAND GANG."

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous, 1-11. Edmund Lowe and Joan Bennett in "DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART"; 1.15, 4.5, 6.55, and 9.45. Also "Clothes and the Woman." Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. Victor McLaglen & Mona Maris in "A DEVIL WITH WOMEN"; 1.35, 4.15, 6.55, 9.35. Also "Last of the Duanes," with George O'Brien & Myrna Loy, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Gigantic Xmas Laugh Show! "ANIMAL CRACKERS" with 4 Marx Bros. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—*D. Mail.* The Pantomime of the Screen; All Talk. 5 Dly., 2.30, 6.0, 8.45. Suns., 6.0, 8.45. "A.) Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. WILLIAM HAINES in "REMOTE CONTROL," with Charles King and Polly Moran. Crooklom rule by wireless. Not even Chicago dreamed of that! Also Stewart Rome in "THE LAST HOUR." From 11.30 to 1.0, any seat (except Loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577). 2 till 11. All-Talking—RICHARD ARLEN in "BURNING UP." MORAN and MACK in "WHY BRING THAT UP?"

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30. Suns, 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

LEICESTER-SQUARE THEATRE. Reg. 4666 OPENING TO-NIGHT, 8.30. Subs. Dly., 12-11. VIENNESE NIGHTS. World's Greatest Love Story. On the Stage: BALLIOL & MERTON, Symphony Orchestra.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Continuous, 2-11. Wallace Beery and Chester Morris in "THE BIG HOUSE," 2.55, 5.8, 7.24, 9.39. Gaumont Sound News. Comedy Feature, Mickey Mouse, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER"; 3.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544.) Continuous 12-11. 2,000 seats at 1s. between 12 & 1 dly. Frank Lawton & Madeleine Carroll in "YOUNG WOODLEY." 1.0, 4.0, 6.40, 9.40. Stage: DE GROOT TRIO.

PLAZA. Nancy CARROLL, Charles ROGERS, Super Cast in "Follow Thru." Broadway's Greatest Comedy Romance! Talking. Also (Sun. excepted), Special Revival "CHANG!" Wonder Animal Film. Stage: Paramount Tiller Girls. Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON'S Presents with Sound and Dialogue DASSAN'S A Peruvian Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch.—Clifford Mollison and Dodo Watts in "ALMOST A HONEYMOON." Daily at 2.35, 5.30, and 8.15. Also "THE LADY WHO DARED," at 1.10, 4.35, and 7.55. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Pic.-cir. (Reg. 2588.) Douglas Fairbanks, Jnr., & Anita Page in "LITTLE ACCIDENT." All Talking & Laughter piece. 12.20, 2.40, 5.2, 7.24, 9.42.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. Theatre, Holborn 3703. WILL ROGERS and IRENE RICH in "SO THIS IS LONDON" & CONRAD NAGEL in "Second Wife."

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 50 MINUTES." See and hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the screaming Comedy of the Wild West: daily 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy, Mickey Mouse, &c., &c.

OPERA

STREATHAM HILL. (Streatham 9470.) *COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.*

EVENINGS, at 8 (To-night, at 7). Matinée, SAT., 2.30.
TO-NIGHT (at 7) ... THE MASTERSINGERS
To-morrow (Matinée) ... MADAME BUTTERFLY
To-morrow (Evening) ... DIE FLEDERMAUS

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611. EVGS., 8.15. Mon., Sat., & Boxing Day, 2.30. CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S LATEST PRODUCTION. *"EVER GREEN."* Musical Show by Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers

"IT IS EMPHATICALLY DUE TO MR. COCHRAN TO SAY THAT THE BEST OF 'EVER GREEN' IS THE BEST THAT HE HAS YET GIVEN US—BETTER THAN THE BEST IN THE LONG AND BRILLIANT SERIES OF REVUES FROM 'LEAGUE OF NOTIONS' TO 'COCHRAN'S 1930.'"—*Punch.*

"EVER GREEN" IS EVERYTHING ECSTATIC YOU HAVE HEARD ABOUT IT—AND A FEW STRONG ADJECTIVES MORE."—Dudley Leslie in *Sunday Dispatch.*

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30. CLOSED Dec. 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th. Christmas Mats., Dec. 26, 27, 31, Jan. 1 & 2. RALPH LYNN in *"MARRY THE GIRL."* By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller. MARY BROUGH, WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. At 9. Tu., Fri., & 27 Dec., 2.30. *"TO SEE OURSELVES."* By E. M. DELAFIELD. Nicholas Hannen. Marda Vanne.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) Christmas Season. MON. NEXT & TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 & 8.15. *THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.* The Famous Farcical Comedy. POPULAR PRICES.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30. *"ON THE SPOT."* By EDGAR WALLACE. CHARLES LAUGHTON. JANET MEGREW, W. CRONIN-WILSON, GEORGE FUGHE, EMLYN WILLIAMS, DENNIS WYNDHAM, JOHN GORDON, GILLIAN LIND. Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.) CHRISTMAS ARRANGEMENTS. Closed Christmas Eve. Matinées, Dec. 26, 27, and 29.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978. EVGS., at 8.30. Mats., TUES. & FRI., at 2.30. Extra Mats., Sat., Dec. 27, Wed., Dec. 31, & Jan. 3. *TWELVE HOURS.* By John Willard. "CHOCK-FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS."

CRITERION. At 8.40. Mat., To-morrow, 2.30. (Ger. 3844.) THE IRISH PLAYERS in The famous Farcical Comedy (LAST WEEK). *GENERAL JOHN REGAN.* By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM. "UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) TUESDAY next, 8.30 ALICE DELYSIA in *A PAIR OF TROUSERS.* VIOLET VANBRUGH, IAN HUNTER, CECILY BYRNE, HAYDEN COFFIN. Mat., Boxing Day; subs. every Tues., Sat., 2.30.

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201. NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., & BOXING DAY, at 2.30. HERBERT CLAYTON presents *"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."* A New Musical Comedy. IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.) Commencing Christmas Eve, 7.30, & then Daily, 2 & 8. Julian Wylie's Pantomime, *ALADDIN.* LUPINO LANE, ELLA RETFORD & NELLIE WALLACE. Now Booking for Christmas Eve and onwards.

DUCHESS, Catherine-st., Aldwych, W.C.2. Tem. 6888. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30. MATS., THURS., SAT., and BOXING DAY, 2.30. *JANE'S LEGACY.* A Comedy by EDEN PHILLPOTTS. "LIKELY TO RUN AS LONG AS 'THE FARMER'S WIFE.'"—*Evg. News.* Louise Hampton, Colin Keith-Johnston, Frank Pettingell, Henry Caine, Barbara Gott.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.

Imperial and Foreign News

BUDGET DEFICIT IN ITALY

THE WORLD TRADE DEPRESSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 18

Signor Mussolini this afternoon delivered, before the Senate, a speech in which he surveyed the economic crisis through which Italy and the entire world is passing. He justified the recent reductions of salaries of all State employees. He pointed to the reduction in the cost of living that had already taken place, and after indicating various reasons for the present world crisis expressed his conviction that there were already here and there signs of revival.

This revival, he predicted, would be as rapid and violent as the crisis was profound, and would hold good, in his opinion, of the whole world. At the end of the summer of 1929 the economic situation in Italy was entirely satisfactory. Suddenly, on October 24, the American crisis had burst like a bombshell, "surprising us poor provincials of this old Europe." The American collapse had immediate effects in Italy. They had ended the financial year with a modest balance which might finally prove to be 100,000 lire. By the middle of July they already had a deficit of 124,000,000 lire, which had now gone up to some 900,000,000 lire [about £10,000,000]. It was essential therefore to practise economies and avoid expenditure.

Speaking of emigration, Signor Mussolini said that on August 13 he had allowed many provincial prefects to grant passports to Italians for all countries except the United States. At first there had been a rush to take advantage of this provision, but now there were more people coming back to Italy than were leaving, because they realized that in no place in the world was it easy to gain a livelihood. Signor Mussolini then mentioned for the first time that towards the end of the summer he had appointed a special commission to inquire into economies in the various Ministries. This commission had worked well, and would continue its labours.

Reverting to the deficit, Signor Mussolini asked what was to be done. He quoted statistics to prove that taxation in Italy was now as high as could be borne. And since an increase in existing taxation was not to be thought of, it was necessary to begin with those classes which could be reached immediately. He had begun by reducing the salaries of State employees. The various classes of State officials and employees, both military and civil, totalled 527,769 men, who, in one way or another, were costing the State just over nine milliards a year. The enforced reduction of salaries was therefore justified. There were some inevitable cases of hardship but in this world justice could never be perfect.

INCREASED PUBLIC DEBT

Signor Mussolini continued that it would have been impossible to lay hands upon the public debt, since that would have destroyed the confidence of investors. Yet the payment of this interest on this debt amounted to 4½ milliards of lire. It was equally out of the question to cut down military expenditure, although it had risen from 650 millions before the War up to about five milliards at the present day, of which over two milliards had been added since 1922. But he defied anybody to say that this expenditure was not absolutely necessary at a moment when all the world was arming to the uttermost, while at the same time it bleated about peace.

Meanwhile his attention had been drawn to the subject of wholesale prices on a gold basis. By comparison with other countries he ascertained that in the second week in December Italy was more favourably situated than any other of the great countries, being in fact on a pre-War basis with a figure of 1.7. At the same time agricultural prices were, if anything, less than four times the pre-War figure. Various remedies, such as the Federal Farm Board in the United States, and high tariff walls, had been tried in other countries. Italy was unable to accept any of these methods, and hence the only remedy was to reduce the cost of production. In fact, the situation was that, while the currency had been stabilized and deflated, the national economy was in great part "inflationist both in the form and the spirit of the people." It had consequently been necessary to reduce the wages of industrial workers, agriculturists, transport workers of all classes, and bank employees. Landlords and tradesmen had also been required to do their share. Naturally there had been isolated cases of resistance, but after a month's trial he could say that the Italian people as a whole had given a magnificent example of discipline.

Proceeding to discuss the state of many leading countries, Signor Mussolini outlined various causes that had led to the present world crisis.

Among these was Russian dumping. Of 9,000,000 quintals of wheat imported into Italy from July 1 up to the first 10 days of December, 1,800,000 quintals had come from Russia. Among other causes suggested by the authorities were tariff barriers, the cost of armaments (which he regarded as a paradox for this moment), political insecurity due to the Peace Treaties, the congestion of gold in the United States and France, and the disproportion between production and consumption. In his opinion this last was the fundamental cause. The Americans had invented a formula that there should be mass production and mass consumption. This was a mistake because production was carried out by machines, whereas consumption depended upon men.

Finally, Signor Mussolini declared that, although it was not possible to adopt heroic remedies for the world crisis, something could be done by the exercise of intelligence and timely measures. Already there were signs of an improvement. Sections of the textile and silk industries, electrical undertakings, and the building trade have shown signs of recovery in the United States. Recovery would be particularly quick in Italy, because Italy had not yet developed to excess a modern economic system.

In this recovery, he concluded, much would assuredly be done by the Fascist State, which stood for the organization of all interests and the ordered marshalling of all the elements of the nation.

M. BRIAND ON PEACE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 18

M. Briand spoke on France's part in the maintenance of European peace at a banquet given in his honour by the Republican Committee of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture at the Salle Wagram last night.

After expressing his fervent hope for the complete recovery of that "great and good patriot, M. Poincaré," M. Briand said the whole world was turned towards one objective, the maintenance of peace. His conscience was clear before those of his critics who accused him of having placed considerations of universal peace before those of national security. Every precaution had been taken, and the country was in a position to defend itself against aggression. He had never been an advocate of peace at any price, as his decision to return to the three-year term of military training and to increase the reserves of munitions in the years which immediately preceded the War proved.

M. Briand spoke of how the League of Nations had served the cause of peace, and declared that the old adage, "If you wish for peace, prepare for war," could now be superseded by "When every precaution has been taken, if you wish for peace, prepare for peace." Such scourges as epidemics had been successfully defeated in the past: why should not the greatest scourge of all, war, be defeated in the future? He, for one, was prepared to struggle for peace on earth until his last breath.

TRANSVAAL MINERS' PHTHISIS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 18

The Miners' Phthisis Commission in its report expresses the opinion that the sum of £800,000 now levied on 35 scheduled mines does not meet the real cost of compensation, which is roughly £1,000,000. It therefore recommends a contribution of nearly £230,000 yearly out of the profits of the leased mines.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA

GARDEN PARTY ABANDONED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18

A garden party which had been arranged by the British Indian Association to meet the Viceroy this afternoon was postponed, and it is intended to change the venue. A garden party which was to have been given for the Indian public of Calcutta on Saturday, December 27, has been abandoned. The place selected for the proposed party to-day was inconvenient from the point of view of the necessary precautions for the safety of the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, and at the second party it would have been impossible to control admittance.

The Viceroy dined to-night with members of the Calcutta Club. This dinner is private by long tradition, but there was a large attendance, the bulk of whom were representative Indians.

NEW BOMBAY RAILWAY STATION

OPENING BY THE GOVERNOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Dec. 18

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, to-day opened the new long-distance terminus of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The Governor, in the course of his speech, said that the work would stand as a monument of the citizens' optimism and faith in Bombay's future. Rail transport would remain free from serious competition as far ahead as could be seen, and the Indian railways, therefore, were in a peculiarly strong position.

The new station, which is intimately related to the Back Bay Development Scheme, was designed by Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, architects, of Bombay, and strikes a new note in railway architecture not as yet attempted in India. It consists in effect of three parts, the main Concourse Hall, 200ft. by 150ft. (the height from the floor to the apex of the roof is 70ft.); the train sheds with five platforms; and the special third-class waiting hall and the attendant offices.

A distinctive feature of the building is the provision on the upper floors round the Concourse Hall of bedrooms, bathrooms, waiting, and refreshment rooms.

The whole cost of construction amounts to about 1½ crores of rupees [£1,125,000], of which one crore was expended on the acquisition of about 53 acres of land.

MOSCOW AND INDIA

THE THREAT OF A GENERAL STRIKE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent, dated December 9, *Pravda*, the official organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., announces the decision of the Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress, which met in Calcutta, to organize a general strike. The dispatch states:—

Having taken account of the growth of the class consciousness of the workers, and having exposed the manoeuvres of the Nationalist bourgeoisie which aspires to enter into an agreement with British imperialism, the Congress has passed a resolution in which it expressed itself in favour of a general strike, which in the first place will involve the railways. The organizations affiliated to the Trade Union Congress are invited immediately to begin preparations for a strike. Workers' defence detachments must be formed in all works and factories. Meetings and demonstrations for the propaganda of the slogans of a general strike must be organized everywhere. The Congress has laid down the following demands:—

"A minimum wage of 45 rupees [£3 7s.] a month, an eight-hour day as a transitory stage to the six-hour day, a day of rest with full wages, equal pay for women and juveniles, the hire and dismissal of workers only by consent of the factory committee, repeal of anti-proletarian legislation and the legalization of strikes, complete liberty of the Press and meetings, immediate and full amnesty for all political prisoners, immediate dole for the unemployed at the rate of 30 rupees [£2 5s.] a month, social insurance against old age, illness, &c., repeal of all land taxes on peasant lands and essential commodities, the evacuation from India of all British armed forces, absolute independence of the Indian State, and the creation of a Workers and Peasants Republic."

According to the correspondent of *Pravda*, the next meeting of the executive will take place on December 28 in Bombay, and he states that the date of the general strike will be fixed at that session.

A TARIFF TRUCE CONFERENCE

A SCANDINAVIAN IDEAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, Dec. 18

Delegates from Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden met to-day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here to discuss a proposal for a Customs truce between these countries. The conference was opened by M. Mowinckel, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, who explained the motives underlying Norwegian initiative.

During the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September, he said, he had discussed the question with the Danish and Swedish Foreign Ministers, and they had agreed to try to obtain the application of certain Liberal principles in commercial policy, without awaiting the coming into force of the International Commercial Convention of March 24 last. He was glad that Belgium and Luxembourg had joined the Scandinavian countries.

The draft agreement, of which the main provisions have already been accepted, is to the effect that the partners pledge themselves not to increase existing duties or introduce new ones without previously informing the others concerned, and in any case without discussing the matter with them. The object of the present conference is to decide on a definite text. M. Mowinckel expressed the hope that the conference would be brought to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion to the benefit of the countries represented, and of an international commercial policy generally. He trusted, he said, that the convention, once concluded, would obtain the adherence of yet other countries.

THE BELGIAN ARMY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 18

The Chamber this afternoon by 75 votes to 42 passed the Bill fixing the strength of the Belgian Army at 62,000 men for 1931. The Socialists either voted against the Bill or abstained from voting.

There was a lively debate, and several Socialist Deputies protested against the action of the Government in ordering fighting aeroplanes from Great Britain instead of calling upon the national industry. The Comte de Broqueville, Minister of National Defence, replied that in present circumstances the Belgian industry was not in a position to supply these machines. He was prepared, he said, to give further details on this subject at a private meeting of the Commission of National Defence.

THE NEW CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 18

Mr. Ferguson, late Premier of Ontario, was to-day sworn in as Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain. He will be admitted to the Canadian Privy Council before sailing for England about January 20.

FINNISH ABDUCTION TRIAL

FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF SENTENCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 18

The Court to-day pronounced sentence on General Wallenius, formerly Chief of the General Staff, Colonel Kuussaari, Director of the Mobilization Department of the General Staff, and six others charged with complicity in the abduction of the former President of Finland, M. Stahlberg. General Wallenius and Colonel Kuussaari were sentenced to three years' penal servitude as instigators of the offence, and the others to shorter terms of penal servitude or imprisonment. General Wallenius and Colonel Kuussaari were dismissed the Service, and rearrested after having been at liberty for a week.

The trial attracted a painful degree of attention on account of the evidence of various witnesses on the circumstances of the decision to kidnap ex-President Stahlberg. It was established that General Wallenius and Colonel Kuussaari, while on a tour of inspection in the Eastern frontier region, were under the influence of alcohol when General Wallenius authorized Colonel Kuussaari to telephone to Helsingfors ordering M. Stahlberg's abduction. It appears that no one afterwards remembered the order until three days later, when news came from Helsingfors that M. Stahlberg's wife had been captured.

The accused said that they then did their utmost to stop the mischief, but failed. M. Stahlberg's counsel contended that General Wallenius contemplated a dictatorship. This charge General Wallenius denied.

Part of the trial was held *in camera* at the request of the military authorities.

THE TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER

A NEW DIFFICULTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17

According to the official *Milliet* the Persian Government has released certain of the Kurdish tribal leaders who played an important part in the revolt in Turkish Kurdistan in the summer. These chiefs are said to be near the frontier and the Persians are further accused of having rearmed some of the Kurdish tribes.

In Turkish official circles a serious view is taken of the situation thus created, and instructions have been given to the Turkish frontier forces to deal summarily with any attempts on the part of the Kurds to stir up fresh trouble. These instructions include authority to cross the Persian frontier in pursuit of Kurds.

It has surprised people to find that Turco-Persian relations should again become strained, as the recent declarations of Ridvanbegoghlou Khusrev Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to Teheran, indicated that an amicable settlement of all territorial and other questions had been reached. It is also remarked that this renewal of Turco-Persian tension has coincided with the Turkish decision to open up the road from Trebizond through Erzerum to Tabriz, and thus enable merchandise to enter Northern Persia through Turkey, instead of through Soviet territory, as at present.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

NEW "BASES" IN BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 18

The Executive Bureau of Profintern [the Red Trade Union International] has sent its "sections" in London, Paris, and elsewhere new instructions to "establish fresh bases among British and French soldiers, sailors, engineers, airmen, members of tank and armoured car units, and workers in munition factories" in order to extend among them "further systematic and active work in defence of the U.S.S.R." Agitators are told to encourage the everyday grievances and demands of the people among whom they are working, and systematically persuade them that plans really exist for an armed invasion of the U.S.S.R. as demonstrated by the recent trial of professors and engineers in Moscow.

In response to proposals made by Lozovsky, Secretary of the Profintern, the Executive Bureau has also passed a resolution in favour of measures to "popularize the Five Year Plan among the masses outside the U.S.S.R." by explaining to them that its success would mean a "crushing blow for imperialists."

ITALIAN SEAPLANE FLIGHT TO BRAZIL

GENERAL BALBO DELAYED BY BAD WEATHER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 18

The flight of 14 Italian seaplanes to Brazil is having bad luck with the weather. General Balbo's machine was among the six which were compelled to come down at Majorca. They are still there. It is hoped that they will be able to resume their flight to-morrow, when, apparently, they will proceed directly to Kenitra, in Morocco, which is the second stage of the flight. Cartagena, the first stage of the flight, was reached by the other eight aeroplanes yesterday.

The difficulties with which the Italian airmen had to contend are described in a message from General Balbo to Signor Mussolini. Visibility was limited to a few feet, and the machines were tossed about by the storm over an angry and constantly rising sea. It would appear that General Balbo's decision to come down at Majorca was due in part to seeing two seaplanes riding at anchor in the little bay behind Cape Salinas. These seaplanes proved, however, not to be part of his own formation, but two French civilian seaplanes which had been waiting there for two days. General Balbo mentions that his muscles ached with the effort of piloting his machine in such conditions, and that two of his companions declared to him that they had never flown in such bad weather.

THE OUSTRIC INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 18

M. Moret, president of the Bank of France, appeared to-day before the Parliamentary Commission inquiring into the Oustric case. In June, 1926, when the quotation of Snia Viscosa shares on the Paris market was authorized by M. Raoul Peret, then Minister of Finance, M. Moret held the post of Director of Transactions in Securities.

M. Moret's evidence before the Commission showed that although he had never seen the unfavourable report from the Commercial Attaché in Rome he had consistently been opposed to the quotation of the Snia Viscosa shares in Paris. In the report upon the matter for the Minister he had specifically stated that he refused to accept any responsibility should their quotation be authorized. M. Raoul Peret had therefore, said the witness, granted the authorization entirely on his own responsibility. M. Peret maintained before the Commission that he had considered that the tone of M. Moret's report justified the action he had taken.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT ADVANCE

MARKETS DISTURBED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 18

Chaotic conditions prevail in the wheat markets all over Australia owing to the Federal wheat advances, over which merchants, shippers, farmers, and millers are bewildered pending a decision how the measure is to be administrated, and by whom, if anybody, the money is to be advanced. Apparently there will be no announcement till the Ministry's negotiations with the Commonwealth Bank are completed.

The Federal Ministry's last-minute decision to impose a halfpenny export duty on sheepskins, in spite of the Tariff Board's opposition, is bitterly denounced by the sheep growers, who are already desperate.

Mr. Gullet, in a statement to the Press, says:—"Labour's tariff mania reached its height in yielding to the gluttonous demand of a few wealthy fellmongers supported by the metropolitan trade unionists. The tax is a dirty mark upon the tariff schedule."

The Argus, in a leading article, says this is probably the first time in history that an export duty has been placed on the product of a primary industry. A few additional workers may be employed in fellmongering, but thousands employed in the grazing industry will suffer. The *Argus* severely condemns the stealthy method by which limited private interests have been given preference over the national interests. It estimates that the graziers will lose £150,000 yearly, whereas the duty would yield but £62,000.

When the Conversion Loan closed yesterday £28,000,000 were in hand and more in transit.

TRADING BANKS' WARNING

NEED FOR BALANCED BUDGETS

SYDNEY, Dec. 18.—The trading banks have issued a statement declaring that "unless effective steps are taken by the Australian Governments to balance Budgets and reduce costs, the time is coming when the banks and other financial institutions will be unable to assist the Governments to meet salaries and other commitments except at the expense of widening the gap already apparent between the costs and returns from Australian industries."

If, the statement continues, the resolutions passed at the Premiers' Conference had been carried into effect, the drift could have been stopped. The continuance of the Government's demands to enable them to meet daily obligations force upon the banks the drastic curtailment of advances to customers which are imperative for the continuance of productive industry. Sooner or later there will be a large increase in unemployment and in Government expenditure on relief. The banks are unable to accept such a policy as sound and take no responsibility for the consequences which must follow unless there is drastic curtailment in Government expenditure and active cooperation by the Governments in the reduction of costs. The statement points out that during the past three years additional assistance granted to the Australian community and to the Australian Governments has reached a total of £70,000,000.

In order that the banks may continue in the task of supporting trade, industry, and the administration of government, it is imperative that trade and industry shall be placed on a basis that will show a margin for the living of the producer and for the maintenance of solvency in public and private finances.—*Reuter.*

N.S.W. INCOME LEVY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Dec. 18

In addition to a shilling in the pound wage tax, the Government is understood to have decided on a 10 per cent. levy on incomes early in the New Year. It is stated that the measure as planned originally provided for a 10 per cent. compulsory loan, but the constitution of the Loan Council prevented the Ministry from issuing bonds for repayment. A minimum taxable income of £750 is likely.

SYDNEY, Dec. 18.—The *Sydney Morning Herald* understands that as an alternative to the proposed imposition of a 10 per cent. levy on incomes the New South Wales Ministry is considering a 10 to 15 per cent. capital levy.—*Reuter.*

ALL AUSTRALIA TELEPHONE SERVICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, Dec. 18

A "carrier wave" telephone service between Western Australia and South Australia and Victoria was opened to-day. Sir James Mitchell, the Prime Minister of Western Australia, and Mr. Hill, Prime Minister of South Australia, talked together, and their conversation was broadcast. The linking up of Western Australia with New South Wales and Queensland will be completed next week. The day charges for three minutes' conversation range from 12s. in South Australia to 18s. in Queensland. The night charges are half those for the day service.

Sir James Mitchell also held a conversation with Mr. Lyons, the Federal Postmaster-General, and Mr. Hogan, Prime Minister of Victoria, in Melbourne.

DEATH OF AN IDRISI SEYYID

A Reuter message announces the death at Luxor of the Seyyid Mustafa, a near kinsman of the former Idrisi Emir of Abu Arish and Sabia in Asir.

In April, 1924, the Seyyid Mustafa tried to depose the Seyyid Ali, who had only succeeded his father, the Seyyid Mohamed, as Emir in Asir in March, 1923. He failed in this owing to the action of the Masareha and Abu Arish tribes, and retreated to Maravia, where, with the help of the Seyyid Abdel Kader, the Mansab of the Sunni Moslems in the Tihama, and Mahmud Nedim Bey, who had been the last Ottoman Vali of the Yemen, he managed to make himself Emir of Hodeidah, which at that time belonged to the Idrisi Emirate. He was driven out by the black mamluks of the Emir Ali in October, 1924, and Hodeidah was recovered for the Idrisi Emirate, only to be lost to the Zaidi Imam of Sana in April, 1925.

The Seyyid Mustafa was for a time an exile as guest of the Mansab of Maravia, who declined to surrender him to his momentarily victorious cousin. A year after the final loss of Hodeidah, Seyyid Mustafa's policy of deposing the Emir Ali for incompetence was put into effect by the Emir's uncle, the Seyyid Hasan, who reigned in his stead as Emir from April, 1926, until a few weeks ago, when the whole Emirate was annexed to the Wahabi kingdom.

FURTHER DOUKHOBOR OUTRAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VANCOUVER, Dec. 18

There was a further outbreak of violence at the Kootenay Doukhobor (Sons of Freedom) Colony last night, when a two-roomed schoolhouse was blown up at Thrums, 15 miles from Nelson. This outrage follows the abortive attempt at the destruction on Saturday night of two other Doukhobor schoolhouses near Grand Forks. All available provincial policemen have been sent to the district and they are guarding the schools.

CHINESE LOAN PAYMENTS

FINANCE MINISTRY'S EFFORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18

The Ministry of Finance announces the provision of funds to meet the only outstanding coupon of the Crisp Loan of £114,000 odd, thereby fulfilling its undertaking of September, 1929, to bring the interest up to date on all loans secured on the Salt Revenue by 1930. At the same time it undertook to make another payment in 1930 on account of the overdue amortization of the Anglo-French Loan, and this promise will be fulfilled on the 24th by the provision of £253,000 odd. Altogether since September, 1929, the payments on account of Salt Loans have totalled £1,202,000, costing the Government over $18,000,000. The two payments mentioned above, £368,000, are costing at current exchange, which last week fell below all previous records, not less than $6,850,000.

Mr. Soong, the Minister of Finance, is certainly making a gallant effort to maintain China's credit abroad in circumstances extremely adverse, notably as regards the straitened finances of the Government and the paralysing drop in silver. But, while it is satisfactory that creditors whose claims are secured on the Salt Revenue are being well treated, it cannot be overlooked that little or nothing is being done for hosts of other creditors whose claims are equally legitimate and aggregate an infinitely greater sum.

As evidence of the difficulty in restoring normal conditions on the railways north of the Yangtze, the Ministry of Railways states that 74 engines and 1,443 wagons are still retained by the military in spite of the endless repetition of orders to give them up. The commanders responsible are all now under the direct control of the Government, and the Ministry makes a pathetic appeal to the Generalissimo to help in this matter, failing which the restoration of normal communications will be impossible.

THE "RED" EXCESSES AT HOIHOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, Dec. 18

H.M.S. Sandwich reports that all is quiet at Hoihow (on the northern coast of the island of Hainan). It appears that Communist bandits have been raiding and burning villages, bridges, and ferry-boats, and the troops, which number only 2,000, were unable to check them. After the troops had been defeated in a pitched battle, the inhabitants of Hoihow and Kachek became panic-stricken.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 18

Mr. Stevens, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to-night issued a statement about the Australian Treaty to the effect that all details had been adjusted, that the terms were being embodied in a legislative form likely to be acceptable to both the Australian and Canadian Parliaments, and that this would be completed when Mr. Moloney, the Australian Minister for Markets and Transport, returned to Ottawa on Monday. The actual terms would not be made public until simultaneous legislation could be introduced in both Parliaments; but Mr. Stevens said that complete confidence existed among the negotiators of the treaty that valuable results would be obtained from it.

SITUATION IN SPAIN

STRIKES ENDING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Dec. 18

The situation in Spain is rapidly improving. Reports from many towns indicate that the workers are giving up their strikes and returning to work. The fact that the provinces are a couple of days behind in realizing the failure of the revolutionary movement is not surprising, as they rely on the arrival of the Madrid newspaper to confirm news.

Four additional military Judges have been appointed to deal with the Cuatro Vientos rebels. A special Judge has also been appointed to open the case against the members of the so-called Republican Directorate who have been arrested. One of them, Señor Lerroux, who is suffering from anthrax, has been allowed to remain in his own house. The majority of the members of the so-called Provisional Government have disappeared.

A number of political leaders—Señor Sanchez Guerra, the former Conservative Prime Minister, Don Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Reformist Party, Señores Bergamin, Burgos, and Mazo, the former Conservative Ministers, and Señor Villanueva, the former Liberal Minister—have met to consider the situation. In a statement to the Press they say that although several of them had hitherto been of the opinion that an ordinary Cortes would be sufficient to deal with the problem created by the Dictatorship, since the rebellion they are agreed that the electorate should be called upon to elect a Parliament invested with a mission to pronounce on the form of Government the nation may desire, and, if necessary, to remodel the Constitution. This is precisely what the unconditional supporters of the monarchy desire to avoid at any price, and now that the Republican movement has been defeated they will be more firm in their purpose than ever. Thus the disagreement on the question of the elections is increasing, and the political outlook is more obscure than ever. The nation is not now in a propitious temper for a dispassionate political campaign.

Lloyd's agents at Bilbao and Corunna telegraph that the strikes there have ended.

THE "PETRIFIED MINER" OF FALUN

FINAL BURIAL AFTER 250 YEARS

(FROM A SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT)

The body of Matts, "the petrified miner," was recently buried in Falun, in the Swedish province of Dalecarlia, his native town, where he met his death in 1677. The ceremony in the graveyard a few days ago was the last act in a story 250 years old.

In spite of the entreaties of his betrothed, on the first day of the calling of his banns Matts went down a deep shaft to explode blasting charges. He never returned; and his body was not found until about 50 years later. It had been preserved by the vitriolic water in which it was lying, and looked almost life-like. When the body was brought up Matts's former fiancée, now an old woman, but unmarried and true to his memory, came to the mine and recognized him at once. He retained his youthful features. The petrified body was placed in a glass case and kept for a long time in the mining museum of the Great Copper Mountain Mining Company in Falun; and later buried beneath the floor of the church. When the floor was repaired in 1860 the body was placed in a glass-covered coffin in the church gallery; and has now been finally buried in the churchyard.

The fate of Matts has been the theme of many literary and musical works. The German romanticists, Ruckert and Hoffmann, and the poet, Archim von Arnim, have used the theme, and Wagner, in 1849, worked out a preliminary plan for an opera in three acts based on it.

Telegrams in Brief

Marshal Pilsudski passed through BORDEAUX yesterday on his way to Madeira.

Senator Frank Lester Greene, a Republican, died at his home at St. Albans, VERMONT, yesterday.—*Exchange.*

A cyclone has been raging over ALGERIA and all telephonic and telegraphic communications have been interrupted.—*Reuter.*

Papers regarding the Proposed Amendment of the Covenant of the League of Nations have been published by H.M. Stationery Office [Cmd. 3748. 9d. net].

An Italian proposal that all countries possessing GREEK antiquities should be invited to return them to Greece was adopted by the Latin Press congress in Athens yesterday.

Sir Arthur Eddington, Plumian Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge University, lectured last night in MADRID at the Students' Residence under the auspices of the Hispano-British Committee.

Five men were killed and 11 injured in the accident in a carbide factory at Boussens, near TOULOUSE, which was reported yesterday. It was at first feared that the casualties were more numerous.

A SYDNEY telegram states that the New South Wales Labour Council has protested against Lord Baden-Powell's proposed visit to Australia on the grounds that the mission will encourage militarism.—*Reuter.*

The celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the Uruguayan Republic, which began earlier in the year, were resumed on Wednesday in MONTEVIDEO, where President Gampisteguy received the special diplomatic missions.

On the ground that the system is uneconomic, the NEW ZEALAND Government has prohibited the issue of all forms of trading stamps and gift coupons, including cigarette coupons. This order is to take effect after June 30 next.—*Reuter.*

The annual report on the working of the Museum Department in MALTA in 1929-30 has been published. It contains descriptions of the excavation to the west of the Tarxien Temples and of the Roman villa and bath at Ghain Tuffieha.

A Memorandum on Chemical Warfare presented to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference at GENEVA by the Delegation of the United Kingdom has been published by H.M. Stationery Office [Cmd. 3747. 1d. net].

Our OTTAWA Correspondent telegraphs that the Canadian Government is considering a proposal to send Captain Erroll Boyd, of Toronto, who recently flew across the Atlantic, on a goodwill flight to Buenos Aires to arrive for the opening of the British Empire Trade Fair.

Shots were fired at Communists by Nazis returning in lorries from a party meeting at Krefeld, in the RHINELAND, late on Wednesday night. Two Communists were wounded seriously and one slightly. One Nazi, shot in the head during last Sunday's Nazi-Communist affray at Bonn, died in hospital yesterday.

Count Bethlen, Prime Minister of HUNGARY, in a statement yesterday on the breaking off of commercial negotiations with Czechoslovakia, said that the Hungarian Government made proposals which had been refused without counter-proposals being made. In Hungary the readiness to renew negotiations remained unchanged.

MEASURES AGAINST THE SENUSSI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 18

The proposed royal decree for the pacification of Cyrenaica was adopted by the Cabinet this morning. It will enact the confiscation of the property of the Senussi. It is declared that the Senussi are not simply a fraternity devoted to religious purposes, but a "political-military organism which is endeavouring in Cyrenaica to usurp the attributes of the State, towards which it has adopted an attitude of open rebellion." Therefore to destroy its economic power the Italians have decided to confiscate all the real and movable property of the Senussi except that part which is essentially dedicated to religious purposes.

Other Foreign News on pages 12 and 14

DYESTUFFS ACT

THE GOVERNMENT GIVE WAY

CONTINUANCE FOR A YEAR

LABOUR CHARGES

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The House of Lords decided yesterday without a division to insist on its amendment to continue for another year the operation of the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920. Afterwards there were various conferences of Ministers, as a result of which it was agreed that the House of Commons should not be asked to continue the struggle further. It was recognized that the drop in the Government majority from 30 to six and the criticism of the Government's attitude from the Labour benches had materially altered the position, and it was also known that had a division been challenged in the House of Lords the majority against the Government would have been larger than on the previous occasion.

An analysis of the division on Wednesday night in which the Government escaped defeat on the Dyestuffs Act by six votes shows that of the 246 members, including tellers, who went into the Government lobby 226 were members of the Labour Party, 19 were Liberals, and one was an Independent. Of the 240 members in the Opposition lobby 218 were Conservatives, one, Major Church, was a Labour member, 19 were Liberals, and two were Independents. Twenty-eight Conservative members were paired in favour of the Dyestuffs Act against 27 Labour members and one Independent. The most interesting feature, however, is the considerable number of abstentions, most of them deliberate. In many divisions this year every Labour member has either voted or been paired, but on this occasion no fewer than 31 Labour members were absent unpaired, compared with 20 Liberals, 14 Conservatives, and three Independents. All the absent Conservative members were accounted for after the division except the following:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Ainsworth, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Fermoy, Mr. W. G. Howard Gritten, Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, Mr. F. A. Macquisten, and Sir Frank Nelson.

Had these members voted the Government would have been defeated.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS

LORD HAILSHAM'S REPLY TO MR. GRAHAM

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The Lords assembled in force to insist on the continuance of the Dyestuffs Act for another year. LORD HAILSHAM had been strengthened in his view that the Lords were right by the reduction of the Government majority in the Commons to six and by Mr. Shaw's confession that the Government's expert advisers were against dropping the Act. He explained that he did not stand merely on punctilio but on conviction. Mr. Graham's case against the continuance of the Act had been "demonstrably untrue." It was untrue, for example, that the Lords had neglected the report of the Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee—on the contrary, that Committee had suggested just such a further period before definite decision as the Lords desired. It was untrue that, because there might be similar costs of production here and abroad, there was no danger of dumping; and it was untrue that dumping was the only danger. If the Act went, the Germans would probably refuse supplies of specialities unless their British customers agreed to buy German dyes in bulk.

Finally it was untrue that the hostility of the textile trade to the Act was either ardent or universal. One hundred and sixteen important manufacturers had signed a manifesto favourable to continuance. There was, indeed, a conflict of view between the Government on the one hand and expert opinion in the industry and outside it on the other.

LORD PARMOOR perceived that it was hopeless to expect the House to change its mind. He therefore contented himself with reasserting that a sufficient inquiry had already proved the industry to be established and that the Government would see that research survived. He complained bitterly that when the Government were trying to help unemployment in the textile industries, the usual critics of their inaction asked them not to act. He indicated that if the Lords insisted on cornering the Government, the survival of the Act for another year only was a basis of compromise. The Socialist peers therefore did not insist on dividing against insistence on the Lords' view.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

When the matter came back again to the Commons it attracted a full House. MR. GRAHAM declared that refusal to submit to the views of the Lords was now impossible after the small majority in the Commons last night, and in view of the fact that delay would lose many valuable Acts. He challenged the action of the Lords "philosophically in tribulation," and much more gracefully than some of his followers appeared to desire. He, therefore, formally moved that disagreement with the Lords be not insisted upon.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER applauded a decision which would be unpopular only in foreign countries. If the Government wished to test the feeling of the British electorate on the action of the House of Lords, either on constitutional or industrial grounds, the Unionists would welcome the chance.

MR. LEIF JONES, a Liberal supporter of the Government, bitterly complained that Mr. Graham had been let down by the House of Commons on a matter which very nearly raised the issue of financial privilege, certainly the issue of protection, and which certainly also had caused the House of Commons to submit to shameful conquest by powerful corporations. MR. PERRY named the offender as Imperial Chemical Industries, and MR. MOND repudiated with dignity the deplorable tendency of certain Socialists to shout personal charges across the House. SIR HENRY CROFT pointed out that large sections of both the Liberal and the Socialist Parties were corrupt, if corruption meant agreement with the House of Lords.

The excitement increased when MR. J. H. HUDSON specifically accused Liberals who had voted against the Government of corrupt motives. MR. KEDWARD indignantly protested; but on the whole the House did not take the exuberance of irritation too seriously, though the SPEAKER was moved to express his deep resentment of general charges of corruption brought against sections of the House, and to explain that his rebuke was intended to apply to all who had brought such charges. MR. LEIF JONES gracefully explained that he had meant only intellectual corruption. Mr. Hudson was more apparently obstinate; but the SPEAKER wisely closed the scene by putting the question.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

Stentorian Socialist cheers greeted the PRIME MINISTER'S announcement in the Commons earlier in the day that the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill would be debated on Thursday, January 22—two days after the House of Commons reassembles. "On the Friday," he continued, "there will be——" "a General Election," shouted the Unionists. Mr. MacDonald smiled, but there was a note of truculence in his retort to MR. BALDWIN'S request for more than one day for the second reading debate that the existing Act had been allotted three and a half days for its second reading because it had been "beginning a revolution." The House had another chance to exchange cheers with the true battle note in them when the ATTORNEY-GENERAL produced the Bill for a formal first reading.

Excitement died away when SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN declared that he would not finish the Report stage of the School Attendance Bill before the recess. The interval would be used to confer with those interested in non-provided schools, from which an agreement on the grants to be given to such schools would, it was hoped, result. This postponed at least the danger of a clash between the Government and their supporters who had threatened to vote against the Bill if provision were not made for the non-provided schools, and the postponement was accepted by the other parties.

NEW PRIMATE OF SOUTH AFRICA

DR. PHELPS ELECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPETOWN, DEC. 18

Dr. Phelps, Bishop of Grahamstown, was to-day elected unanimously Bishop of Capetown and Archbishop of the Church of the Province of South Africa.

The election is primarily in the hands of the Elective Assembly, consisting of clergy and lay representatives of all the parishes in the Diocese of Capetown. For two days the Elective Assembly had laboured to choose a new Archbishop, but the vote of the lay representatives had vetoed the choice of the clergy in the Assembly, and a deadlock had been reached. This morning, however, the Elective Assembly, as authorized by Canon Law, decided to commit the task of election to the Bishops of the Province, who are also sitting in Synod here. The election of Dr. Phelps was prompt and unanimous.

Dr. Phelps, who is 67, has a great reputation throughout South Africa for his moderation, wisdom, charm, and humour. He has been an outstanding success at Grahamstown, and is by common consent the most suitable of the Bishops to become Archbishop in succession to Dr. Carter. Dr. Phelps is fourth in archiepiscopal succession to Archbishop Gray, who was consecrated Bishop of Capetown in 1847.

** The Right Rev. Francis Robinson Phelps, who was educated at Keble College, Oxford, and ordained in 1887, was in succession curate of St. Philip, Battersea, St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, and St. John the Divine, Kennington. From 1896 to 1909 he was rector of Thorpe-Episcopi, Norfolk, and then left England for South Africa to become Warden of St. Peter's Home, Grahamstown. From St. Peter's, the Sisters of the Community of the Resurrection carry on educational, parochial, and social work in many parts of South Africa. The Warden's influence on the young people, particularly those passing through the Grahamstown Training College for Teachers, was deep and lasting, and they felt for him no ordinary affection. In 1914 Mr. Phelps was made canon of Grahamstown, and soon afterwards resigned the Wardenship to become Dean and Archdeacon, and a year later was elected Bishop. In this diocese, as large as Ireland and Wales combined, Dr. Phelps has shown remarkable powers of organization, while being also most sympathetic and warm-hearted in his personal relations with clergy and laity alike.

DEANERY OF MONMOUTH

OFFER ACCEPTED BY DR. J. L. PHILLIPS

The first dean of the newly created Cathedral Chapter of Monmouth will be the Rev. John Leoline Phillips, D.D., headmaster of Christ College, Brecon, who has accepted the offer of the Bishop of Monmouth.

Dr. Phillips, who was born at Treforest in 1879, is a son of the Rev. David Phillips, rector of Radyr. He was educated at Christ College, Brecon, and Keble College, Oxford, where he was Classical scholar. During the War he was a captain in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, in which he served from 1915 to 1919 and was mentioned in dispatches. He was assistant master at St. Paul's School, London, from 1905 to 1921, Reader of Gray's Inn 1911 to 1920, and in 1921 became headmaster and chaplain of Christ College, Brecon.

FIRST CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONER

The King has been pleased to approve that Mr. George Middleton, J.P., M.P., Second Church Estates Commissioner, be appointed First Church Estates Commissioner in succession to Sir Lewis Dibdin, D.C.L., whose resignation takes effect from December 31, 1930.

** There are three Church Estates Commissioners (first and second appointed by the Crown and third by the Archbishop of Canterbury), and they are chosen from the 12 laymen included in the incorporated Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The third Estates Commissioner is Lord Darvngton. Mr. Middleton is the Labour M.P. for Carlisle and was appointed Second Commissioner in 1929.

CHRISTMAS MESSAGES TO SHIPS AT SEA

The Postmaster-General announces that facilities are available for the transmission of Christmas and New Year greetings through Rugby Radio, Portishead Radio, and other Post Office wireless stations to ships at sea. Messages can be sent *via* Rugby Radio (charge 1s. 6d. a word) to ships on all seas, or *via* Portishead Radio or other stations (charge 11d. a word) to ships up to five days' voyage from ports in the British Isles. Special arrangements have been made for messages handed in at postal telegraph offices in advance, and consisting only of Christmas and New Year greetings, to be delivered on board ship, so far as practicable, on Christmas Day and New Year's Day respectively.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

African and Eastern Trade Corporation.
British Oxygen Company.
Chinese Engineering and Mining.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Consolidated Tin Mines of Burma.
Lanston Monotype Corporation.
London Scottish American Trust.
National Bank of Scotland.
River Plate, British and Continental Meat.
Richard Thomas and Company.
Allen West and Company.

INDIAN MINORITY SAFEGUARDS

HINDU LIBERALS' PROPOSAL

OFFER TO RENEW DISCUSSIONS

There is no prospect of the Prime Minister calling the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference together before the brief Christmas adjournment, but a move in the direction of settlement with the Moslems has been made by the Hindu Liberals and their allies. Though there has been some opposition from the Mahasabha side, the overwhelming weight of opinion has been in favour of an approach to the Moslems.

Representatives of the Hindu and Moslem communities met repeatedly before the Conference and in the early days after it began, usually at the house of the Nawab of Bhopal in Upper Brook-street, and they had come to certain tentative understandings when the negotiations broke down. The understandings postulated a direct settlement between the communities in Bengal, or, failing agreement, arbitration by the Aga Khan, an assurance being given that if a settlement was reached elsewhere Bengal would not stand in the way of agreement. The Moslem plea for a majority of seats in the Punjab was to be met by an allotment of 51 per cent., and other claims of the Moslems were to be mostly conceded—but on the basis that joint electorates should take the place of the existing separate electorates.

These concessions, with relatively small amendments, were confirmed at a meeting of the Hindu Liberals and their friends at the rooms in St. James's-street of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir, who has laboured hard for peace. They were set out in a document which is to be sent to the Moslems, through the Aga Khan, proposing a renewal of discussions. It has been signed by more than 20 delegates, including Mr. Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Chintamani, Sir A. P. Patro, and other leaders. The hope is expressed that on some such basis as that of the concessions indicated above the conversations may be resumed; but the obstructive attitude of the more extreme sections has to be taken into account.

FEDERAL SUBJECTS

At St. James's Palace the day was quiet. The Federal Structure Sub-Committee met in the morning, and the first meeting of the North-West Frontier Province Sub-Committee was held in the afternoon. At the meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee (presided over by Mr. Lees-Smith, in the absence of Lord Sankey) an apparently technical examination of "Central heads" had behind it issues of great importance, going to the very roots of the federal problem. The business before the meeting was to discuss the classification of certain subjects to be dealt with at the Centre which, in view of the independent sovereignty of the States in internal affairs, are British Indian subjects rather than Federal.

The Princes have never disguised their wish that the Federal list should not extend to subjects of administration and policy not of common concern. It was pointed out on their behalf that they had gone as far as they were prepared to go at present in the schedule of Federal subjects, and that those on the list before the meeting seemed to them to be of British India concern. Therefore, unless occasion really demanded, they would prefer not to take part in the discussion of them.

The subjects in question were for the most part the leavings from the "Central subjects" scheduled under the Government of India Act (as distinct from "Provincial" subjects) not absorbed into the Federal list provisionally drawn up by the Sub-Committee and made public. They include:—

Civil law, including laws regarding status, property, civil rights and liabilities, and civil procedure.

Control of mineral development in so far as such control is reserved to the Governor-General in Council, under rules made and sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulations of mines.

Criminal law, including criminal procedure.

All matters expressly excepted from inclusion among Provincial subjects.

It is not necessary to extend the list to show that the inclusion of such subjects would affect the internal sovereignty of the States. Sir Akbar Hydari suggested that as regards this schedule they must be prepared to consider a provision such as exists in the Canadian Constitution, which leaves the States free to accept, reject, or amend Bills passed by the central body. He thought that beyond this the Princes would not be prepared to go.

In this connexion it is important to remember that Lord Sankey's Sub-Committee in its interim report expressed a strong opinion in favour of a single Legislature "to deal with Federal subjects proper and with any subjects which cannot at present be either federalized or completely provincialized." It deprecated "the creation of a separate British Indian Legislature with a separate Executive."

LEGISLATIVE UNIFORMITY

In yesterday morning's discussion a number of members urged the importance of securing uniformity of legislation throughout British India in such matters as the civil and criminal codes and the procedure codes. There would be confusion and unsettlement if the existing comprehensiveness of law-making for British India as a whole disappeared.

It was decided to set up a small sub-committee to try to discover a formula designed to secure that in certain specific matters there should be under the new Constitution uniformity of legislation for British India. It consists of Mr. Jinnah, Sir M. Shafi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ramaswami Aiyer, and Mr. Jayakar, with Lord Reading and Lord Lothian to help them if desired. The sub-committee is to meet with Sir Edward Chamier, Legal Adviser at the India Office, as soon as is convenient.

At the preliminary meeting of the North-West Frontier Province Sub-Committee held yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson procedure was considered. A scheme of work is to be drawn up and the sub-committee will meet on Monday, December 29—for it has now been decided that the Christmas break is not to extend to the first working day of the week after Christmas. Mr. C. E. Wood is the European representative on the Frontier Sub-Committee and Sir Hubert Carr on the Franchise Sub-Committee, which meets this morning.

"THE TIMES"

In common with other newspapers, *The Times* will not be published on Christmas Day or Boxing Day.

NEW FRENCH CABINET

NARROW ESCAPE IN CHAMBER

MORE RESIGNATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 18

As the result of its first encounter with the Chamber to-day M. Steeg's Government, on a vote on the order of the day, was successful by the narrow majority of seven. There voted

For the Government	291
Against	284
Majority	7

The division was taken on the first sentence of the "order of the day" introduced by the Left Radicals. M. Steeg announced that he would make its adoption a question of confidence. The Socialists, Socialist-Radicals, and Left Radicals supported the Government. The Socialists declared that in voting for M. Steeg's Government they must be understood to vote against that of M. Tardieu.

The Government had held a further Council during the morning to decide on its course of action to secure a majority at the close of the discussion. A second meeting was held at the Quai d'Orsay a little later. In the interval three members of the Cabinet, M. Thoumyre, Minister of Pensions, M. René Coty, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior, and M. Cantru, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture, had called on M. Steeg, and had informed him that they would not undertake to remain members of the Government if it relied for support on the Socialists. M. Steeg is understood to have retorted that in that case they had better resign at once, which they accordingly did. This brought the number of resignations to five. Immediately before the Chamber was due to assemble a still further meeting of the Cabinet was held. In spite of the obvious setback to its plans, and its rapidly diminishing numbers, the Government decided to face Parliament. It is wholly without precedent that five members should resign from a Cabinet before its first encounter with the Chamber.

SOCIALIST SUPPORT

Two of the resigning Ministers, M. Thoumyre and M. René Coty, are members of the Left Republicans, the party of M. Tardieu; M. Cantru, formerly a member of the Republican Democratic Union, belongs officially to no party. Evidently the Government's declaration of policy and the quarter in which it was decided to seek support had proved too much for them. Meanwhile various resolutions had been put down to ensure an immediate debate, among them one by M. Mottu (Left Republican) proposing the "order of the day pure and simple." The Socialist-Radicals held a meeting at which they declared they would vote against so unsatisfactory a motion, and authorized M. Herriot to speak in favour of what amounted to a vote of confidence. The Socialists also met and agreed to decide on their course of action when they saw how the debate was going. This could only mean that they would give the Government their unanimous support in the event of its being in danger of immediate defeat.

Great excitement prevailed in the lobbies of the Chamber when the news of these fresh resignations became known. The public galleries were thronged. M. Tardieu was one of the earliest to arrive. M. Steeg's entry was accompanied by cheers from the Socialist-Radical benches and something more than murmurs from the opposite side of the House. When he advanced to the rostrum to read the Government's declaration his only welcome was from his own party. The Socialists took no part in the demonstration, and the reception seemed altogether very frigid.

M. Steeg, in the course of the Government's declaration (which was read in the Senate by M. Henry Chéron, Minister of Justice), recalled the circumstances in which the new Cabinet had come into existence and reaffirmed its mission of allaying political passions which were the outcome of the crisis. Referring to the financial scandals, he said that internal peace could only follow upon a complete moral cleansing, and to that end the fullest light must be shed upon these matters, with due regard for the respective provinces of Parliament and the law.

All France, M. Steeg continued, earnestly desired peace abroad, and only international action in the economic and moral domains, coupled with a collective effort for arbitration, security, and disarmament, could dissipate hatreds and misunderstandings. The Government would pursue this policy of European conciliation with tenacity and vigilance, without fear or weakness, and in a spirit of idealism. National defence would be its first care, and it would insist upon the loyal fulfilment of the one-year military service law. The world economic crisis, which France had so long been spared, was beginning to be felt. It called for an earnest effort of readjustment, the more so as it coincided with a rise in prices and the cost of living, with the danger of unemployment and unrest.

After outlining the views of the Government on the best means for improving agriculture and benefiting the rural population, M. Steeg forecast the development of the French Colonial Empire and the extension of air routes. He foreshadowed legislation to protect savings from the abuses of speculation, pronounced in favour of strict economy for the balancing of the Budget, and held out a promise of further legislation on behalf of industrial workers. Finally he declared that the Government was firmly attached to the principle of the secular State and the lay school as the supreme expression of the freedom of conscience.

OPPOSITION DEMANDS

The Government's declaration was received with applause by the Socialists and Socialist-Radicals and in silence by the Centre and Right. M. Steeg then requested that the interpellations on the general policy of the Government should be taken at once.

In the debate that followed the speakers representing the groups that had supported M. Tardieu demanded of the Government an unequivocable statement whether it relied on the Socialists for its support, and of the Socialists whether they were prepared to vote in favour of the military credits.

No such statement, however, was forthcoming, and the discussion resolved itself into a confused wrangle, in which each side sought to justify itself, the Left affirming its desire to put an end to dissension by a policy of conciliation, the Right declaring that no conciliation was possible between it and a Government that not only excluded a large majority of Republicans, but sought the active support of the Socialists. M. Steeg intervened in the debate once more to recapitulate the motives that had prompted him to form his Government, but it was clear that his appeal to the Right to sink all differences fell upon deaf ears. When M. Franklin-Bouillon declared that his party could not support the Government there were cries of "Dissolution." They were not, however, taken very seriously.

An order of the day introduced by the group of the Radical Left to the effect that the Chamber approved the Government declaration and expressed confidence that it would pursue a policy of uniting Republicans was accepted by M. Herriot, and M. Mottu withdrew his amendment. The result of the division was a majority for the Government.

ELECTORAL REFORM

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE

ALTERNATIVE VOTE TO BE INCLUDED

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

As a result of a decision taken at yesterday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the National Executive of the Labour Party, the alternative vote will definitely figure in the Government's Electoral Reform Measure, which will be brought forward early in the New Year.

The official report of the meeting was in the following terms:—

The Chairman, Mr. Harry Snell, explained that arising out of the Government's announcement with respect to electoral reform it had been decided, in accordance with the party constitution, to call a joint meeting of the party and the National Executive in order that the two national bodies might consider the matter and be given an opportunity of recording their opinion.

Mr. Arthur Henderson reported that the National Executive had met the previous day and had passed the following resolution:—"That the National Executive Committee, having received an assurance that the points in the Labour Party's Programme of Electoral Reform are to be included in any Reform Bill, agrees to the suggestion that any such Bill introduced by the Government should contain a proposal of a system of alternative voting at Parliamentary elections."

Mr. Henderson then made a statement outlining the Government's proposals for an Electoral Reform Bill containing the party's programme but also including provisions for a system of alternative vote.

It was moved that the resolution of the National Executive be endorsed, and a lengthy discussion ensued which was concluded by a speech from the Prime Minister. The resolution was then put and declared carried by 133 to 20.

The Government will certainly construe the decision as a mandate to go forward with the alternative vote, but there was considerable comment after the meeting at the small number of members who registered their views on the subject. There are 260 members of the Labour Party, and on the previous evening 227 of them had taken part in the division on the Dyestuffs Act. Only 153 votes were cast at yesterday's meeting, at which, it must be remembered, the Peers who take the Labour Whip in the House of Lords and the members of the National Executive who are not in the House of Commons were also entitled to be present. The fact remains that many Labour members are still not convinced that the alternative vote will be of any help to the party, and wonder what the Government will expect them to do if the House of Lords substitutes proportional representation for the alternative vote.

AVOIDING AN ELECTION

The Prime Minister made it clear in his speech that he is anxious to avoid an early General Election, as it might be a serious matter for the Labour Party, but he and Mr. Henderson both insisted that there was no pact with the Liberals to keep the Government in office. On this occasion Sir Oswald Mosley supported the Government's policy whole-heartedly and advised the party to accept the recommendation put forward by the National Executive. Mr. Maxton took the contrary view and urged that the Government was again whittling down its electoral reform policy and that the party would suffer in the country by continuing to capitulate to expediency as it had done in so many cases in the past. In his view the Government's policy was inadequate.

The position of the School Attendance Bill was also discussed at the party meeting, and the official report states:—

In view of the further proceedings on the Education (School Attendance) Bill, the Minister of Education made a statement on the conversations which had taken place with respect to the position of voluntary schools. He stated that it was proposed to call a conference in January of all the parties concerned, and that he intended to make every possible effort to secure an agreement satisfactory all round. A discussion took place on the Minister's statement, but no resolution was moved, and the meeting terminated.

THE EMERGENCY "DRIVE" IN NEW YORK

£1,700,000 COLLECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 18

The New York Emergency Employment Committee yesterday concluded its "drive" for funds to provide work for unemployed heads of families, which in many aspects, recalled the campaign to whip up subscriptions for the Liberty Loans during the War. The "drive" lasted exactly one month. During that time $8,269,000 (£1,700,000) was contributed. The objective was originally set at $6,000,000, but was raised to $8,000,000 when it was realized that the smaller sum would be inadequate to deal with the increasingly serious situation.

Mr. Owen D. Young, speaking at the meeting at which the total of the sum collected was announced, said that the scheme was not a mere question of charity, and added:—

This vast economic machine of ours (he added), uncontrolled by any dictatorship either in the Government or in Finance, in production or in distribution, is temporarily out of order. In such a disaster all become victims, but necessarily some more than others. I mention this only to recall to the minds of those who give, and those who receive, that we are not dealing with charity, but with the equalization of the impact of a disaster.

Mr. Walker, Mayor of New York, in paying a tribute to the work of the Committee, said:—

You have made a better strike at Communism than anything I have seen in my time. . . . You have taken Bolshevism out of the minds of the people. It is not difficult to have Bolshevistic thoughts when one looks into the eyes of his own hungry child.

THE GUATEMALTECO REVOLUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 18

General Don Manuel Orellana, the new Provisional President of Guatemala, has announced his intention of holding the presidency only until the recovery of General Don Lázaro Chacón from the severe illness by which he is at present incapacitated. Large numbers of soldiers and civilians throughout the country have signified their acceptance of the new régime, which hopes to restore normal conditions within a few days.

The revolt appears to be of the nature of a very limited "Palace Revolution," as General Orellana proposes to retain in office all the military and civil officials who served under General Chacón and Don Bantillo Palma, who only took office as Provisional President last Saturday. Señor Palma is understood to have taken refuge in the German Legation. The number of killed and wounded in the fighting on Tuesday night is estimated at 57.

NEW JUDGES IN AUSTRALIA

LABOUR CAUCUS VICTORY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, DEC. 18

Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, announces that the Cabinet has unanimously decided to appoint to High Court judgeships Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt, K.C., and Mr. Edward Aloysius McTiernan, member of the House of Representatives. No decision has been taken about the Chief Justiceship which will be vacant when Sir Isaac Isaacs assumes the Governor-Generalship next month, but Dr. Evatt's name is mentioned in this connexion. It is understood that Mr. Scullin consented to the appointments, but Mr. Brennan, the Attorney-General, telegraphed from London advising that no action should be taken until Mr. Scullin's return.

This is yet another Labour Caucus victory. Legal circles regard the appointments with surprise, especially as those appointed have comparative little experience.

It is rumoured to-night that a third Judgeship is to be created and that either Mr. Brennan or Senator Daly would be appointed. Mr. Brennan's return is awaited.

Mr. McTiernan, who acted as Attorney-General of New South Wales in 1926, entered the Federal Parliament in 1928. After the Eucharistic Congress in Sydney he was appointed one of the Pope's Privy Chamberlains.

Dr. Evatt resigned from the New South Wales Parliament in 1927, and has since appeared in conspicuous constitutional and arbitration cases, including the present suit respecting the Legislative Council. He had been engaged to represent Mr. Theodore in the Mungana civil action to be heard in Brisbane next month. When a junior he appeared in the Irish envoys case in 1923, and also in the case of Tom Walsh against Jacob Johnson in respect of the secretaryship of the Seamen's Union.

The *Argus*, in a leading article headed "Politics on the Bench," says that the "Labour Caucus, intoxicated by its power, has exercised it ruthlessly, intimating to the world that it recognizes no authority other than its own. There was no urgency for the appointments. The long vacation is about to begin, and the absent Ministers, Mr. Scullin and Mr. Brennan, will have returned before it closes. There is calculation, indeed malice, in the affront offered to the senior Ministers." It concludes that Dr. Evatt and Mr. McTiernan carry with them to the High Court "all the reek of party conflict, and all that can be hoped is that time and experience, which should have been spent and acquired elsewhere, may divest them of it."

THE PRINCE OF WALES

A SLIGHT CHILL

It was officially stated yesterday at York House, St. James's Palace, that the Prince of Wales was confined to his room by a slight chill. No serious view of the indisposition is taken, however, and no bulletins are to be issued. Last evening it was stated that the Prince was very much better, and that his temperature was down. For the present he is keeping to his bed, and it is thought that he will have thrown off the effects of the chill by to-night.

The Prince of Wales dined with the Chilean Ambassador on Wednesday evening and yesterday morning was to have gone shooting in Windsor Great Park. He felt unwell, however, and Sir Stanley Hewett, the King's physician, was called in. Sir Stanley Hewett saw the Prince again in the evening and will visit him this morning.

Besides abandoning his visit to Windsor Great Park, the Prince was unable to attend the dinner at the Savoy Hotel in commemoration of the Bolivar Centenary last night. He has also cancelled a hunt with the Quorn from Melton Mowbray to-day, which would have been his first time out with the hounds since before the King's illness in 1928.

THE PRINCE AND THE CADET FORCE

The following announcement appears in the November Army Orders published yesterday:—

Colonel-in-Chief of Territorial Cadet Units:—In view of the withdrawal of the official recognition of Territorial Cadet Units, it is notified that the appointment of Lieutenant-General H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.C., Colonel, Welsh Guards, as Colonel-in-Chief, which was announced in Army Order 136 of 1918, lapsed with effect from October 31, 1930.

As announced in *The Times* on November 11, the Prince of Wales has now become Patron of the newly formed British National Cadet Association, of which Lord Allenby is President.

AMERICAN LEGION'S INVITATION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Ralph O'Neill, the national commander of the American Legion, has delivered at the State Department an official invitation to the Prince of Wales to attend the annual convention of the Legion, to be held at Detroit from September 21 to September 24. The invitation will be transmitted to the Prince of Wales through the United States Ambassador in London.—*Reuter.*

M. POINCARE'S HEALTH

IMPROVEMENT MAINTAINED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 18

M. Poincaré's condition had so far improved last evening that Dr. Boidin did not consider it necessary to spend the night in the Rue Marbeau. After being for an hour with his patient this morning Dr. Boidin issued the following bulletin: "The improvement persists and no further bulletin will be issued until after consultation with Professor Guillain to-morrow morning."

Among the many visitors who inquired at the Rue Marbeau to-day were the Bulgarian Minister, who called on behalf of his King, and Mr. Norman Armour, Chargé d'Affaires for the United States. The Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies referred at the opening of this afternoon's sessions to the anxiety with which both assemblies had followed the course of M. Poincaré's illness and expressed the sincerest hopes for a rapid and complete recovery. Senators and deputies rose to their feet and greeted these declarations with applause.

INVALIDS

Sir Charles Wilson, who was stated yesterday to be seriously ill at Osgodby Hall, Yorks, was reported last night to be a little better.

Lord Ilkeston was stated last night to be progressing very satisfactorily.

The following statement was made yesterday concerning Mr. W. Wright, M.P.:—"Mr. Wright has had a severe attack of acute bronchitis, with congestion at the base of the left lung. This has caused general exhaustion of the heart which, however, shows some improvement. He is now out of immediate danger, but a fairly long period of complete rest will be necessary."

POLITICAL NOTES

UNIONIST PARTY AND ECONOMY

POSITION IN SOUTH PADDINGTON

The Conservative Central Office and individual Conservative members continue to receive large numbers of letters of protest about the count-out during last week's debate on economy, and the leaders of the Conservative Party feel that they must show that they are in real earnest on the subject of economy and that their attitude has not been altered by a Parliamentary manoeuvre. It has accordingly been decided that soon after the House meets in the New Year the Government will be asked to give time for the discussion of a Vote of Censure, which will be concerned primarily with the subject of economy, when the Conservative policy will be fully explained.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the Conservative Central Office put pressure on the South Paddington Conservative Association to secure the adoption of Mr. H. G. Williams, the former Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, as the prospective candidate at the next election. This, however, is not the case, and the usual procedure has been followed. The local association asked the Central Office to supply them with a list of possible candidates after the decision had been taken to run a candidate against Vice-Admiral Taylor. In accordance with custom, a number of names were submitted and no special recommendation was made in favour of any one of them. The selection of Mr. Williams was made by the local body without any outside interference.

The Committee which was set up by the Ministry of Labour to investigate the conditions of employment at Service canteens hopes to issue its report in the next few days. This week it has visited Catterick, Salisbury, Aldershot, Halton, and the Wellington and Chelsea Barracks. The object of the inquiry has been to examine the conditions of employment with a view to considering the suitability of the canteens as places of employment for women and girl textile workers and others who are unable to obtain employment in their own trade. The Lancashire trade unions protested against the decision of the Ministry of Labour that unemployed women must accept offers of employment in the canteens when an opportunity presented itself.

There has been some discussion in political circles on the fact that Mr. Hartshorn, the Lord Privy Seal, took no part in the debate on unemployment on Tuesday. He has submitted proposals for dealing with unemployment to the Cabinet, but it is said that there has been considerable delay in obtaining a decision and that this was one of the reasons why he did not speak. The Liberals propose to raise the question of unemployment again early in the New Year, so as to obtain information of any new schemes which may have been evolved in the meantime.

For some time past Labour members have urged that power should be given to local authorities to hold up the further conversion of residential property into factory or trading premises. The Minister of Health now proposes to introduce legislation for extending the planning powers of the local authorities to areas which are already built. This would enable the conversion of residential property into factory or trading premises to be brought under control.

The text of the Trade Disputes Bill is to be published this morning, and the Government has decided to issue a memorandum explaining the alterations which are proposed in the present law. The importance which the Cabinet attaches to the measure is shown by the fact that it is backed by five of its leading members, the Prime Minister, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Adamson, as well as the Attorney-General and the Lord Advocate. The Conservatives were suggesting last night that at least three days would be required for the second reading.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Streatham Hill	THE MASTERSINGERS	7

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	2.30 & 9
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duchess	JANE'S LEGACY	8.30
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	BLACK COFFEE	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	CAVIARE	8.30
Lyric	TOAD OF TOAD HALL	2.30 & 8
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Savoy	WONDER BAR	8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	CHELSEA FOLLIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Wyndham's	SMOKY CELL	8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	NEW CHAMBER ORCHESTRA	8.30
Queen's Hall	PHILHARMONIC CHOIR	8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART.	1 to 11
Capitol	A DEVIL WITH WOMEN	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	REMOTE CONTROL	12 to 12
Kensington	BURNING UP	2 to 11
Leicester Square	VIENNESE NIGHTS	8.30
London Pav

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE
Greek and Turk .. .. .. 13 & 14
Through American Eyes: A Game of English Golf 15
Cricket: Test Matches in South Africa .. 5
Books of the Week :
International Affairs, 1929; Navies of the World; Shorter Notices 18
Illustrations :
Persian Miniatures from Turkey .. 16
Correspondence :
The Death Penalty (Dr. J. Hunter, M.P.) 13
Costs of Fresh Legislation (Sir Vivian Henderson) 13
A Christmas Card 13
Appointments to Benefices (Lord Wolmer, M.P.) 8
The Boxer Indemnity (Mr. W. E. Leveson) 8
The Highway Code (Mr. H. G. Strauss) .. 8
The Press and Local Authorities (Sir William Ray) 8
Deeds, Not Words (Lady Londonderry) .. 8
Christmas for the Workless (Canon C. S. Woodward) 8
Alcohol in Aircraft (Major A. Church, M.P.) 8
Loss of H.M.S. Bulldog (Commander the Rev. E. A. Ommanney) 8
The Homing Umbrella (Miss Violet Markham) 8
Points from Letters:—Direct Taxation for All Voters; The Friends of Economy; Mixed Marriages; Doctors and the Telephone; Design of Closed Cars; Water Rates; British Guiana; The Alternative Vote; Christmas Shopping; Municipal Aerodromes; Football in Public Schools; The New Whitehall; Lapwing in London; Etiquette in Correspondence 8

Arrangements ..	15	**Music**	10
Auction Summary	4	**Naval, Military and Air Force**	6
Broadcasting ..	25	**News in Brief** ..	9
Court Circular ..	15	**Obituary**	14
Crossword Puzzle	5	**Parliament** ..	7
Ecclesiastical ..	18	**Political Notes** ..	12
Estate Market ..	4	**Sale Room**	9
Finance ..	20-25	**Sporting** ..	5 & 6
Home News ..	9	**State of the Roads**	4
Imperial & Foreign	11	***The Times* of 1830**	25
Law Notices ..	4	**University News**	18
Law Report	4	**Wills and Bequests**	18
Mails & Shipping	19		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate south-west or west wind; dull, perhaps slight drizzle locally; mild.

Week-end Forecast.—Quiet mainly cloudy weather; perhaps local fog; mild. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The inquiry by the Electricity Commissioners into the proposal to extend the power station at Fulham was continued yesterday. The opposition of the London County Council was explained. (p. 9)

The National Board of the Coal Mining Industry issued yesterday its findings on the disputes concerning the application of the "spread-over" system in the Lancashire and Cheshire and the Bristol coalfields. (p. 14)

A White Paper issued yesterday gives details of the principal measures taken by the Government in dealing with unemployment. (p. 19)

General Sir Robert Whigham, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, yesterday inspected the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. (p. 6)

A deputation from the Professional Fire Brigades Association to the Home Secretary urged that fire services should be co-ordinated on a national basis. (p. 6)

The demolition of the South African offices in Trafalgar-square will soon begin, and new offices, which will involve the reconditioning of the whole block between Trafalgar-square, the Strand, and Duncannon-street, will be built on the site. (p. 9)

Mr. W. E. Llewellyn, chairman of the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday, objected to the *viva voce* examination of Civil Service candidates. (p. 19)

In connexion with the Government's Land Valuation Bill, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England have put forward a memorandum on the subject of land valuation and taxation. (p. 6)

The report of the Fuel Research Board for the year ended March 31, 1930, with the report of the Director of Fuel Research, is issued to-day. (p. 19)

Westminster City Council yesterday decided to refer back to the Works Committee the recommendation that licences should not be renewed to flower-sellers on the island site in Piccadilly-circus. (p. 9)

POLITICS

The House of Lords yesterday insisted on their amendment replacing the Dyestuffs Act in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. (p. 7)

In the House of Commons, on the Report stage of the Education (School Attendance) Bill, Sir Charles Trevelyan announced that the Government had decided to postpone till the New Year the discussion on voluntary schools. (p. 7)

By a decision at yesterday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the National Executive of the Labour Party the alternative vote will be included in the Government's Electoral Reform Bill. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The declaration of the new French Government was made in the Chamber and Senate yesterday. On a vote on the order of the day in the Chamber the Government escaped defeat by seven votes. Before the debate three more Ministers resigned from the Government. (p. 12)

Our Madrid Correspondent says that the situation in Spain after the suppression of the recent rising is rapidly improving. (p. 11)

The Australian Commonwealth Cabinet announces that it has decided to appoint to High Court Judgeships Dr. Herbert Yere Evatt, K.C., and Mr. Edward McTiernan, who was Attorney-General in the New South Wales Ministry in 1926. (p. 12)

At a meeting of Hindu Liberals and their allies in London yesterday a proposal for a renewal of the discussions with the Moslems was drawn up. (p. 12)

Dr. Phelps, Bishop of Grahamstown, was yesterday unanimously elected Bishop of Capetown and Archbishop of the Church of the Province of South Africa. (p. 12)

The Chinese Ministry of Finance announces that it has funds to meet the coupon of the Crisp Loan and also the overdue payment for the amortization of the Anglo-French Loan. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales is suffering from a slight chill, and is confined to his room at York House, St. James's Palace. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Windsor Meeting under National Hunt Rules was abandoned yesterday on account of fog. (p. 5)

The cricket match between M.C.C. and Transvaal ended in a draw yesterday. (p. 5)

Carnera beat Meen in the second round of their fight at the Albert Hall last night. (p. 5)

Lindrum made breaks of 2,331 and 1,137 in his billiard match with McConachy in London yesterday. (p. 6)

Oxford University Occasionals beat Cambridge University Wanderers in a hockey match at Beckenham yesterday by two goals to one. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Another Electricity Issue: the Australian Wheat Bill; More Rand Mining Dividends; United Africa's Prospects; Apex Trinidad Profits; Portuguese Flag Discrimination; and Recent Costly Fires. (p. 20)

Money rates in Lombard-street hardened slightly and a further rise occurred in discount rates. The Bank sold £348,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York rate was slightly higher, and the Italian rate also moved in favour of sterling. Swiss francs appreciated. A moderate setback occurred in the peseta. There was a further recovery in the Argentine dollar. Silver fell 3-16d. to 14½d. per oz. (p. 20)

The Stock Markets yesterday were firmer in tone. Higher prices from New York led to professional "bear" covering, and the majority of movements in prices favoured holders. The principal movements took place in Industrial shares, Oil shares, and South American Railway stocks. (p. 20)

AN AVERTED REVOLUTION

The trustworthy information which is now coming from Spain makes it clear that a revolution had been carefully planned on a large scale; that it had as its first object the establishment of a Republic; that it miscarried in its early stages; and that the prompt action of the Government has re-established its own authority with the help of martial law. Strikes, however, continue, and, if order has been restored over the greater part of the country, tranquillity has not. As on many previous occasions in Spain, this latest political revolt began with military action in a distant garrison town; and a prime reason of the failure of the whole movement seems to have been that it went off at half-cock. Through the over-eagerness of a young officer, CAPTAIN GALAN, the insurgents at Jaca tried to effect a junction with the fellow-plotters in a neighbouring town a few days before the appointed time. It thus became possible for the Royalist troops, by swift intervention, to prevent the combined march on Barcelona, which was to have become the national revolutionary headquarters. The premature move in Northern Arragon not only permitted the Government to stifle the local insurrection before it had gathered strength; it also enabled GENERAL BERENGUER, who has proved himself a more capable soldier and man of action at a crisis than he is politician in ordinary times, to forestall risings in other parts of the country. Only in the large permanent camp near Madrid did military action come to a head elsewhere. Here the popular airman MAJOR FRANCO managed to seize the aerodrome, and for four hours his machines flew over the capital dropping seditious pamphlets. The airmen's propagandist activities came to an end when they observed that their camp was being bombarded, which indicated that the artillery was firm in its loyalty to the SOVEREIGN—an all-important consideration for the chances of a successful revolution. And MAJOR FRANCO, who had preferred to direct operations from *terra firma*, thereupon mounted his aeroplane and made off to Portugal. His flight has evidently quite discredited him with the Spanish public, and among the revolutionaries his name seems likely in the future to count for less than that of the young officer who led the sortie from Jaca. When all was lost CAPTAIN GALAN gave himself up to the Royalist authorities, and admitted his full responsibility for the movement. He and his companion-in-arms, CAPTAIN GARCIA, were summarily Court-martialled and shot within two hours.

The execution of these young officers on Sunday seems to have been the one tactical error committed by the Government and to have greatly shocked public opinion. That the death penalty should have been inflicted upon two soldiers who deliberately turned their weapons against their SOVEREIGN can hardly appear to be an act of injustice, or even to be an unnaturally harsh sentence, in lands where it is commonly regarded as a heinous offence against public liberty that the Army should take a part in politics. But in Spain such action is somewhat differently rated. For about half a century, before the Constitution of 1876 brought peace and Parliamentary Government, the conflict of parties had most often been a conflict of arms; and the same method was revived by GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA, who used the soldiers to turn out the politicos in 1923, and one of whose reasons for resigning power seven years later was that he knew he was losing the confidence of the Army. In Spain, as in so many Spanish-American States to-day, the Army may provide the truest and indeed the only possible expression of public opinion; and the future course of events there is now likely to depend almost entirely upon its attitude. The bulk of the KING'S forces have remained loyal during the recent disturbances; and their obedience to the existing authorities entailed the collapse of the political as well as the military part of the revolutionary movement. What important political elements were involved was shown in the message from our Madrid Correspondent which was published yesterday. A Republican Directorate had been constituted; and of its twelve members not all are mere insignificant agitators. Moreover the grievances which they circulated in a clandestine manifesto are not by any means wholly imaginary. They insisted upon the difficulty, indeed the impossibility, of giving effect by peaceful means to views which happen to be unacceptable to the Government of the day. They declared that they had tried to serve the nation by legal means, but that "their path "had been blocked." The Cabinet was the mere instrument of a KING who had violated his oath to the Constitution. The Cortes which they were being offered was a "false Cortes, "based on rotten suffrage."

There seems indeed to be very little doubt that the main cause of dissatisfaction is the continued suspension of popular rights. The establishment of the Dictatorship in 1923 was accepted and even welcomed, because the constitutional machine had been worked in such a way as to bring into universal disrepute the Parliamentary practitioners who took turn and turn about in office, and were commonly supposed to benefit themselves and their friends at the expense of the nation. Moreover GENERAL PRIMO was an able and popular national figure, who quickly introduced measures of administrative reform and encouraged public works. But he himself realized towards the end of his term of office that the demand for a return to constitutional rule was widespread and justified. Being unfavourable to a mere restoration of the former charter, he drew up a new Constitution, more suitable in his opinion to the conditions of twentieth-century Spain, and submitted it to public criticism. His opponents did not even give it fair consideration. They would have nothing to do with anything emanating from a Dictatorship which they regarded as itself unconstitutional and illegal. So partisanship and pedantry combined to condemn an instrument which might have saved Spain from the present serious dilemma. GENERAL BERENGUER now in his turn acknowledges the justice of the demand for a Constitution. He has announced that he intends to restore the instrument of 1876, and will accordingly summon a Cortes, for which elections are to be held next March. If the public were convinced that the elections would be free they would probably summon patience to wait quietly till then—although they might well ask, and have indeed already asked, why the quasi-Dictator of to-day must tarry so long before effecting the change for which he took office nearly a year ago. But they do not feel confident that the elections will be free. They see signs of the return of the "boss" system in preparation for them. The mayors and town councillors have been appointed by Royal decree; and have they not power to "arrange" elections? The old *encasillado* is beginning to function again, by whose agency an official distribution of seats may be discreetly made. Undoubtedly the position of GENERAL BERENGUER is one of extraordinary difficulty, and feelings will certainly not have been moderated by this week's events. But he must have strengthened his authority by his firm suppression of the insurgent movement. And he must also know that mere suppression is not enough. Friends of Spain will hope that he may soon be able to make it clear beyond any doubt that he means to allow the will of the nation to be freely expressed and to prevail effectively.

Power Without Wisdom

The right of veto which the Government gave to the Miners' Federation, when obliged to admit the force of the argument for a permissive spread-over of the restricted working time in mines, has had consequences as disturbing as they are ironic. The veto has been employed in a way which, if successful, would have brought the industry, in respect of district arrangements of hours of work, under the control of a referendum of the miners of Great Britain. By a decision of a delegate conference district liberty was taken away; the free and deliberate choice of the miners, even in a large district like South Wales, was made subject to the approval of others wholly unacquainted with the circumstances of the South Wales coalfield, and not in any danger of experiencing the hardships which the rejection of a spread-over arrangement would entail. The Federation has not transgressed the letter of the law. Its power of veto is unlimited, and can be exercised quite arbitrarily to over-ride in any coalfield the joint decision of the miners and owners who may have arranged a spread-over in deference only to the economic facts which, after all, determine the conditions of their livelihood. That is the serious side of the veto. But it has a farcical side. Veto or no veto depends now upon whether the Lancashire miners will revoke, when they are personally concerned, the decision which they reached for the compulsion of others. The issue is in the balance. Lancashire's vote given one way will authorize every other district which desires it to have a spread-over of working hours. Given the other way the Lancashire vote will perpetuate a veto, having the force of law, in every coalfield of the country. It comes to this, that the Lancashire miners, making a decision entirely in their own interests, will be deciding also whether the South Wales or the Scottish or any other miners shall or shall not be permitted legally to make whatever decision they consider to be in their own interests.

What Lancashire thinks in a day or two will settle what other areas may—or perhaps may not—do. In fact the Lancashire miners have already made their decision; but that was at a time when they thought themselves in a position of greater freedom and less personal danger. When at last they in turn were confronted with the same choice that the men in South Wales had had to make—when they realized that they also could only obtain a rigid seven-and-a-half-hour day at the price of a reduction of wages, or, in other words, that wages must have a direct relation to the smaller amount of coal that would be produced—then they begged the officials of the Miners' Federation not to take away from them, by counting votes too soon, the freedom which heretofore they had quite cheerfully withheld from others. The want of that freedom cost the Scottish miners, who were not prepared to take it for themselves, a week's work. Even yet the Lancashire miners, when choosing for themselves, may take away the effective choice of others, unless indeed the veto is to be treated with the contempt which the Miners' Federation's use of it deserves. The circumstances would be amusing if they were not so grave. A harassed executive committee readily took advantage of Lancashire's vacillation. In the meantime the Lancashire miners have transferred to the National Board the responsibility, which has not been shirked, of a first decision on the advisability of a spread-over of hours in that coalfield. If the Federation had been amenable, the National Board's recommendations would have smoothed the transition to the conditions required by the Coal Mines Act. The stiffness of the Federation has, however, only worked injury to itself. Its veto has already been ignored, and, with impunity, in both large and small coalfields, mines are working illegally. But the illegality is really an artificial thing, of which no one can take serious notice. The Government have no option but to stand on one side, realizing that the Federation does not possess the wisdom that should direct the great power with which it is entrusted.

More than the veto may depend on Lancashire's final act. The National Board can scarcely survive another rebuff. If its recommendations are consistently disregarded, either in the districts or by the Miners' Federation, the Board can serve no useful purpose. It is endeavouring to function under great difficulties. If it is to justify its existence it must act with the utmost circumspection and reach conclusions that will convince its critics that it has competence for a very intricate and difficult task. Until yesterday it had done no more than suggest rather obvious accommodations. Presently it may have more awkward issues to face and, so far as can be foreseen, it will usually have to expect the taboo of the owners. The Lancashire owners alone have recognized the Board up to now. A wages dispute cannot be properly investigated with one of the parties absent. A point to be kept in mind is that the Board was not meant to supersede the conciliation machinery of the individual coalfields. The first fear of the owners was that the establishment of a National Board would prove a hindrance to district agreements. The tendency of the miners already is to regard the Board as a first, and not as a last, resort, and to employ the district machinery only to the extent of developing a "dispute" in the technical sense. In so doing they confirm the suspicions of the owners. Prudence would suggest tactics that would raise and not reduce the status of the Board.

Wise Compromise

The Government accepted last night the view of the House of Lords that the Dyestuffs Regulation Act should have a further year of life. That view is in itself a compromise. It represents a concession alike by those who originally proposed that the Act should be continued for five years and by those who contended that it should terminate next month. There is no room here for any manufactured indignation against the House of Lords, and MR. GRAHAM very wisely declined to echo that sort of protest. Still less is there any room for the absurd indignation which was expressed later against those who have pressed the case for continuance. From the technical point of view the case for the continuance of the Act is strong, and from the national point of view it is even stronger. The Act, as the Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee reported, may have established the industry; but nobody can confidently assert in the present anarchic condition of the international export trade that the industry would remain established without the Act. The Development Committee specifically refused to pronounce either for or against continuance, and their refusal undoubtedly reflected the inability even of the users of dyes to answer unanimously the question whether the increase in their costs, admittedly caused by the Act in the early days of its operation, still continues. This indecision of the dye-using industries is also undoubtedly due to the persistence of the original reason which led them to bear its burden cheerfully—namely, the fact that the dye-making industry is of too great a national importance to be endangered. That fact also, on the confession of the SECRETARY for WAR, has caused the Government's expert advisers to give counsel in the same sense.

The Government, therefore, failed to make out both the principal items of their case—namely, that the Act is damaging the already depressed textile industries, and that the dye-making industry is certain to survive without the Act. They never had any case at all upon the still wider issue that the nation cannot afford to-day further to shake the confidence of any industry. Rightly or wrongly, the impression exists that the Government is avidly seeking what scraps of the existing insignificant measure of protection enjoyed by British industry it may devour. It is all to the good that a check should have been openly administered to such a tendency, and all who had a share in reaching an impartial decision deserve to be congratulated. A special word of congratulation must, of course, go to the House of Lords; but the members of the House of Commons who strengthened the hands of the Lords should not be forgotten. They include those Liberals who exactly cancelled out the voting strength of their party in the division on Wednesday, MAJOR CHURCH, who had the courage to vote against his party, and all those Socialists who at least refrained from voting for a course which strikingly contradicted the beliefs enunciated in a recent manifesto.

London Street Trading

There is still hope for the flower girls of Piccadilly-circus. The Westminster City Council told its Works Committee yesterday to think again about the recommendation that they should not be allowed to come back after their three years of banishment. The suggestion that on the new island there will be less room for them than there was on the old appears to be a very feeble—if indeed it is not a definitely false—pretext. The true reason, no doubt, is the desire to drive all pedestrians down the several funkholes and to leave them not the slightest inducement to stay above ground. That is a rational and a humane desire: if human life is indeed worth preserving in general (and that guileless opinion manages to weather all the revelations of the psycho-analysts, the last school but one of novelists, and the mathematico-biologists), then it must be prevented from crossing the road in Piccadilly-circus. Against this homely truth some of the Westminster Councillors were not ashamed to plead sentiment and tradition. They might almost have pleaded the fitness of things. Even more than in Oxford-circus, where the massed baskets of the flower women (only at the other end of Regent-street are they flower "girls") are still a glory to the eye, the fitness of things demands flower girls in Piccadilly-circus, as it demands pigeons about St. Paul's and chianti flasks in Soho. No matter that they might make but a poor living because few would be brave enough to win to them and buy their goods (they might be supported out of the rates as servants of the Council). No matter that, with heaven-high omnibuses and long trains of vans ceaselessly spinning round and round like a huge teetotum, glimpses of the flowery centre must be very few and very short; still there ought to be flower girls in Piccadilly-circus, or London is not herself.

It may be that London is not, cannot be, never will be herself, as Londoners of twenty years' standing knew her. Elsewhere in this issue a correspondent vividly describes the humour—the front of brave nonsense, the inner sadness—of what is now almost the last pitch of the street sellers of toys. Through fog and through rain of which no one needs to be told, these men, with their masks and funny hats, their London voices and their London wits, have been upholding against all odds their dwindling, their probably dying trade. Punch and Judy shows are very rare nowadays. Street cries are almost silent. The new London, it is true, is a brighter place than the old. The shop windows are larger and gaudier and better lighted after dark; and then there are those very gay and amusing sky-signs, so carefully chosen and so happily placed that, standing in front of the King's Palace and looking along the great processional road past the ceremonial arch and the statue of the greatest of English heroes, you see a glaring advertisement. Against such attractions as these, what chance have the baskets of flowers which once were so many in the grey streets as to move to rapture an extravagant young poet of the aesthetic movement? As London grows more and more crowded and more and more noisy, we must learn to do without the familiar fun and colour and character of London types—the old bus-driver and the crossing-sweeper were among them—and content ourselves with the collective, impersonal kinds of gaiety which are common to all great towns.

THE DEATH PENALTY

SIDELIGHTS ON THE REPORT

COMMITTEE'S DISSENSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the consideration of a matter so vitally affecting the welfare of organized society, I think it regrettable that the six Conservative members of the Select Committee on Capital Punishment felt constrained to withdraw from the further deliberations of the Committee. They took this course, I understand, after the defeat of a motion, proposed by one of their number, that suitable time should be allowed for the preparation of an alternative statement, which in their opinion would have been more in keeping than the Chairman's report with the weight of the evidence placed before the Committee. It might have been more advisable, as you suggest in your leading article on the subject to-day, to remain with the Committee and to present even a brief statement of their views which could have been incorporated with the report. It is, however, easy to be wise after the event, and had illness not unfortunately prevented me from being present at the meeting when the decision was taken, I should unhesitatingly have voted with them for delay. The decision was only taken after the exercise of his casting vote by the Chairman, and thus the unavoidable absence of one member resulted in the presentation to Parliament of a report which on the face of it conveys no impression of a dissension so acute.

During the sittings of the Committee the Chairman earned the highest praise for his constant courtesy and fairness to members and witnesses alike, and in the preparation of the report he has obviously drawn from the scholarship and knowledge which he is known to possess, and brought to bear on it the industry and meticulous care which are characteristic of him. As he framed the report, however, it was almost impossible of amendment by those who did not see eye to eye with him in conclusions and recommendations. I hope, therefore, that Parliament and the country will realize that there is another side to the story and that those who have formed opinions contrary to those expressed in the report are not in any way influenced by party bias.

I was for many years a police and prison medical officer, and had daily and, I hope, not unsympathetic contact with the so-called criminal classes. I approached my duties as a member of the Select Committee with an entirely open mind, and would have been glad to be convinced by experienced witnesses that, with reasonable safety to the community, a recommendation could have been made for the abolition of capital punishment. The impression I gained, however, was an entirely contrary one. There can be no doubt that murder as a crime is in a class by itself. I have seen men and women just after they have been cruelly done to death. That is the best if the most terrible way to know. No human fate or misfortune is comparable with death. The man or woman who deliberately and of malice aforethought takes away the life of another is a criminal of a lone class. The psychology of deterrency is a delicate and complicated study, but I can hardly think that the envisagement of penal servitude is as clear and definite to the murderous mind as the swift and awesome retribution of the scaffold. That such a fear deters potential murderers I have no shadow of doubt, and I do not think that humanitarianism should blind us to the fact that every human life is so precious that it should be protected from destruction at all cost.

I wish I could believe that we had reached a state of civilization which would ensure, as the report suggests,

> that the abolition of capital punishment would bring about an ever-increasing security and an ever-increasing respect for human life, and that humanity and security would indeed walk hand in hand.

That the accused person is amply protected during the processes of investigation and trial; that every extenuating circumstance is welcomed by the average jury; that successive Home Secretaries have leaned increasingly towards the advice of Royal clemency—all this was, I think, fully proved during the inquiry, and that capital punishment should be more and more sparingly resorted to through the years was, I am sure, the desire of every member of the Committee. But, in my humble judgment, there was no conclusive proof that the removal by statute of a deterrent, however terrible, was in any degree justifiable.

I am yours faithfully,
JOSEPH HUNTER.
Branksome Tower Hotel, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, W., Dec. 16.

COSTS OF FRESH LEGISLATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It may interest Lord Shuttleworth to know that the proposal contained in his letter, which you publish to-day, is already carried out. In their Report, which was presented to the House of Commons on July 11, 1927, the Estimates Committee, of which I was at that time Chairman, made a recommendation to strengthen the procedure in connexion with Bills which involve expenditure. They pointed out that a Bill may involve expenditure owing to it increasing the staff of a department, although it does not require a Financial Resolution, and they recommended that, in this case, a White Paper should be presented with an estimate of the increased expenditure. They also recommended that White Papers, covering Government Bills and explanatory of expenditure, should always be published with a Bill, and bound up with it.

It is the custom of the Treasury to notify their action on the Estimates Committee's Reports by means of Minutes which are published with subsequent Reports by the Committee. The Treasury, in their Minute of November 9, 1927, stated that they were in agreement with the recommendations of the Committee, and were in consultation with Mr. Speaker on the instructions to be given to departments. These instructions were issued to accounting officers of departments in a circular letter from the Treasury on the following November 21. If Lord Shuttleworth would care to obtain copies of the Government's Education Bill and Agricultural Land Bill he would find a Financial Memorandum printed with each Bill.

Parliament and the taxpayers have thus had their eyes opened beforehand for the past three years, but there are none so blind as those who do not wish to see.

Yours faithfully,
VIVIAN L. HENDERSON.
Carlton Club, S.W.1, Dec. 17.

A CHRISTMAS CARD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Whilst this Christmas Greeting time is kept
(Next week the post comes chiefly from our creditors!)
Permit, for once, your modesty to accept
A Debtor's "Thank You" to your Crossword Editors.

Oft, with depression deeper than the sea
From Doles and Dumps, thick as the stars of Heaven,
From Parliament and City News have we
Turned to page 5 (occasionally 7).

Chuckled with joy at something deftly potted,
Admired the skill our weary wits entrapping,
Sworn at the "anagrams," the "hidden" spotted,
And chortled when (just once), *you* were caught napping!

Six days we labour; days of groans or grace,
As one goes easier and another harder;
The Seventh day (of rest!) we're left to face
The torts and torments of a Torquemada.

Be sure "Across" these isles and "Down" the days
A host of harassed brains are ever blessing you
Wish you Good Luck in all your puzzling ways
And hope to goodness they may go on guessing you.

R. B.

GREEK AND TURK

PEACE PLANNING IN THE BALKANS

THE VENIZELOS POLICY

(From Our Balkans Correspondent)

ATHENS

The Greek Prime Minister, M. Venizelos, leaves Athens on Christmas Day to visit various European capitals, including London.

Greece has for the last two years been one of those fortunate countries which rarely figure in the news because their affairs run smoothly and produce few incidents for the foreign papers to report and comment on. M. Venizelos is still well in the saddle, and only last month brought off a diplomatic success which should help to strengthen his own position as well as that of Greece—the treaty of friendship with Turkey. Two years of office imply a certain amount of wear and tear, and it is only natural to find the Opposition, which last year was comparatively dumb, raising its head and criticizing the Government freely; but it is probable that the country as a whole is still content to be governed by M. Venizelos, and would not care to risk a change.

There was no mistaking the voice of public opinion last month when the attempt of a group of Royalist and Pangalist partisans to overthrow the Government by a *coup d'Etat* was revealed. It plainly disapproved of the conspirators. The Greeks are still too conscious of what their country suffered from the series of revolutions and upsets which followed the Great War to sympathize with fresh experiments, and at present there is no serious rival to Venizelos to enlist their suffrages. The Royalist cause still flags, in spite of the efforts of a well-meaning few to infuse life into it. The Populist Party, which professes to be its exponent, finds its inspiration rather in the shortcomings of the present Government than in the exiled dynasty. The Royalist share in the abortive plot is said to have been mainly due to a recent distribution of cash by a single wealthy partisan.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Greece strikes the visitor as a country which has taken arms most successfully against its troubles. How far the bitterness of the *débâcle* of 1922 has been forgotten may be judged from the enthusiasm with which the Angora Treaty was welcomed in Athens, when a crowd of many thousands cheered Venizelos and Turkey in turn in Constitution-square. The great problem of the refugees will soon be a memory of the past. Broadly speaking, they have all found homes and employment, and by the end of the year the Refugee Settlement Commission will have wound up its work and handed over the threads of its financial organization to the Agricultural Bank.

The colonization process is in most cases complete. The settlers have begun to strike root. Their newly founded villages are developing normally and are already absorbing the surplus of craftsmen and traders who had drifted at first to the big towns, so that unemployment in Athens and Salonika is being gradually extinguished. The suburbs of Athens are fast losing their makeshift appearance. Well-built cottages have taken the place of wooden shacks, and miles of asphalt run now where two years ago there were only dusty tracks. Industry is developing, thanks to protective tariffs.

There is a spirit of enterprise and activity in evidence which augurs well for the economic growth of Greece. The Government is planning carefully to exploit to the full all the somewhat scanty natural resources of this country. New roads are being built, partly in order to open up remote but fertile valleys for production, partly in order to attract tourists. Agriculture is being developed with an eye to exports. I was shown baskets of grapes packed for dispatch to the German and Austrian markets with a neatness which would not have been dreamed of in Greece a few years ago. The currant producers of Patras, finding their British connexion threatened by Australian competition, have introduced new machinery for cleaning their fruit and new standards of packing, so that Greek currants may be absolutely the best that can be bought. This is typical of the determination to place Greek enterprise well abreast of modern demands.

This national effort at home is being well seconded abroad by M. Venizelos's diplomacy. His object is to make Greece friends with all her neighbours and to extend the zone of peace and security as far as possible round her, so that the Greek trader may have opportunity to drive his business far and wide and prosper. He has concluded satisfactory settlements in turn with Italy, Yugoslavia, and Turkey. It is now the turn of Bulgaria, and M. Venizelos's ambition as an ambassador of peace is one of the central facts in the settlement of Balkan and Levantine differences.

SCOPE OF THE TREATY

The treaty with Turkey was a remarkable achievement. M. Venizelos shares with Mustapha Kemal and Ismet Pasha the credit for realizing how impossible it was for Greek and Turk to get on without each other and for finding the means of bringing them together again. The treaty grants Greek subjects the right of establishment and trade in Turkey on most-favoured-nation terms, and affords a valuable opportunity for Greek enterprise. Former Turkish subjects—*i.e.*, the refugees—are excluded from its scope, and they are just the Greeks to whom the opportunity would be most acceptable, but the traders of the Piraeus and the Greek islands will readily take advantage of the treaty, so that one may easily imagine that within 10 years there will be at least 50,000 Greeks established in Asia Minor, serving their own interests and those of Turkey at the same time.

The treaty entailed some financial sacrifice for Greece. M. Venizelos had to tell the refugees from Asia that they could hope for no more compensation for their losses. Accordingly it is a subject of discontent in that quarter. But the main causes of complaint against the Government are concerned with material difficulties which derive partly from recent events in Greek history and partly from the world crisis. Owing to her part in the World War, her subsequent defeat by the Turks and the influx of refugees from Asia which followed it, Greece has acquired a load of debt which is severely taxing her strength. At present the service of the public debt absorbs close on 35 per cent. of her revenue; pensions account for another 6.6 per cent. This proportion is bound to increase, since with a view to developing her resources she has entered on a programme of productive expenditure which requires to be constantly financed with foreign money. Greece is living, and will continue to live for some time, by borrowing. The Government obtained a loan of £1,000,000 this year for the construction of schools, and is negotiating at the time of writing for the second portion of the productive loan required for its programme of public works. It needs £8,000,000, of which £3,000,000 will be devoted to extinguishing earlier debts. Greece's payments in settlement of her War debts have also been fixed on an ascending scale.

When M. Venizelos returned to power two years ago he promised that the burdens of the nation should be relieved. In spite of a series of minor alleviations of taxation, he has not been able to go far towards fulfilling his promise. The debt charges have increased, so that it has not been possible to make any appreciable reduction in the budget. There has been a great outcry of late about the high price of bread, due to the raising of the duty on imported wheat and flour. Nominally this was to give a lift to the farmers, who had a bad harvest this year, but the Government's critics have pointed out that the number of persons who stood to benefit by it was small, whereas the whole of the urban population felt the change acutely. The Greek

To be continued on page 15

always has been, and still is, a great eater of bread. Another grievance is the provision inserted in the Budget Law for a 6 per cent. reduction of all salaries of Government officials should it prove necessary. This, after M. Venizelos had twice promised them a rise, was a great disappointment.

These matters and one or two scandals in the public services, which might just as well have occurred under any other Greek government, have led to a series of violent attacks being delivered on the Government in Parliament and in a part of the Press, Republican as well as Royalist. These attacks hardly affect the Government's position, but they have the unfortunate effect of laying an additional tax on the time and energies of M. Venizelos, who already carries more than an average Prime Minister's weight of responsibility.

The Government's emergency measures have, of course, been imposed by the world crisis. Greece, not being a large producer of foodstuffs and raw materials, has probably suffered less than most of her neighbours by the fall in commodity prices, but there is a glut in three of her principal articles of export, tobacco, olive oil, and currants. Shipping, one of her chief sources of wealth, has been idle owing to the general slump in trade. Three-quarters of her carpet factories, newly established by the refugees from Smyrna and other Asiatic towns, have had to close down owing to the slackness of the American market on which they chiefly depended. Lastly, the remittances of Greek emigrants, which are an important item in the balance of payment, have been much less than usual.

It is not to be expected that the crisis will last for ever, but its effects will certainly make it more difficult to realize the plan for the expansion of Greece's economic capacity which has been based on the arrival of the million and a half refugees from Asia and Bulgaria. It is calculated that the Refugee Settlement Loan and the various other productive loans which Greece has either negotiated or else plans to negotiate will be paid for out of the increased revenue accruing from the new farms and factories, from the area reclaimed by drainage in the valleys of the Vardar and the Struma, or opened up by the new roads now under construction. The income which the State will earn from these undertakings will not grow very fast. The drainage works in the Vardar valley, which have been in progress for some years, have just yielded their first large "intake" of reclaimed land. But before crops can be grown on it it will have to be properly irrigated; still more time will pass before the State can collect revenue from the farmers. The same with the other schemes, the continuation of which calls for fresh capital investment every year. The Greece of the future will be a land to be proud of, but it will not be ready at once, and meanwhile the cost of it will have to be borne by the Greece of to-day.

It looks as if the responsibility for Greece's finances would remain a difficult and thankless charge for some years to come, enough to break the patience and ruin the reputation of any Government. M. Venizelos is fortunate in being able to rely on a large and compact majority. His position will not be challenged until general elections are held at the end of the present Parliament in 1932.

BUILDING WAGES

OPERATIVES AND SLIDING SCALE REDUCTION

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The situation which arose in September in the relations between the employers and operatives in the building industry, and which led to the unions concerned giving six months' notice to end the present national agreement governing wages and conditions, may be further complicated by the fact that under the operation of the cost-of-living sliding scale a further reduction of ½d. an hour in wages should come into operation on February 1.

There was considerable opposition at the beginning of this year to a similar reduction under the scale. When it was reluctantly accepted the unions asked for a joint inquiry with the object of a revision of the national agreement, so that workers might be compensated for changes in the industry created by mechanization, greater productive efficiency, and the "speeding-up" of processes. The negotiations which followed led to the production of proposals and counter-proposals on which no decision could be reached, and on September 26 the unions decided to take the steps necessary to terminate their affiliation to the National Joint Council for the industry.

It was generally accepted that the chief object of this movement was to secure freedom for the unions to submit in definite form a new programme. Negotiations under the altered conditions would normally be conducted within the next three months, but on January 8 the National Joint Council, under the terms of the unexpired agreement, is to meet to consider an adjustment of wages in accordance with the further fall in the cost-of-living figures. It is considered by the leaders of the operatives that if the employers insist on the observance of the cost-of-living scale and the Joint Council decides that another wage reduction must come into force a deadlock will be created before there has been an opportunity to negotiate for new conditions.

Should difficulties arise after the meeting of the National Joint Council it is the intention of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives to call a conference of the full executives of all the unions concerned to consider the action to be taken. Mr. R. Coppock, the secretary of the federation, said yesterday that a conference on such a scale had not been held before, and if it met the position would be serious.

AIR SERVICES FROM MANCHESTER NEXT SPRING

It was officially announced yesterday that the Manchester-Manxland Airway will be opened definitely in the spring. Machines capable of landing on land and sea will be employed on the route which will be operated from the Manchester airport at Barton, by Northern Air Transport, Limited. Intermediate calls will be made on some trips at Liverpool, Southport, and Blackpool. The Manchester to North Wales service will also be put into operation about the same time, and at a later stage it is hoped to establish a regular service with Ireland. Details of the services were placed before the Airport Committee yesterday, when it was pointed out that there was every possibility that during the initial stage some financial loss to the operating company would be inevitable. The committee were therefore asked if they were prepared to act as guarantors for a small percentage of such loss. The matter will be considered by the city council next month. A conference of local authorities which was held in Manchester to consider the reservation of suitable sites throughout the country for use as aerodromes in the future yesterday submitted its report to a meeting of the Manchester and district regional town-planning committee. This committee appointed a further special committee to go into the whole matter. They also decided to reserve a site at White Moss, Middleton for use as an aerodrome for Manchester and district.

HOUNDS KILLED BY LORRY

At Bury St. Edmunds yesterday, JAMES G. BERESFORD, motor driver, employed by a Blyth (Northumberland) firm, was summoned for driving a motor lorry in a manner dangerous to the public on November 25. For the prosecution it was stated that the pack, numbering 28½ couples, was returning from a meet. Huntsman Farrell saw the lorry approaching with two small sidelights, and tried to give warning to the vehicle by blowing his hunting horn and exhibiting his white breeches, but the lorry ran clean through the pack. Four hounds were killed, three had to be destroyed, and nine were injured, three having broken legs. Beresford, in evidence, said he was travelling at only ten miles an hour, and that directly he saw something white in front of him he pulled up within two lengths of the lorry. He contended that horsemen riding at night should carry a light on their left leg. Beresford was fined £1.

SIMON BOLIVAR

TRIBUTE FROM THE PRINCE

BRITAIN AND LATIN AMERICA

In commemoration of the centenary of Simon Bolivar, the liberator of the north-western countries of South America, a dinner was given by the Latin-American Society of Great Britain at the Savoy Hotel last night. Mr. Lionel N. de Rothschild, the president, was in the chair. Representatives of all the five Republics attended, in addition to those of Spain, the United States, and many other countries. The British Government was represented by Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary.

The Prince of Wales would have been the chief guest of the society but for his indisposition. The following message from the Prince was read:—

"It is a matter of great regret to me that I am prevented by a chill from being present at the dinner given by the Latin-American Society of Great Britain to-night in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Simon Bolivar. The hundred years that have passed since the death of the great Liberator have emphasized the enduring nature of the work which he inaugurated, and were he alive to-day I am confident that he would be amazed at the progress made within a comparatively short period of time by the nations which to-day honour his name.

"Apart from the glamour which surrounds the name of this great soldier-statesman—one of the most romantic figures in history—the stories of his amazing career have at the present moment an additional interest for me in that I am hoping shortly to visit two of the five countries which acclaim him as their Liberator.

"That I shall not be able to visit the three other Republics is not due to any lack of desire on my part, only to lack of time. I cannot hope on this occasion to enjoy their hospitality. I had looked forward to the opportunity of meeting once more their distinguished representatives in London.

"It is my earnest hope that the future holds in store all good fortune and prosperity for these countries of Spanish-America and their peoples."

Proposing the toast of "The Prince of Wales," the CHAIRMAN said that they were extremely sorry that indisposition had prevented the Prince from attending a function to which he had himself asked to come, because he was going to South America shortly on a mission, and he wanted to show his sympathy for South America and his love of freedom and all that freedom meant. The Chairman then read the message from the Prince, and said that Mr. Norman Leslie, hon. secretary of the society, had dispatched a telegram to the Prince stating that all present sent their dutiful respects and expressed their sympathy and their hope for his speedy recovery.

The CHAIRMAN, proposing "The Liberator and the Five Bolivarian Republics," said that those five great countries—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia—had grown largely in population, riches, and importance during the last century, but they were young in the history of the world, and still had many years of fruitful and adolescent manhood before them, during which they would grow still further in population and wealth.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The VENEZUELAN MINISTER, in reply, said that, with his colleagues, he deeply regretted the absence of the Prince of Wales. They wished him a rapid recovery, and sent him their best thanks for his kind thought of joining in this tribute to the Liberator. (Cheers.) If Spanish America to-day remembered with emotion the most stalwart champion of its liberty, the world saluted Simon Bolivar as the man who unfurled the flag of peace and international cooperation. He was among the first to propose compulsory arbitration to settle peacefully disputes between States, and his thought and his action were the first ever taken to found a league of nations. The League of Nations, at its recent Assembly, paid a tribute of justice to Bolivar by declaring him to have been one of its most illustrious precursors.

In honouring the memory of Bolivar they honoured also, in particular, a friend of Great Britain. This friendship began with the diplomatic mission which he brought to London in 1810, an event which had been celebrated the previous day when a tablet was unveiled at Apsley House, commemorating his meeting with the famous statesman, the Marquess Wellesley. That conference could be considered as the dawn of official Anglo-Spanish American relations. The Liberator never forgot this epoch of his life, nor the splendid hospitality that was extended to him in London. Here Bolivar observed the working of the liberal institutions of this noble country, and his admiration for England he soon revealed in his political documents, in which he never ceased to recommend the young nations of Spanish America to adopt the principles of the British Constitution, with the modifications imposed by the republican system. It gave them great pleasure to see that the first European Power to recognize their countries as Sovereign States continued to be the same friend she had always proved; the same friend of those difficult days when they were struggling for their liberty; and the same friend who contributed from the first and contributed to-day with her capital and her enterprise to their economic development. (Cheers.) Faithful to the flag of their predecessors, they expressed on that memorable occasion their sincere wishes that this old and mutual friendship should gain nothing but strength from the future.

SPAIN AND HER DAUGHTERS

The SPANISH AMBASSADOR, who also replied, referred to the celebrations of the centenary in Spain, and said that thus had Spain chosen to mark once more not only her love, but her admiration and close sympathy for those peoples to whom she had given birth beyond the seas. Long past was the day when Spain first made her great gesture of reconciliation, the sincerity of which she showed year after year, and now by her hearty participation in this centenary, one of the many examples of peace and good will given by her and her daughter nations to the world, in the best spirit of modern times. In the depth and breadth of his genius Bolivar conceived a South American Empire. If this superhuman idea was not to attain a material existence, would it not be possible to achieve something vaster still but less difficult, and weld into one great association for ends common to all the maintenance of peace, religion, customs, tongue, the component factors of the race so brilliantly exemplified in Simon Bolivar? Britain, their common friend, would not be thereby the loser.

The Spanish Ambassador, concluding, said: "We had set our hearts upon having the Prince of Wales with us. The Prince is such a friend of the Spanish-speaking countries that at this moment he is studying our language with assuidity in a remarkable way. Only last night I heard from his lips that he not only studies that language from a very high sense of patriotism, as we all know so well, but also because, as he gets to know it, he gets to like it." (Cheers.)

LORD WAKEFIELD, proposing "His Majesty's Government," said that whatever Government might be in power, it inherited and maintained our traditional friendships, and among those could be counted the relations which had always existed between the South American peoples and ourselves.

Mr. HENDERSON, in reply, after expressing his sympathy with the Prince in his indisposition, said he had a conversation with the Prince on Wednesday night, and knew with what keenness he was looking forward to that gathering. The Prince told him that he was going to address them in the Spanish language. (Cheers.)

Continuing, Mr. Henderson said the Latin-American Society had been instrumental in promoting understanding between this country and the States of Latin-America to an extent less well known to the general public than it deserved to be. Simon Bolivar signally deserved the name of Liberator, as five States ascribed to his efforts their independent existence. The sympathy felt by England for South American aspirations in the days of Bolivar had been succeeded by a sympathy which was no less real and genuine for the South America of to-day. (Cheers.) The foreign policy of his Majesty's Government in regard to South America in the critical years between 1810 and 1830, and in particular the policy of Canning, formed an extremely interesting chapter in British diplomatic history. Canning, and through Canning the British Government, did much, both directly and indirectly, towards achievement of the independence of Latin-America. In 1825 his Majesty's Government finally recognized the independence of Buenos Aires, Colombia, and Mexico. There were many interesting records of conversations between Bolivar and the representative of his Majesty's Government at Bogotá. Bolivar's remark: "We must look to England for relief," was the cry of a hard-pressed man, but there could be no doubt of the Liberator's

(Continued at foot of next column)

admiration for the institutions of this country, and of his appreciation of the aid which the British people had rendered to his cause.

The relations between his Majesty's Government and the countries which looked to Bolivar as a national hero had, since his death, continued to be of the most friendly nature, and had never been more cordial than they were to-day. (Cheers.) Nor did he forget the cooperation which those countries gave in the activities of the League of Nations and the importance of their contribution to the League's work in the cause of world peace. On behalf of the Government, he most cordially wished them many more centuries of prosperity and progress. (Cheers.)

The guests at the head table included:—

The Spanish, American, Brazilian, Argentine, and Chilean Ambassadors, the Venezuelan, Peruvian, Cuban, Mexican, and El Salvador Ministers, the Charges des Affaires for Bolivia, Colombia, and Paraguay, the Consul-General for Ecuador, Cardinal Bourne, the Bishop of Cambysopolis, Lord Kylsant, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Felix Schuster, Brigadier-General A. Maxwell, Sir Victor Wellesley, Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., Dr. Hugh Dalton, and Mr. R. J. Hose.

Others present were:—

Lord Auckland, Mr. Ray Atherton (Counsellor, United States Embassy), Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Mr. W. E. D. Allen, M.P., Mr. George Balfour, M.P., Mr. Alexander Barlow, Sir Henry Dawson Beaumont, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles H. Bedford, Captain J. F. C. Bennett (Mayor of Westminster), Mr. A. W. Bolden, Dr. Julio Blanco-Ustariz, Mr. C. Cowler, Captain A. C. N. Dixey, M.P., Mr. Ronald Fraser, Sir William McLintock, Major-General Sir Newton Moore, M.P., Major O. Nicholson, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Woodbine Parish, Sir Charles Petrie, Major Isidore Salmon, M.P., Mr. Walford Selby, Sir Francis Voules, and Mr. Norman Leslie (the hon. secretary of the society).

"THE BLUE EXPRESS"

OFFICIAL GERMAN AWARD FOR SOVIET FILM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 18.

An exceptional mark of official approval, accompanied by financial benefits, has been awarded to *The Blue Express*, a Soviet propaganda film, against which a diplomatic protest has been made.

The Blue Express, which was described in *The Times* of October 22, was produced by the Soviet State Film Company, Sovkino, and aims at instigating the Chinese masses to resentment against foreign residents. Technically, it is very good. But it is said that it "drips with hatred" of western civilization; and it depicts the modern Chinese officer and official as the willing tools of foreign exploiters in oppression of the masses. The flag of the Chinese Nationalist Government is shown so that no doubt may remain in the Chinese mind of the identity of these pictured oppressors of their own race. This brought complaints from Chinese students, and the Chinese Minister in Berlin formally protested to the Foreign Office. He urged, in effect, that the film was calculated "to injure Chinese prestige abroad"—to quote, save for the substituted adjective, the reason advanced by the German High Censorship Board for banning the film of *All Quiet on the Western Front*.

Yesterday, in the presence of Foreign Office representatives, the Lampe Commission, an official body named after its chairman, declared *The Blue Express* "a film of artistic merit." This distinction carries a remission of entertainment tax. The further exhibition of the film in 100 or more German theatres will therefore be officially subsidized.

The Censor originally passed *The Blue Express* without objection, and the Foreign Office representatives who normally attend such occasions presumably concurred. This morning at the Foreign Office representatives of the Prometheus Company, which distributes *The Blue Express* in Germany, were informed of the Chinese objections. They replied that the film was synchronized with sound effects and that deletions would be difficult to make. The official representatives, according to the *Film-Kurier*, "showed great understanding of these technical and artistic difficulties." There the matter apparently rests.

To-day the High Censorship Board on appeal reversed the decision of the first board of censors that the film showing the great Stahlhelm rally at Coblenz in October was likely "to endanger public order and security and to injure Germany's foreign relations, as foreign audiences might receive from the film an impression of military preparedness in Germany." The film is now passed for exhibition. This decision was generally expected, after the High Censorship Board's decision about *All Quiet on the Western Front*. The *Berliner Tageblatt* says "the activity of the High Censorship Board is doing more to injure German prestige abroad than any number of forbidden films could do."

ITALIAN PICTURES

POSSIBLE SALE OF LARGE COLLECTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, DEC. 18

The Italian Press has recently raised an alarm at the rumour that the very valuable Giovanelli and Donà dalle Rose collections at Venice might be sold and taken out of Italy. From a trustworthy source I learn that the position is this. The two collections, in view of their importance, were catalogued by order of the Government and, under the law for the protection of works of art, cannot be disposed of abroad. But in consequence of the financial necessities of the two patrician families concerned the embargo was lifted from all the works in the two collections with the exception of "La Tempesta" of Giorgione (Giovanelli Gallery) and the "Allegory of the Arts" of Tiepolo, the "Christ Dead on the Knees of Mary" of Giovanni Bellini, and a "Madonna" of Sansovino (Donà dalle Rose Gallery). The Government has forbidden the sale abroad of these works in spite of the high offers which have already been made.

Meanwhile the Press is conducting a campaign to have the auction at which the two great collections will be disposed of held not in Paris, New York, or Amsterdam, as has been suggested, but at Venice, in the hope that in this way the private Italian collectors and institutes may have a greater chance of competing successfully with foreign bidders.

MAGISTRATE'S WARNING TO SHOPLIFTERS

Eight charges of shoplifting were heard yesterday by Mr. Dummett, the Marlborough-street Police Court magistrate, KATHERINE DIENER, who was accused of stealing gloves, was stated by the police to be an alien, and was remanded. Mr. Dummett fined Mrs. CATHERINE PITTAWAY, 38, of East Compton, Bristol, £3 for stealing a ring and a dress ornament, and ordered her to pay £5 5s. costs. The MAGISTRATE remarked that Mrs. Pittaway's was a case of a woman robbing from one department after another. Although the value of the stolen property was only a little over £1, he could not help feeling that not enough advertisement was given to cases of this nature which came before that Court. He thought that if the Press could give a brief daily list of women convicted of shoplifting it might have a strong deterrent effect.

NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION

The council of the National Farmers' Union yesterday agreed to recommend to the annual meeting Mr. E. W. K. Slade for election as president of the Union for 1931. Mr. Mervyn T. Davies will be recommended as vice-president. It was reported to the Welsh Committee that the Council of Agriculture for Wales had supported the principle of the Marketing Bill by the casting vote of the chairman, and that the majority of those who voted in favour were officials, whereas the opponents of the Bill were all practical farmers. The committee felt strongly that this decision did not represent the views of Welsh agriculturists, whose opinions were supported by those who voted against the measure.

"SPREAD-OVER" IN MINES

NATIONAL BOARD'S FINDINGS

LANCASHIRE AND BRISTOL

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The National Board for the coalmining industry yesterday heard the reference from the Lancashire coalfield and, having sat late in order to reach a decision, recommended a spread-over of working hours. The Board's proposal is not quite that of the owners and would reduce the length of the working day by three minutes more than the owners suggested to 7 hours 45 minutes.

The case had particular importance because of its bearing on the policy not only of the Lancashire Miners' Association, but on that also of the Miners' Federation in relation to the spread-over of working hours. Hitherto the Lancashire miners have opposed the spread-over and it is understood that, when the Federation recently appealed to the district associations for the reconsideration of the exercise of the Federation's veto, Lancashire upheld the veto. But last week, after hearing the terms of the Lancashire owners, which involved reductions of wages unless a spread-over arrangement was made, the Lancashire miners' council sent an urgent request to the Federation's leaders for a postponement of their verdict on the spread-over. At the same time the Lancashire council decided to appeal to the National Board, making the claim that the 7½-hour day should not entail a reduction of earnings. The council will meet again to-morrow and will take the Board's findings into consideration.

Lancashire's decision will determine the policy of the Federation. There is at present a majority against sanctioning spread-over arrangements, but the Lancashire vote, if cast the other way, would turn the scale.

Sir Harold Morris was in the chair, and Mr. H. Hicken, secretary of the Derbyshire Miners' and By-Product Workers' Association, who has been appointed by the Secretary of Mines in place of Mr. Peter Lee, of Durham, took his seat. The Lancashire Coal Owners' Association was officially represented. This was the first occasion on which colliery owners have appeared before the Board and given evidence.

The Lancashire owners had proposed a spread-over of working hours on a weekly basis without alteration of the wage rates. The miners claimed a 7½-hour day and an increase of pieceworkers' rates to compensate for the loss of earning time. In detail the owners' offer was:—Seven hours 48 minutes' work on five days and six hours on Saturdays. Alternatively they insisted that with a 7½-hour day there must be a reduction of the wage rates. An unofficial estimate puts the reductions at 9d. a day for the men who now receive 9s. 11d. and at 6d. or 7d. for other grades, bringing their earnings down to 8s. 1d. and 7s. 2d.

The case for the owners was presented by Major A. Ratcliffe-Ellis, secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association, supported by Messrs. A. J. A. Orchard, J. T. de Seyfried, J. H. Edmondson, W. Sword, and Colonel Pilkington. The miners' case was presented by Mr. John McGurk, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, supported by Messrs. J. Tinker, M.P., P. Pemberton, H. Twist, H. Roughley, W. Austin, and Winstanley.

The decision of the Board was issued late last night as follows:—

The Board have given careful consideration to the evidence and arguments submitted to them. They recommend for agreement between the owners and workers the following:—

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the shift for underground workers to be 7½ hours and on Saturday six hours. The hours of surface workers manipulating coal to be reduced by one-fourth of the time added to this class of workers when underground hours were increased from seven to eight per day.

The rates of wages, subsistence wages, customs and conditions of work, including week-end shifts, in operation in November, 1930, to continue.

The above terms to continue to March 31, 1931, and thereafter until they are altered by agreement between the parties.

The report states: "It appeared from the evidence that the distribution of, and the commercial proceeds from, the coal raised in the Lancashire and Cheshire district were largely affected by competition with, and from, other districts. The board desire to call attention to the fact that the provisions contained in Part 1 of the Coal Mines Act under which schemes regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal can be made, are limited in their extent, and they are of opinion that the prosperity of districts would be materially increased if there were statutory authority for agreements between districts providing for the co-ordination of prices as between one district and another.

"The Board recognize that a considerable measure of re-organization such as is contemplated in Part 2 of the Act has already taken place in the Lancashire and Chesnire district, and they recommend that this policy should be continued and developed."

Mr. J. A. Hall and Mr. J. H. Harrison, in a minority report, state that while they concurred in the general recommendations they were unable to agree with the recommendations contained in paragraph 15 (the terms recommended for agreement) and therefore had not signed the main report.

THE BRISTOL AWARD

The Board report on the Bristol reference, which was also issued last night, deals separately with the two companies operating in the district, owing to the differing conditions, and expresses the opinion that the district is one in which the reorganization contemplated by the Coal Mines Act is desirable.

With regard to the East Bristol Collieries, Limited, the Board recommends that the owners and workmen should endeavour to come to some arrangement which, while giving a shortened day on Saturday, will have regard to the maximum total hours per week which can be agreed to under the Act. Wage rates should be the same as in November, 1930. In the case of the Coalpit Health Company, Limited, the report also states that hours and wage rates should be the same as in November. Any agreements arrived at should not be on day-to-day contracts but on the former terms of employment in the district; and that such agreements should continue until such time as the parties are able to ascertain how the industry will be affected by the provisions of the Act relating to the operation of schemes to regulate the production, supply, and sale of coal, and the further amalgamation of the industry into larger units.

The report adds:—"It appeared from the evidence placed before the Board that the distribution of, and the commercial proceeds from, the coal raised by the two colliery companies were largely affected by competition with, and from, other districts, and the Board desire to call attention to this fact in connexion with any scheme which may be approved for regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal under Part I. of the Act for the district of Bristol. The Board realize that . . . they have differentiated between the two colliery companies working in the district. This they have done following the practice which has obtained in the past. They are inclined to the view that the district is one where such reorganization as is contemplated under Part II. of the Act might well be considered, and they recommend that in the event of any such reorganization taking place an agreement embodying conditions of employment applicable as far as possible to all the pits should be made."

The board express regret that the colliery owners did not appear at the hearing.

Two of the miners' members on the Board, Mr. J. A. Hall and Mr. J. H. Harrison, have signed a minority report. While concurring in the general recommendations, they state that they are unable to agree to the recommendation with regard to the working hours and wages in the East Bristol Collieries, and have therefore not signed the main report.

CANNOCK CHASE "SPREAD-OVER"

The Joint Wages Board of the Cannock Chase coalfield yesterday agreed that from Monday next the pits should work five shifts of eight hours and one of five hours on Saturday, the latter counting as three-quarters of a day. Wages will be the same as for November.

Obituary

HERR RAUSCHER

GERMAN-POLISH RELATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 18

Herr Ulrich Rauscher, the German Minister in Warsaw, who died in the night at Saint Blasien, in the Black Forest, after a short illness, at the early age of 46, was the most prominent of those "outsiders" who entered the German diplomatic service after the Revolution.

Like his friend Adolf Köster, who died 10 months ago at his post in Belgrade, Rauscher won the respect and even admiration of the regular service, overcoming the prejudices to which the incursion of untrained Socialist politicians and journalists into the Wilhelmstrasse not unnaturally gave rise. If public opinion is not quite so unanimously kind in surveying his career as it was to Köster, the reason is to be sought in his more energetic personality and the thankless task to which he devoted the last eight years of his life. Some strongly Nationalist commentators are unable to prevent their political views on Polish-German relations from colouring their estimate of Germany's envoy to Poland.

Rauscher was born at Stuttgart in 1884, the son of a professor. He studied law as a corps student at Heidelberg, and bore on his face the scars of corps duels. But, instead of entering the State service at the close of his distinguished university career, he chose to become first a free lance writer and then a regular journalist. Long before the War he had found his way into the ranks of the intellectual Socialists—something of an intellectual journey for a corps student of those days. His connexion with the Socialist Party was always rather loose, even after the Revolution, when he worked in close collaboration with President Ebert and Herr Scheidemann. After a period of sketch writing and translation from the French, Rauscher became a regular contributor to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which he served as correspondent in Strasburg and as dramatic critic. He also wrote for *Vorwärts*. At the beginning of the War he worked for two years, first in the War Censorship Office, and then as a civilian official in Belgium. During the last two years he served at the front.

In November, 1918, immediately after the Revolution, Rauscher became Scheidemann's secretary and later Press director at the Chancellery. When the amalgamated Press department of the Reich Government and the Foreign Office assumed its present form, he became its first director. As "Reich Press Chief" he played an important part in the political events before and after the Weimar Assembly. His understanding of the Press and his unfailing hurpour and friendliness with its representatives were a valuable asset to the Government. His touch was recognized in many of the speeches of President Ebert and the Chancellor of the day. At the time of the Kapp *Putsch*, however, he got into trouble for issuing on his own authority the general declaration with the signatures of the President and the Chancellor, who did not back him up. In April, 1920, therefore, he left the Wilhelmstrasse, and a distant post was sought for him. The choice eventually fell on Tiflis, where he served as German envoy to the short-lived Georgian Republic.

In 1922 Rauscher was appointed Minister in Warsaw. During the eight years since his appointment no post in the German diplomatic service has been more important or more trying. Rauscher, who had the full confidence of the late Herr Stresemann, undoubtedly did his very best to improve Polish-German relations against great odds. Any Minister who represented the policy of the Wilhelmstrasse in Warsaw was bound to lay himself open to criticism. Rautscher worked hard to bring about the conclusion of a trade treaty, and if, as is held in Germany, the procrastination was due in part to Polish reluctance, it is beyond question that the German Minister, who was apparently liked and trusted in Warsaw, did not always find the German trade delegation very helpful, and might have made better progress if he had not on occasions been hampered. The respect which Rauscher won by his cheerful and tactful handling of many a delicate situation was indicated by the fact that his name was repeatedly mentioned in connexion with diplomatic changes as a possible Ambassador in Paris or Permanent Under-Secretary at the Wilhelmstrasse.

MARY LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA

Mary Cecilia Lady Napier of Magdala, C.I., died yesterday at Hampton Court Palace in her ninetieth year. She was the second wife of that great soldier, Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala. Their son, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. D. Napier, in his biography of his father says that, after the successful conclusion of the China Expedition in 1860, Napier returned at the end of the year to Calcutta, where, just a year before, in attendance on his chief, Sir Hope Grant, he had enjoyed the hospitality of Major-General Edward William Smyth Scott, R.A., the chief ordnance officer of Bengal. The biographer continues:—

"Now, on his return, the same offer of hospitality was extended to Napier in spite of the protest of General Scott's eldest daughter Mary, that Sir Robert Napier was now 'too great a swell' to be invited. Mary was a lively and charming girl of 18 who, on the occasion of Sir Hope Grant's visit, had recently arrived from school, and from visiting her relatives in Ireland. To her surprise Napier, whom she regarded in the light of an heroic figure, and extremely unlikely to avail himself of her father's invitation, accepted, in spite of 'bearing his blushing honours thick upon him,' fresh from his last campaign. Not only did the unexpected happen, but it soon became apparent where the chief attraction lay to account for such strange condescension."

On April 2, 1861, they were married, and Napier was soon afterwards appointed Military Member of the Council, which involved much entertaining. On this her son says:—

"Lady Napier filled her new rôle with much grace and tact, although the presence of two grown-up step-daughters of about her own age cannot but have added to the difficulties of the situation. But this was no ordinary household, and the sweetness of disposition and charm of manner which prevailed on all sides soon won for Lady Napier the devoted affection of family and friends."

Throughout his subsequent career, including the storming of Magdala in the brilliant Abyssinian campaign, Lady Napier was her husband's unfailing support, till his death in 1890. She was one of the oldest members of the Order of the Crown of India, which she received on May 31, 1879. She leaves surviving four sons—the Hon. E. H. Scott Napier, M.I.C.E., heir presumptive to the peerage, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. D. Napier, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. F. H. Napier, and the Hon. A. E. A. Napier, Deputy Clerk of the Crown—and two daughters, the Hon. Mrs. North Nisbett and the Hon. Mrs. Edward Gore.

The funeral service will be at Hampton Court Palace on Monday at 2.30.

MRS. AXHAM

The death occurred at her home at Norbury yesterday of Mrs. Axham, widow of Dr. F. W. Axham, and sister of Sir William Hall-Jones, a former Prime Minister of New Zealand, and from 1908 to 1912 High Commissioner in London. Mrs. Axham was in her 84th year. The funeral service will be at Mitcham Church at 11 o'clock on Monday.

A correspondent writes:—

The death of Mrs. Axham recalls a case which for many years excited the widest controversy and interest both among the general public and in the medical profession. In 1911 Dr. Axham was struck off the medical register in consequence of his association, as anaesthetist, with Sir [then Mr.] Herbert Barker. The blow fell with cruel force on one who had acted, as Dr. Axham had, from compassionate, disinterested, and honourable motives, and who had served the profession, both in his public duties and in his private practice, long and worthily. The ordeal of official excommunication would have been harder for him to endure had he not had in Mrs. Axham a true and devoted helpmate who, in a real sense, shared and lightened his burden. She never swerved from her faith that the day of his official rehabilitation would come.

When, in January, 1926, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh restored her husband's licence, it seemed as though her faith was to be justified and that the way was clear for the General Medical Council to take the step which the public and a large section of the medical profession itself confidently looked to it to take—"the righting of this great wrong," as Sir Herbert Parsons wrote in a letter to *The Times*. Less than three months later, Dr. Axham, then 86, died, and his death finally closed his case. Whatever bitterness his widow might otherwise have felt was mitigated by the spontaneous and sustaining sympathy extended to her in her sorrow by all classes of the community, not least by the Press and by leading members of the medical profession. Mrs. Axham lived life to the full. Her marriage was blessed with great happiness and enriched by the spirit of service. A woman of singular beauty, she retained to the end of her days the charm of manner, sweetness of disposition, and dignity of bearing which endeared her to all who met her. She never failed in helpful counsel, nor tired of well-doing. To a wide circle of friends she leaves the memory of a true gentlewoman.

SIR HENRY BUNBURY

Sir Henry Charles John Bunbury, Bt., of the Manor House, Mildenhall, Suffolk, died yesterday at the age of 75.

The son of Colonel H. W. St. Pierre Bunbury by his marriage to Cecilia, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir George Napier, he was born on January 9, 1855, and was formerly in the Royal Navy. He went up to Magdalene College, Cambridge, and took his degree in 1880. He succeeded his uncle as tenth baronet in 1895. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of Suffolk, and was High Sheriff in 1908. He married in 1884 Laura, daughter of General Thomas Wood, M.P., and had two sons and one daughter. He is succeeded by his elder son, Mr. Charles Henry Napier Bunbury, late the Coldstream Guards, who was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and married a daughter of Mr. H. E. Reid, of Walton Heath. He has a son and two daughters.

MR. T. B. BICKET

Mr. Thomas Barrett Bicket, M.C., who died in London on Tuesday at the age of 38, was the fourth son of Sir Alexander Bicket, of Liverpool. He was a director of several Liverpool shipping concerns, joint managing director of the Kyle Transport Company, of Liverpool, and a director of the Alexandra Towing Company. He was educated at Uppingham and Cambridge, and had been a prominent member of the Liverpool Rugby Football Club. He married a daughter of Mr. Harold Sanderson, of the White Star Line, and had been a widower for four years. He won the Military Cross in the War.

Alderman C. W. Matthews died at Kingston, Jamaica, on Wednesday, in his seventy-ninth year. He represented West St. Pancras on the L.C.C. from 1919 till he was elected an alderman in 1928, and was chairman of the Highways Committee until last March. He was Mayor of St. Pancras in 1916-17. For many years he was a member of the Metropolitan Water Board, and was also a member of the Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee. He was the founder and hon. colonel of the St. Pancras Cadet Corps.

LONDON ELECTRICITY EXTENSION

The extension of the area controlled by the London and Home Counties Electricity Authority to include Twickenham, Teddington, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Surbiton and district, Leatherhead and Dorking will become operative on January 1. Consent has been given to the Authority by the Electricity Commissioners within the past few months to acquire four undertakings. The Authority has been able to connect up its schemes to include this area, which covers 112 square miles and has a population of 128,000, in its general scheme, and its standard charges will be effective from January 1. By the introduction of the two-part system of charging many consumers in this area will have cheaper electricity, the reductions varying up to 33⅓ per cent.

"THE CHRISTMAS MYSTERY" IN INNER TEMPLE HALL

In the Inner Temple Hall last night *The Christmas Mystery* was performed by a company of players who, because of the nature of the mystery they were performing, preferred to remain anonymous. *The Christmas Mystery* tells the story of Christmas through the medium of carols, readings from the Gospels, scenes, episodes, and tableaux, and, except for one short interval, the action was continuous. Happy in the Inner Temple Hall as a theatre, the producers concentrated in their scenes and tableaux on a kind of vivid simplicity. The pictures were built up out of brilliant but not clashing colours and a keen sense of the relationship between the individual actor and the stage as a whole. Where every one is anonymous it is impossible to give honour where honour is due, but it must be said that one woman's voice dominated, not so much by its strength as by its sweetness, the music of the evening. The singing as a whole was rather better than the elocution—the one seemed entirely natural and spontaneous, the other was never entirely free from all traces of the self-conscious.

THE WEATHER

DULL AND MILD

Meteorological Office, Dec. 18

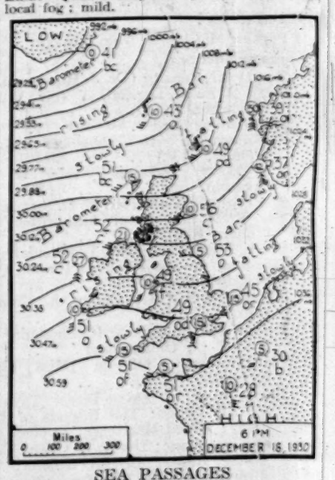
GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A large anticyclone extends from the Bay of Biscay to Central Europe, and a depression on the Atlantic is filling up. Weather will be mild and dull with local drizzle.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, E.—Light or moderate south-west or west wind; dull; mild.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Mainly dry for some days in eastern districts and Midlands.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Quiet mainly cloudy weather; perhaps local fog; mild.



SEA PASSAGES

ALL PASSAGES.—Wind, S.W. to W., light or moderate; dull, local drizzle; some mist or fog; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind, S.W., 15-20 m.p.h. at surface, 30-35 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Overcast, with local drizzle. Visibility 2,000-4,000 yards generally, 100-200 yards occasionally on high ground.

Sun rises, 8.4 a.m.; sets, 3.50 p.m.
Moon rises, 8.2 a.m.; sets, 2

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SPORTHOTEL GRAND
SILVRETTA HOTEL VEREINA

Say a whisky and
Perrier
No comparison.

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Dec. 18

The King held a Council this morning at 11 o'clock. There were present:—The Lord Parmoor (Lord President), the Lord Amulree (Secretary of State for Air), the Lord Southborough and the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby (Keeper of the Privy Purse).

Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Parmoor had an audience of The King previous to the Council and the Lord Southborough had an audience of His Majesty after the Council.

The Master of the Household, Admiral Sir Henry Campbell (Groom in Waiting) and the Lord Alastair Innes-Ker (Equerry in Waiting) were in attendance.

The King and Queen visited the Princess Royal at 15, Portman-square, this afternoon.

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, was present at the Annual Christmas Party of the "Not Forgotten" Association, which was held at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, this afternoon.

The Duke of Gloucester, who is returning from Abyssinia, is expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace on January 2.

Princess Antoine Bibesco has arrived in London, and is spending Christmas with the Countess of Oxford and Asquith at The Wharf, Sutton Courtney. Prince Antoine Bibesco has left Paris for his post in Madrid.

The Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon expects to leave 25, St. Edmund's-terrace this week-end for Scotland, where she will stay until the beginning of January.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Waterford will leave London to-day for Curraghmore, Portlaw, Co. Waterford.

The Marchioness of Zetland will leave 19, Arlington-street to-day for Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire, where she will spend Christmas and the New Year.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton left Knebworth House yesterday for Switzerland.

Viscount and Viscountess Goschen will leave 25, Rutland-gate to-day for Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst, Kent, where they will remain for four or five weeks.

Viscountess Rhondda is leaving London on Sunday for Paris, where she will spend Christmas.

The Bishop of Melanesia leaves Southampton for New Zealand in the Ruahine to-day.

Lord and Lady Dunsany will leave 66, Cadogan-square on Tuesday for Middleton Park, Bicester, where they will spend Christmas. They will leave for Dunsany Castle, Co. Meath, on December 29.

Lord and Lady Glenconner will leave 76, Sloane-street to-morrow for The Glen, Innerleithen.

Lord Kirkley has returned to Kirkley Hall, Ponteland, Northumberland, and letters should now be addressed to him at that address and no longer at Meldon Park, where he has been temporarily living since the fire at Kirkley last year.

Lord Noel-Buxton expects to leave London to-day to spend Christmas at Waltham Abbey. He will return in the middle of January.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain will leave London on Wednesday to spend Christmas with the Hon. Dame Margaret Greville at Polesden Lacey.

Major the Hon. Humphrey and Mrs. Wyndham will return to Caversfield, Bicester, to-morrow from India.

The Hon. Sir Gervase Beckett has left London for Kirkdale Manor, Nawton, Yorkshire, where he will remain until the end of January.

The Hon. Mrs. Sedley Barnes gave birth to a son at Trent Manor, Sherborne, on Tuesday.

Miss Evelyn Atkinson and the other members of the family wish to thank all those who have sent such kind letters and messages of sympathy on the death of their mother. They hope in time to answer all individually.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of Captain Geoffrey Shaw, of Whilton Lodge, Rugby, gave birth to a daughter yesterday at 50, Rutland-gate.

Sir Frederick Wall, the secretary of the Football Association, has sent a cheque for £50 to the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, being a donation from the proceeds of the Football Association Charity Shield, Arsenal v. Sheffield Wednesday.

We have to announce the death on Thursday at the Manor House, Mildenhall, Suffolk, of Sir Henry C. J. Bunbury, tenth Baronet, aged 75. Funeral at Great Barton, Bury St. Edmunds, on Tuesday, December 23, at 2 p.m.

FUNERAL SERVICES

SIR EVERARD FFOLKES

The funeral took place at St. Mary's Church, Hillington, Norfolk, yesterday afternoon of Sir William Everard Browne Ffolkes. The Ven. H. S. Radcliffe officiated. The mourners included Lady Ffolkes (widow), the Rev. F. A. S. and Mrs. Ffolkes (brother and sister-in-law), Miss Helen Ffolkes, Commander and Mrs. R. Everard, Mr. Robert Ffolkes, Sir Vere Foster, Mr. Anthony Foster, Viscountess Downe, and the Hon. George Dawnay. Among others present were:—

Lord Fermoy, M.P., Major Sir Richard Bagge, Colonel Oliver Birkbeck, Major H. A. Birkbeck, Mr. A. C. Beck, the Rev. S. R. Kersley, Canon McAnally, the Rev. C. Taylor, the Rev. and Mrs. Austin Le Strange, the Rev. M. H. Knowles, the Rev. A. R. Fuller, Mr. D. F. Jackson, Mr. C. A. Leake, Mr. H. G. Winearis, the Rev. H. E. Thursby, Major S. A. Coxon, Major F. E. Lycett Green, Captain P. A. Forster, Mr. G. F. Coulton, Captain and Mrs. Cland Monson, Colonel and Mrs. C. W. Davy, Mr. C. B. Plowright, Dr. Willans, Captain Albert Elwes, Mrs. T. G. Cresswell, Mr. Peter Cresswell, Rear-Admiral C. A. Fountaine, Mr. G. Brereton, Mr. J. W. Jones, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mr. R. Heywood, Mr. R. O. Ridley, Mr. T. H. Cook, Mr. F. W. Bland, Mr. Dugmore, Colonel Howard, Mr. R. Brereton, Mr. F. K. North, Mrs. Coxon, the Rev. H. A. Groom, and Mr. Sydney W. Miles.

MR. R. S. MILBANK LESLIE MELVILLE

The funeral of Mr. Ralph S. Milbank Leslie Melville, grandson of the eighth Duke of Leeds, took place yesterday at Monimail church, Fife. The Rev. J. M. M'Quitty and Canon G. W. Paterson officiated. The chief mourners were:—Mrs. Milbank Leslie Melville (widow), Mr. T. Cottrell-Dormer, the Hon. Mrs. Stirling of Keir, Miss Eva Balfour, and Captain Michael Wemyss. Among others present were:—

Colonel Oswald, Mr. W. K. Balfour, Colonel M. E. Lindsay, Colonel Anstruther-Gray, Major Sir Robert Spencer Nairn, Colonel Sutherland, Major Alex Lawson, Miss Erskine, Colonel R. G. O. Hotchkiss, Major George J. Lumsden, Major George Russell. A contingent of ex-Service men and estate tenants and employees were also present.

REQUIEM MASS

LADY MARGARET ORR-EWING

A requiem Mass for Lady Margaret Orr-Ewing was sung at Brompton Oratory yesterday morning. Father Woodruff officiated, and among those present were:—

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Evelyn Collins, Lord and Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, Lord and Lady Robert Innes-Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Victoria Villiers, Mr. Alastair Villiers, Miss Angela, Miss Isobel and Miss Rosemary Villiers, Mrs. Sharpe, the Hon. Mrs. Jarvis, Lady William Nevill, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert Stourton, the Hon. Mrs. Ferdinand Stanley, the Hon. Ismay FitzGerald, Lady Bannerman, the Hon. Evelyn FitzGerald, the Hon. Edith FitzGerald, Lady Dashwood, Sir James and Lady Reynolds, Mrs. Faithfull, the Hon. Mrs. Wilfred Egerton, Major G. Meiss, Miss Lancaster, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Noble, Major-General and Mrs. G. G. Loch, Mrs. Louis Jackson, Major Dorehill, Mr. F. Reeve, Miss Matilda Preston, Mr. Wilfred Meynell, Miss Joan Meynell, Mr. Lethbridge Kingsford (representing Mr. G. D. Colclough), Colonel Edward Blount, Miss Anne Preston, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. H. Boulton, Mr. H. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seligman, Miss Canon, Mr. G. Bragziotte, Miss L. de K. Piers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harford, Mrs. Arthur Allen, Mrs. Silzer, and Miss J. A. Ross.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 18

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. A. W. MILBURN AND MISS TUFNELL

The marriage arranged between Mr. A. W. Milburn and Miss Tufnell will take place at Great Waltham on Wednesday, January 7, at 2 p.m.

LIEUTENANT P. F. R. WAUD, R.N., AND MISS S. SANGER

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant Pierre F. R. Waud, Royal Navy, and Miss Sybell Sanger will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Saturday, December 20, at 2.15 p.m.

CAPTAIN R. A. MACGEORGE AND MISS M. HANBURY

The postponed wedding of Captain R. A. Macgeorge and Miss Marjory Hanbury will now take place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, at 2.15 p.m. on January 12, 1931. It is hoped that all those who have received invitations will be able to come on that date. If they are able to do so will they very kindly intimate to 4, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

DR. H. F. BATEMAN AND MISS WILSON

The engagement is announced between Dr. Henry Fauconberge Bateman, youngest son of the late Rev. P. E. Bateman and Mrs. Bateman, of Dousland, Devon, and Joan Eleanor, only daughter of Mr. H. C. Wilson, J.P., and Mrs. Wilson, Mainwaring-road, Lincoln.

DR. R. P. W. SHACKLETON AND MISS E. CROFTS

The engagement is announced between Dr. Robert Patrick Webb Shackleton, son of Dr. W. W. and Mrs. Shackleton, of Bushey, Herts, and Eileen, daughter of the late Rev. John Crofts, of Parbold, and of Mrs. Crofts, of 58, Ovington-street, London.

MR. M. THORP AND MISS K. BROCKMAN

The engagement is announced between Maurice Thorp, Indian Civil Service (retired), son of Mrs. and the late Dr. B. Thorp, of Greenodd, and Kathleen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Brockman, 5, Purcell-mansions, W.14.

MR. L. WATERHOUSE AND MISS PEREIRA

The engagement is announced of Laurence, elder son of the late Mr. Humphrey Waterhouse and of Mrs. Waterhouse, of 1, Sundial-house, Kensington, and Millbay, East Portlemouth, and Monica Mary, only daughter of Mr. H. Pereira and of Mrs. Pereira, of 71, Craven-park, N.W.10.

MR. A. H. S. BUNFORD AND MISS BATTISCOMBE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Albert Henriques Samuel Bunford, of 18, St. James's-court, S.W.1, and Lorna Mary, elder daughter of Dr. Christopher George Battiscombe, of 4, St. James's-road, Tunbridge Wells.

MR. J. GIBSON AND MISS OAKLEY

The marriage arranged between Mr. J. Gibson, of 27, Cecil-court, Hollywood-road, S.W.10, and Miss M. Oakley, of 43, Carleton-road, Tufnell Park, N.7, will take place very quietly early in January.

TEA-PARTY

THE DOWAGER LADY MINTO AND LADY VIOLET ASTOR

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and Princess Beatrice were present yesterday afternoon at a tea-party which the Dowager Countess of Minto and Lady Violet Astor gave at 18, Carlton House-terrace for the Maharanis who are now in London.

The guests invited were:—

The Maharani of Baroda, the Begum of Bhopal, the Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Maharani of Kashmir, the Maharanis of Patiala (and three daughters), the Rani of Sangli, Lady Chatterjee, Lady Umar Hyat Khan, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the Duchess of Leeds, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Duchess of Portland, Lady Lloyd, Viscountess Sandhurst, the Dowager Countess of Antrim, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Ormonde, Lady Desborough, the Countess of Midleton, Lady Henry Bentinck, the Countess of Ilchester, Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, the Countess of Kenmare, the Hon. Lady Keppel, Lady Wigram, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady (Ian) Malcolm, the Marchioness of Titchfield, Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Lady Younghusband, Miss Younghusband, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth, Lady McMahon, and Miss Horatia Seymour.

LUNCHEON

MISS MACDONALD

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald entertained the following guests at luncheon at 10, Downing-street, yesterday:—

The Maharajah of Alwar, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari, Colonel K. N. Haksar, Dr. Narendra Nath Law, Miss Sheila MacDonald, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, Lady Mehta, and Miss Mehta, Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A., the Marquess of Reading, Lord Justice and Lady Messer, Captain Nawab Sir Ansad Said, Khan of Chhatari, U Aung Thin, Mr. and Mrs. Rushbrook Williams, and Mrs. Subbarayan.

DANCES

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY INFIRMARY

The annual county ball in aid of the funds of the Staffordshire County Infirmary was held at the County Buildings, Stafford, last night. The Countess of Bradford was the patroness, the Earl of Lichfield was chairman of the committee, and Miss E. M. Parker-Jervis hon. secretary. Parties present included:—

WESTON PARK, SHIFNAL.—The Earl and Countess of Bradford, Lady Anne Bridgeman, Viscount Newport, Viscount Bury, the Hon. Cecilia Keppel, the Hon. Henry and the Hon. Nancy Allsopp, the Hon. John and the Hon. Brenda Pearson, Mlle. de Paravicini, Viscount Long, Miss Diana Fellowes, the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Digby, Donna Degna Marconi, Viscount Somerton, Mr. R. Gordon Lennox, Lady Beatrice Savile, and Sir John Nicholson.

PATSHULL.—Lady Joan Legge, Viscountess Lewisham, the Hon. Elizabeth Legge, Commander the Hon. Humphrey and Mrs. Legge, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lady Jean Ramsay, the Earl of Eldon, Viscount Dunluce, Lady Rose McDonnell, Mr. Tryon, and Mr. Bowlby.

The following also brought house parties:—

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield, Lord and Lady Stafford, Lady Dorothy Meynell, Lady Muriel Worthington, Lieutenant-Commander Sir Geoffrey and Lady Congreve, the Hon. Mrs. Allsopp, General Heath Caldwell, Mrs. Harrison, Captain and Mrs. Hassard, Miss Hardy, Captain and Mrs. Wolseley, Major and Mrs. Moat, Sir Charles and Lady Mander, Sir Walter and Lady Evans, Sir Percival Heywood, Captain Monckton, M.F.H., the Hon. Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, Colonel Parker-Jervis, Mrs. Burton Phillips, Mrs. Meakin, the Hon. Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Ashworth, Mrs. Ronald Copeland, Sir Roger Curtis, Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. J. Cadman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, the Hon. William and Mrs. Littleton, Mr. G. E. Nuttall, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Joy, Major G. Seckham, Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Waddy, Miss Pakenham, Mrs. Candy, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Copeland, Dr. and Mrs. Reid, Dr. and Mrs. Blumer, Miss Webster, and Mrs. Bedford.

The following were stewards:—

Mr. J. P. Ashworth, Mr. Derrick Candy, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edward Fitzherbert, Mr. P. W. Harrison, Sir Percival Heywood, Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Parker-Jervis, Major F. Keppel, Mr. J. Meakin, Mr. R. Moat, Captain R. Monckton, M.F.H., Mr. G. E. Nuttall, and Major C. E. Wood.

Southwick's band played for dancing.

SURREY GROUP, R.E.

The annual ball of the Surrey Group, Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Companies, R.E., arranged by the officers of the 318th (Guildford) Company, was held in the Royal Engineers' Drill Hall, Guildford, yesterday. The London Carlton band supplied the music. Among those who brought parties were:—

The Earl of Onslow, Major E. C. Abbot Young, Colonel T. T. Grove, Mrs. M. Macandrew, Mrs. E. Morton, Mr. N. Gordon Walker, Mr. R. H. Dillon Frenchard, Major H. Hughes, Miss V. G. N. Francis, Mr. W. Drake, Mrs. Close Brooks, Brevet-Colonel W. H. Rogers, Mr. J. B. F. Yates, Miss Gwenda Wynn, Miss King George, Mrs. Llewellyn Matthews, Mr. M. L. Blanford, Captain R. R. Gillespie, Major Tolley, Captain A. Stuart, Captain Kiford, Mr. R. Willes, Mrs. Heelas, Mr. C. Richardson, Mr. Edgecombe, Captain W. Welsh Brown, Lieutenant-Commander A. E. Fowler, Miss Thompson, Mr. C. N. Sanders, Mr. W. S. King, and Mr. H. J. West.

STRAUSS BALL

Lady George Cholmondeley held a meeting yesterday at Londonderry House (by permission of the Marchioness of Londonderry) in connexion with the special Viennese waltzes that will take place at the Strauss Ball on January 6 at the Savoy Hotel in aid of the Maternity Services Extension. Herr Johann Strauss is coming over to London to conduct personally his own band. Among those present were:—

The Marchioness of Londonderry, Mrs. K. Stanley Smith, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mrs. Said Ruete, Mrs. Carl Bendix, Miss Peggy Gordon-Moore, Mrs. Robin D'Erlanger, Mrs. Fitzmaurice of Orkney, Lady Royds, Admiral Sir Charles Royds, Mr. Emslie Brown, Miss Dixson, Lady John Kennedy, Mr. Illingworth, Mrs. Louis Oppenheimer, Lady Lawrence, the Hon. Sara Lawrence, Miss Lucy Cohen, Mr. John Chapman-Walker, Lady Helen Stewart, Lady Margaret Stewart, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Patricia Robertson, Mrs. Claude Leigh, the Hon. Mrs. Jenkinson, Lady Margaret Spencer, Mr. Jack Coats, Mrs. Woolley-Hart, Mr. Lonsdale, Marquis Pallavicini, Miss Jongman, Miss le Bas, the Hon. Cynthia Guest, Mr. Mayhew, Mrs. and Miss Mathias, Mrs. James Martin, Mr. Cedric Alexander, Mr. G. Wolkoff, Mr. Osborn, Captain Jenkinson, Viscountess Furness, Mr. Burton, Mr. Hugh Fraser, and Mrs. Charles Cartwright.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE

The Earl of Stradbroke received the guests at a reception given by the British Empire League at the May Fair Hotel last night to meet delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference. A list of the guests appears on p. 18.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

MARRIAGES

MR. R. MANNINGHAM-BULLER AND LADY MARY LINDSAY

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. E. L. Marsden and the Rev. A. Chute, officiated at the marriage, which took place yesterday afternoon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. Reginald Edward Manningham-Buller, of 3, Brick-court, Temple, son of Sir Mervyn and the Hon. Lady Manningham-Buller, of Charlton Lodge, Banbury, Oxon, and Lady Mary Lilian Lindsay, fourth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, of 7, Audley-square, W.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved princess gown of ivory satin beauté, the bodice gauged at the front and the back into a triangular-shaped inset panel and finished below the hipline with a wide gauged ruching. The pointed train fell from the back of the full skirt, and the bride's long tulle veil was held in place by a halo headdress of cut crystal leaves and flowers. She carried a sheaf of lilies tied with white satin ribbon. There was one page, Master David Lindesay, and 11 bridesmaids—Lady Elizabeth and Lady Barbara Lindsay (sisters of the bride), Miss Myra and Miss Pamela Manningham-Buller (sisters of the bridegroom), Lady Joan Talbot, Miss Victoria Bromley, Lady Katharine Howard, Miss Pamela Hermon-Hodge, Miss Peggy Morrison, the Hon. Daphne Strutt, and Miss Betty Yorke. The page wore long trousers and a frilled shirt of turquoise-blue satin and the bridesmaids had dresses of turquoise-blue georgette, with long full skirts and sleeveless bodices finished with wide draped collars caught on the left shoulder with old paste brooches set with turquoise-coloured stones. They carried sheaves of pink roses and had close-fitting caps of silver lace on their heads. Mr. Paul Latham was best man. The Countess of Crawford and Balcarres afterwards held a reception at 7, Audley-square, and among the guests were:—

Sir Mervyn and the Hon. Lady Manningham-Buller, Lord and Lady Balniel, Captain and Lady Margaret Illingworth, Lady Anne Lindsay, the Hon. James Lindsay, Lady Katharine Lindsay, Lord and Lady Chesham, the Hon. Charles Cavendish, Lady Evelyn Mason, Miss Mason, Mrs. Percy Pelly, Mrs. Frederick Pelly, Sir Harold and Lady Pelly, Mr. and Mrs. William Lindsay, Mrs. Manningham-Buller, the Dowager Countess of Leicester, Katharine Duchess of Westminster, Lady Constance Butler, Mr. and Mrs. David Lindsay, Miss Winifred Lindsay, Miss Manningham-Buller, Miss Helen Manningham-Buller, Lady Mabel and Lady Jane Lindsay, the Dowager Countess of Lichfield, the Dowager Viscountess Cobham, Miss Mary Lindsay, Mrs. A. B. Lindsay, the Hon. Lionel and Mrs. Lindsay, the Hon. Walter Lindsay, Miss Elspeth Lindsay, Brigadier-General the Hon. William and Mrs. Cavendish, Lady Moyra Cavendish, the Misses Cavendish, Captain and Mrs. A. L. Kennedy, the Earl and Countess of Lindsay, Lord Churston, the Hon. Lady Varde-Buller, the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, Miss Chandos-Pole-Gell, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Sutton, Miss Sutton, Lord and Lady Dudley Gordon, Miss Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. H. and Mrs. Hermon-Hodge, Miss L. Hermon-Hodge, Lady Erskine, the Hon. Victoria Erskine, Viscountess Chelmsford, the Hon. Margaret Thesiger, Miss Chaplin, Grace Countess of Wemyss.

The Dowager Countess Cawdor, the Hon. Violet Mills, Lady Latham, Lady Duckworth-King, Lady Jane Egerton, Lady Flavia Gilfard, Miss Patricia Villiers-Stuart, the Dowager Countess of Dunmore, the Marquess and Marchioness of Waterford, Lady Nevill, the Hon. Charles Strutt, the Hon. Daphne Strutt, the Hon. Mrs. Malcolm Bowes-Lyon, Miss Pamela Bowes-Lyon, Lady Violet Benson, Mrs. Robert Benson, Lady Carmichael, Lady Cowan, Miss Jill Cowan, Lady Lady Manners, Lady Holford, Lady Witt, the Hon. Mrs. Lyell, Miss Lyell, Lady Violet and Lady Julia Pakenham, Lady Nairn, the Dowager Lady Glentanar, the Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy, Baron and Baroness Bunde, Brigadier-General the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Fortescue, Miss Fortescue, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Wyndham, the Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, the Hon. Mrs. Colquhoun, Miss Nancy Malcolmson, Sir Charles and Lady Cayzer, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Viscount and Viscountess Dunwich, Lady Henry Grosvenor, Lady Dynevor, the Hon. Imogen Rhys, Lady Culme-Seymour, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Judge Sturges, Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, Miss Du Cane, Lady Audrey Talbot, Commander the Hon. A. D. and Mrs. Cochrane, Sir Gifford and Lady Fox, Sir Douglas and Lady Newton, Lady Perrott, Miss Helena Perrott, Lady Clodagh Anson, Miss M. Burrell, Mr. Stanton Starkie, Mr. A. C. L. Wills, Lady (Clement) Hill, Miss Hill, Mrs. Guy Millar, Mrs. Charles Cockburn, Mrs. Maurice Yorke, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Mairland, Mrs. Morton Phillipps, Mr. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Goldie, Mrs. Inigo Jones, Captain Robin Grosvenor, Captain A. E. Dickinson, the Misses Singleton, Mr. A. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. A. Withington, Major Van der Weyer, Miss M. Van der Weyer, Mrs. Brooke, the Misses Brotherton, Mrs. Claud Nicholson, Mrs. Maurice Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Neilson, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Bromley, Mr. T. Barlow, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Scholefield, Mrs. Russell, Miss Diana Hoare, Mr. Robert Hoare, Major A. R. Moncrieff, Mrs. Martin Gell, Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mrs. W. R. West, Mrs. C. Paget, Mrs. James Gunter, Miss Findlay, Miss Castellani, Mrs. Wynne Finch, Mr. Brian FitzGerald, Mrs. Francis Alston, Miss Renée Alston, Mr. W. Hewlett, Dr. Cooke, Miss Duncan, Miss M. Duncan, Miss Brocklebank, Miss Darell, Mr. J. Lorimer, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. F. H. Fox, Miss Fox, Mrs. V. I. Hamilton, Captain and Mrs. Arnold Wills, Mr. and Mrs. John Wills, Mrs. Herbert Smith, Miss R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Schlitzer, Mrs. Michael Stratton, Miss Dodson, Mrs. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. Mollington, Colonel and Mrs. Baxter, Colonel and Mrs. C. P. Hawkes, Dr. and Mrs. Yealland, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Minto Wilson, Miss Rosemary Wilson, Miss Diana Wilson, Mrs. Cyril Tubbs, Miss Tubbs, Major Purvis, Miss Fordham, Mrs. Clive Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Beytus, Miss Lee Henry, Mrs. Humphris Owen, Miss Owen, Miss Rosemary Mitford, Miss Elizabeth Vesey, Mr. and Mrs. Lort Phillips, Miss Clive, Mrs. Ailfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Ayshford Sandford, Mrs. Lancaster, Miss Scott Ellis, Captain Jocelyn Lucas, Mrs. Wentworth Watson, Mrs. Sandilands, Miss Sandilands, Mr. H. O. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rhodes, and Mr. A. M. Lamb.

The bride and bridegroom later left for their honeymoon, the bride wearing a pale flame-coloured wool georgette dress under a dark brown coat trimmed with lamb's wool and a velvet cap to match her dress.

LIEUTENANT T. N. MASTERMAN, R.N., AND MISS WILSON

The marriage took place in Bath Abbey yesterday of Lieutenant Thomas Nevil Masterman, Royal Navy, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Nevil Masterman, Holm Lea, Dorking, and Miss Gwendolyne Jane Werden Wilson, eldest daughter of Captain W. W. Wilson, Royal Navy (Retd.), and Mrs. Werden Wilson, Keevil, Trowbridge. The Rev. P. B. Colthurst officiated, assisted by the Ven. S. A. Boyd.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long gown of ivory satin, the skirt forming a short train. A long train of old Limerick lace, lined with chiffon, fell from her shoulders, and her tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom. She wore a string of pearls and carried a bouquet of cream roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The train was carried by the bride's sister, Miss Margaret Wilson, who wore a long frock of pale pink georgette with a short bolero coat of velvet, and a wreath of pink velvet leaves. There were six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Anne Wilson (sister of the bride), Miss Margaret Masterman (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Dorothy Aston, Miss Margaret Aston, and Miss Christine Briggs (cousins of the bride), and Miss Faith Hoare. With their long dresses of pale pink georgette they wore short bolero coats of chiffon velvet and large pale pink felt hats. They carried bouquets of shaded pink carnations, and wore crystal necklaces. Lieutenant A. C. C. Miers, R.N., was best man, and, like the bridegroom and the bride's father, wore full dress. A guard of honour was formed by brother-officers of the bridegroom.

A reception was held after the marriage at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Nevil Masterman, Miss Mervinis Masterman, Mr. Peter Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wise, Mr. Payne, Mrs. Lawes, Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Briggs, Major-General Sir George and Lady Aston, Miss Lawes, Mr. H. and Mrs. Lawes, Mrs. Thornton Lawes, Mr. J. Masterman, Miss Corbett, Lady Rucker, Mrs. Arnold Forster, Miss Story Maskelyne, Canon and Mrs. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Pasee, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bradford, the Rev. B. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. R. Warrington Smythe, the Rev. C. Goddard, Miss Inez and Mr. Anthony Story Maskelyne, Captain and Mrs. Appleton, Miss Abercrombie, Miss Chalk, Commander and Mrs. Codrington, Admiral and Mrs. Ellerton, Miss Hall-Thompson, Commander Hunt Grubbe, Mrs. Hunt Grubbe, Lieutenant-Commander R. V. H. and Mrs. Isacke, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. D. C. Little, Mrs. Miller, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Napier, Lieutenant and Mrs. S. H. Norris, Mr. Rees, R.N., Mr. Edmund Briggs, R.N., Sub-Lieutenant G. Talbot Smith, Colonel Symonds, Miss Taylor, Miss Playfair, Miss Thompson, Admiral and Mrs. Wemyss, officers of H.M.S. Wallace, of H.M.S. Watchman, of H.M.S. Walker, and of H.M.S. Vimy.

The honeymoon is being spent in London, and the bride travelled in a brown and beige tweed dress and coat and a brown felt hat.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. M. J. HUTTON, R.N., AND MISS L. D. L. GRIFFITH-JONES

The marriage took place in the Chapel of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, yesterday of Lieutenant-Commander Reginald Maurice James Hutton, Royal Navy, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hutton, of Oak Lawn, Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight, and Miss Leslie Dorothy Lois Griffith-Jones, of Seven Trees, Chislehurst. The Ven. W. K. K. Knight-Adkin, Chaplain to the Fleet, officiated, assisted by Canon Carpenter, Master of the Temple.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an Empire gown of white satin, the overskirt forming two short trains. A long lace train fell from the shoulders, and the veil was held in place by a coronet of orange-blossom. She carried a sheaf of arum lilies. The train was carried by Master Bill Hawdon and Master Tony Underwood, who were dressed in white duck sailor suits. The bride was also attended by three little girls, Miss Jocelyn and Miss Diana Hawdon and Miss Pamela Heron. They wore long white satin frocks, with puff sleeves, and mittens. They had scarlet wreaths on their hair, scarlet shoes, and they carried scarlet and white posies. There were also four grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Pamela Griffith-Jones (sister of the bride), Miss Joy Hutton (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Betty Berry, and Miss Fynvola Mackinnon. With their long dresses of white satin they wore short scarlet velvet coats and scarlet shoes and wreaths. They carried scarlet and white muffs and wore red and white necklaces and Naval brooches. Lieutenant-Commander R. S. Barry was best man.

A reception was held after the marriage in the Royal Naval College Mess, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Hutton, Mr. Arthur Hutton, Captain F. B. Atkinson, Captain and Mrs. Hawdon, Lady van der Meulen and Miss van der Meulen, Sir Thomas and Lady Gooch, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Griffith-Jones, Miss Griffith-Jones, Miss Lily Griffith-Jones, Sir Pierce and Lady Lacy, Mrs. Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Griffith-Jones, Mr. Horace Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow, Mr. and Mrs. Hett, Colonel and Mrs. Hawdon, Colonel and Miss Edlman, Mrs. Boone, Commander and Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Ernest Hutton, Mrs. Brauden, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Shaw, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe, Lady Gwendoline and Lady Myrtle Jellicoe, Captain Godfrey, R.N., and Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. and Miss Tillett, Mrs. Sidebottom, Captain and Mrs. Lane-Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Sturge, Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, Captain and Mrs. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Davies-Evans, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Heron, Captain Calvert, R.N., Lieutenant Lightred James, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Atkinson, Mr. E. Mitchell-Innes, K.C., and Mrs. Mitchell-Innes, Sir Hugh and Lady Fraser, Mr. Oulton, Mr. and Mrs. Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Derek Curtis-Bennett, Mr. B. P. Hills, and Mrs. Knight-Adkin.

MR. D. H. RYCROFT AND MISS CARBERY

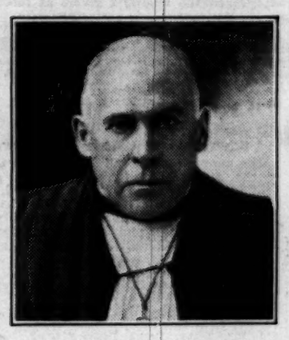
The marriage took place at St. Peter's, Frimley, yesterday of Mr. David Hugh Rycroft, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, younger son of the Rev. E. H. Rycroft and Mrs. Rycroft, Dalveagh, Aberfoyle, Perthshire, and Miss Elizabeth Edith Dilys Carbery, only daughter of the late Captain Miles Carbery, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Mrs. Gordon Bald, Manor Lodge, Blackwater, Hants. The Rev. J. W. Partridge officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle

PERSIAN MINIATURES: TREASURES LENT BY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT

PRICELESS MINIATURES.—We are able to reproduce to-day photographs received from Turkey of some of the unique Persian miniatures lent by the Turkish Government to the Persian Art Exhibition. The miniatures, which have just arrived in London, are enclosed in three albums, and none is later than the sixteenth century. A battle scene and one of four small miniatures mounted on a single leaf are shown in these photographs.

TWO MINIATURES, from a set of four, mounted on a single leaf in one of the albums lent by Turkey to the Persian Art Exhibition. They are jealously guarded as they are the only specimens of their kind that have been found.



DR. F. R. PHELPS, Bishop of Grahamstown, who has been elected Bishop of Capetown and Archbishop of the Province of South Africa.

A NOTABLE EXAMPLE of the miniatures lent by the Turkish Government. It is one of several pictures representing the Prophet Mohamet being carried to heaven on the shoulders of an angel.

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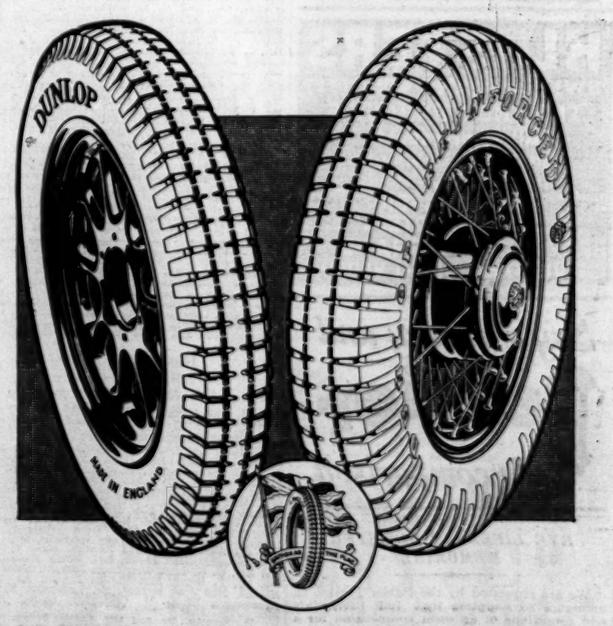

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Books of the Week

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1929

DOCUMENTS AND SURVEY

DOCUMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1929. Edited by J. W. WHEELER-BENNETT. (Milford. 16s. net.)

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1929. By A. J. TOYNBEE, assisted by V. M. BOULTER. (Milford. 21s. net.)

All students of international affairs will give a hearty welcome to a work to whose annual publication under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs they have learnt to look forward. The precedent which the institute set last year of publishing its selected documents in a separate volume has again been followed. This year's selection, though it omits the Young Report on the ground of its length, gives the important texts with regard to reparations and the evacuation of the Rhineland, and also includes the preliminaries to the London Naval Conference. Speeches by foreign Ministers are again a feature of the volume, which contains M. Briand's defence of his Hague policy, Dr. Curtius's reply to Nationalist attacks, M. Venizelos's survey of the relations between Greece and her neighbours, and M. Litvinoff's long report on the foreign relations of the U.S.S.R. The diplomatic documents proper include a selection of Notes bearing upon the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute and upon extra-territoriality and the full text of the three agreements which finally reconciled the Papacy with the Italian Kingdom.

The narratives in the corresponding volume are equally wide in their range. A section headed "Disarmament and Security" deals with the slow progress made during 1929 by the Preparatory Commission, which has now completed its report, with the preparations for the Five-Power Naval Conference, with the "Litvinoff Protocol," which ante-dated the general ratification of the Kellogg Pact, and with the attitudes both of Britain and of America to the Permanent Court at The Hague. These articles are followed by a section, itself a novelty, headed "Economic Affairs." Its introductory article is concerned with the conferences of 1927, but the new topic will be further dealt with in future volumes. The main body of the section is occupied by a detailed and admirable study of the Young Report. We are shown how different views as to the composition of what eventually became the Young Committee were harmonized in the way which was found to be essential if American cooperation was to be obtained. We are also shown how the experts practically forced the early evacuation of the Rhineland by producing a scheme which found no place for further Armies of Occupation costs. It is pointed out that Germany secured the abolition of the arrangement which linked her debt with her prosperity but has lost all protection against an increase in its real burden owing to falling prices.

From Europe the survey passes to Tropical Africa, whose affairs are dealt with in a dozen informative articles. It is pointed out that the greatest problem of Africa's future—the relationship between the white and the black races—is not strictly international at all but an internal issue of British and French Imperial administration. Happily there remains a series of questions of which the International Institute can properly take cognizance. A full account is given of the relations between Abyssinia and the Great Powers whose dominions touch her frontiers, and the part played by the League of Nations in calming Ras Tafari's apprehensions is properly brought out. Another valuable article in this section deals with the mandatory administration of South-West Africa by the Union and includes much illuminating detail concerning the rising which took place in 1925.

From Africa the volume crosses to Asia. The section dealing with Chinese affairs traces progress and regress in China itself, discusses the questions of treaty revision and of the status of the foreign settlements, and gives the full history of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute. The second section deals with the Pacific and includes a full narrative of New Zealand's difficulties in Samoa. It is noted that New Zealand was criticized by the Permanent Mandates Commission for excessive forbearance, a quality not often displayed by Colonial Powers. But Samoa seems to have been a paradise until its tranquillity was disturbed by selfish and greedy traders, and a Government whose whole force on the spot consisted of 30 police must needs be forbearing. The article goes on to trace the rise and activities of the Mau at some length, and towards its conclusion quotes the passage in which the policy of the Administration was handsomely vindicated by the Mandates Commission.

After touching on Siamese affairs the survey returns to Europe, and concludes with a study of the Italian settlement with the Papacy. The anomalies of the situation as it had existed since 1870 are dwelt upon, and the advantages which both sides have gained from a settlement in itself congenial to such men as the Pope and the Duce are carefully set out. It is noted that education, the field in which the claims of Church and State still clash, was not discussed during the negotiations, which were indeed suspended for a time owing to the Duce's dissolution of the Italian Boy Scouts and their reincorporation in the official "Balilla." The article expresses some surprise that the Pope should still have found it necessary to assert territorial claims at all, but finds the explanation in the situation of the tiny Vatican State about the tomb of St. Peter. It is, in fact, a temple-State of a type of which the ancient world had some experience after the death of Alexander. The whole study, with its careful exposition, not only of the negotiations and resulting settlement, but of the motives which inspired both sides, is an illustration of the peculiar contribution which the Royal Institute of International Affairs is able to make to the dispassionate comprehension of the themes of its study.

SOME NEW BOOKS

JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, 1930. (Sampson Low. 42s. n.)

RADIATIONS FROM RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES. By Sir Ernest Rutherford, James Chadwick, and C. D. Ellis. (Cambridge University Press. 25s. n.)

COLLECTED ESSAYS, PAPERS, &C., OF ROBERT BRIDGES, No. V. By George Darley. (Milford. 2s. 6d. n.)

THE BIRDS OF NYASALAND. By Charles Frederic Belcher. (Crosby Lockwood. 15s. n.)

THE CITY WALL OF IMPERIAL ROME. By Ian A. Richmond. (Milford. 42s. n.)

SAILING SHIPS, THEIR HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT. Part I. By G. S. Laird Clowes. (H.M. Stationery Office. 3s. n.)

MESOPOTAMIAN ORIGINS. By Ephraim A. Speiser. (Milford. 12s. 6d. n.)

THEIR HOUR UPON THE STAGE. By James Agate. (Cambridge: Mandarin Press. 6s. n.)

CLIMATE. By W. G. Kendrew. (Milford. 15s. n.)

NAVIES OF THE WORLD

JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS

JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, 1930. Edited by OSCAR PARKES, O.B.E. (Sampson Low. 42s. net.)

The Christmas publication list would hardly be complete without the inclusion of the new edition of the attractive pictorial record and reference work for the material of the world's navies which was founded by the late Fred T. Jane in 1897. This year Mr. F. E. McMurtrie has been obliged to relinquish his post as joint editor, owing to the calls of his other interests, and Dr. Oscar Parkes has been in sole charge. He is to be congratulated upon a volume which, if anything, is even more interesting than its predecessors. The picturesque character of the work loses nothing by the candid remarks of the editor, whose industry and enthusiasm in regard to matters connected with the Royal Navy, in which he served as a medical officer during the War, are widely known. One of the additions to the work is a plan of the Leander class of 6in.-gun cruisers, which class, says the editor, "represents a return to sanity in cruiser design compared with the ever-grown and over-gunned 10,000-ton Treaty type." An innovation in the 1930 edition is the inclusion of plans of submarines, in the drawing of which a good deal of trouble has been taken. Although substantially correct, they are entirely unofficial, but "next year it is hoped that this will be remedied, as the Italian Government have offered to provide the necessary official information, if their example is followed by our own and other naval authorities." The hope is expressed that this unique offer will not be allowed to fall through.

The Italian Navy is building a larger variety of types than any other. Of cruisers there are three types in hand, one of particular interest being the Condottieri class, which is stated to include eight vessels designed as a reply to the French flotilla leaders of the Lion type. They are 5,000-ton ships, carrying eight 6in. guns of a new and powerful model, and with a designed speed of 37 knots. The newest French cruiser design is that of the Algérie, of 10,000 tons, laid down at Brest on December 1, of which it is stated that it constitutes a distinct departure from the "tin-clad" vogue, and is to be "more along the lines of a modern edition of the armoured cruiser of 30 years ago, being a reply to the Italian Zara type." From which it is clear that competition among the European navies has been affected very little, if at all, by the conferences of 1930. Most of the details concerning warship construction are not new, but they are of value when tabulated and concisely stated in "Jane," especially when accompanied by plans and sketches. No particulars are given of the new United States cruiser designs for the New Orleans and other types, as these are regarded as confidential.

Treaty reductions in the three principal navies are foreshadowed by the disappearance of the Benbow from the page containing the Iron Duke class, this ship having recently been put upon the sale list. The reconstruction of United States battleships of pre-War design proceeds, and a drawing is given of the modernized Arizona class. That reconstruction is also in vogue in some of the modern navies is shown by a new photograph of the Swedish coast defence battleship Gustaf V., the appearance of which is entirely changed by the trunking of her two funnels into one. In the German section there is given a drawing of the new armoured ship Ersatz-Preussen as she is expected to appear when completed in 1932, but no mention is made of the three other armoured ships in the programme. The only fresh detail of the design is that the belt armour is incorporated as part of the hull, which is represented as one more of the novel methods of construction adopted in this remarkable vessel. In his Foreword the editor speculates upon the details of the French reply to the Ersatz-Preussen and the new phase in armoured ship construction which this may indicate. He thinks the French ships may be of about 23,000 tons and carry 12in. guns, with a speed of 27 knots.

There are signs of haste in the preparation of the book for press. The figures of the Navy Estimates and *personnel* have remained uncorrected from last year, and mistakes in names and initials have been allowed to creep in. But for all that the volume remains as indispensable as ever to all who wish to keep abreast of what is happening in regard to naval architecture and marine engineering, and on its pictorial side it has a particularly wide appeal.

SHORTER NOTICES

The most important recent contribution to an understanding of the part played by the United States in international affairs is not a historical work but a biography. The subject of Mr. Allan Nevins's HENRY WHITE (Harper, 21s. net) was for many years an expert adviser of American Ministers and Ambassadors to this country, from Lowell to Choate, and this memoir supplies much valuable inside information as to the course of negotiations respecting the Behring Sea fisheries, the Venezuelan crisis, the Alaskan Boundary controversy, and other troublesome diplomatic problems. Subsequently, as Ambassador at Rome, he represented his Government at the Algeciras Conference. His last official commission was as a member of the American delegation at the Peace Conference of 1919. This volume contains one of the most authoritative and illuminating chronicles hitherto available of its proceedings, and is of special service for its frank record of the policies of President Wilson and his associates. White's social gifts were not the least of his assets, and to English readers one of the most interesting sections of the book will be that which depicts his relations with "The Souls" and other distinguished groups. Another attractive feature is the reproduction of copious extracts from his correspondence with many eminent American friends, including Lowell, Roosevelt, Hay, and Lodge.

The district which Mr. Beresford Chancellor has chosen for his new book on London—THE ANNALS OF COVENT GARDEN AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD (Hutchinson, 18s. net)—that district which measures less than half a mile each way, lying between Long Acre on the north, the Strand on the south, Drury-lane on the east, and St. Martin's-lane on the west, has a history more crowded than any other part of the West End. Steele called it "the heart of town." Lamb liked it better than any other spot in London. In the eighteenth century—which was its heyday—it was the centre of taverns, coffee-houses, and theatres, and every sort of amusement, reputable and disreputable. Drury-lane, for example, which for generations now has stood for pantomime to thousands of children, was described by Steele as being, in his day, "the seraglio of Great Britain." But the district wore two faces, one by night and one by day, and if we were to leave aside all the scandalous chronicles of Covent Garden it would still have a crowded history as the home of many famous men. Between the two faces Mr. Chancellor holds a fair balance in this volume, written with his usual care and thoroughness.

William Archer Way, schoolmaster and poet, who died in 1928, was a vital influence in South Africa for 40 years. He was born in 1869, and distinguished himself at Christ's Hospital and at Trinity College, Oxford, both as scholar and oarsman. As Rector of the Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth, Way was for long respected as the ideal headmaster. A deserved testimony to his memory is contained in W. A. WAY, by A. H. J. Bourne (South Africa, Central News Agency; London, Gordon and Gotch, 6s. net). Besides a most interesting memoir by Mr. Bourne and a preface by Way's old friend, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, this work presents a collection of Way's meditative and humorous poems.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

CATTLE SALESMAN'S ESTATE

Mr. ROBERT COOPER FRASER, of West Derby, Liverpool, cattle salesman, who died on June 1, aged 78, has left a fortune of £133,983, with net personalty £96,280.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY RICHMOND GALE, C.M.G., of Vancouver, British Columbia, who died on July 28, left estate in England valued at £1,078.

BAN ON FLYING

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD HOMEWOOD, of Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, died on October 11, aged 87, leaving £28,873, with net personalty £21,748. He gives:—

All his real estate to his cousin, Geoffrey Robert Basil Smyth, on condition he takes the surname of Homewood and gives an undertaking in writing "he will not at any time be concerned in the art or business of flying or otherwise engage in any occupation which involves him in flying either in aeroplane or otherwise."

£1,000 each to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, the Maidstone Ophthalmic Hospital, and the East Sussex Hospital, Hastings.

Mrs. FRANCES JACKSON REEVES, of Albert-court, S.W.7, widow of T. J. Reeves, died on October 31, leaving £59,365, with net personalty £58,697. She gives:—

£50 to Alice Maud Eves, formerly in her service.

Mr. WILFRID MALSBURY HIGHAM, of Stoke Bishop, Glos, who died on November 10, left estate of the gross value of £24,815, with net personalty £16,832. He left:—

£150 to his gardener, Walter Rawlings, if in his service at his death.

Miss AMY MUNDAY, of Saffron Walden, who died on October 20, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £12,864, with net personalty £12,065. She left:—

Such furniture as she may choose to furnish a bedroom for her own use to her companion and nurse, Margaret Nethersole Spratling.

Subject to specific bequests, the residue of the property as to £2,000 upon trust for her said companion and nurse, Margaret Nethersole Spratling, for life, "in recognition of her many years of devoted service to me."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BOSTOCK, Mr. Ralph Harry Frank, of Norton, Yorks, for many years Medical Officer of Health (net personalty £8,326)	£8,454
CLAY, Mr. John Henry, of Eastwood, Notts, licensed victualler (net personalty £2,226)	7,244
COCHRANE, Mrs. Helen Brown, of Galashiels, widow of A. Cochrane (personal estate)	38,410
GASTON, Mr. Harry Percival, M.R.C.S., of North Harrow, retired doctor (net personalty £7,146)	7,178
GLYN, Mrs. Mary Eliza, of Dalston, Cumberland, widow of L. E. Glyn, K.C. (net personalty £33,740)	33,871
JAMES, Mr. Francis (60), of Loamington, proprietor of Johnson's Wine Vaults (net personalty £1,732)	11,484
JAMES, Mr. Frederick Charles, M.B., of Deal (net personalty £2,142)	4,633
JOHNSON, Captain John Inchbald, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., of Culworth, Northants (net personalty £3,149)	7,245
PARKER, Mr. Bertie Patterson, of Bayswater, W. (net personalty £5,374)	12,218
PURCHAS, Mr. Thomas John (80), of Ryde, I. of W., late of the Exchequer and Audit Department (net personalty £6,745)	8,045
RICKEARD, Mr. Silas, of Newquay, yeoman (net personalty nil)	9,053
RUSSELL, Mr. Charles Beauchamp Haggie, of Monte Carlo, estate in England (net personalty £74,677)	75,064
SISSONS, Mrs. Emma, of Garforth, Yorks, widow of W. T. Sissons (net personalty £12,940)	21,874
STEWART, Mr. William (90), of Wimbledon, S.W., Writer to the Signet (net personalty £13,908)	16,054
STORY, Mr. Ernest Upcott (62), of Folkestone, stockjobber (net personalty £3,666)	8,467
STREET, Mr. Arthur Charles (72), of Teddington, wine merchant (net personalty £3,634)	12,682
WARDMAN, Mr. Willie (63), of Bradford, physician and surgeon (net personalty £13,157)	14,107
WELCH, the Rev. Arthur Shaw, M.A. (74), of Southport (net personalty £5,613)	7,519
WETHERALL, Mr. Julian Frederick, of Paris, and of the Bank of England (net personalty £30,521)	30,621
WHATMOOR, Mr. Freeman, Mus.Bac. (76), of Birkdale, Southport (net personalty £7,347), so far as can at present be ascertained".	7,341
WHITLOCK, Miss Annie, of Tunbridge Wells (net personalty £10,084)	10,219
WHITTAKER, Mr. John (76), of Aintree, Liverpool, coal merchant, furniture remover, and general carter (net personalty £9,238)	9,290

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Bangor has appointed the REV. W. M. MORGAN-JONES, vicar of St. David's, Bangor, to the honorary canonry which has become vacant through the promotion of Dr. H. L. James to the stall of a residentiary canon in Bangor Cathedral. Mr. Morgan-Jones is a member of the Gorsedd of the Bards, and has interested himself largely in the National Eisteddfod of Wales, which is to be held at Bangor next year. His fellow clergy have elected him to represent them on the Governing Body and Representative Body of the Church in Wales ever since those bodies were created.

The REV. PAUL NICHOLS, vicar of St. Michael and All Angels', with All Saints', Paddington, has accepted the vicarage of St. John the Evangelist, Southwick-crescent, Paddington—patron, the vicar of Paddington.

The REV. J. G. TIARKS will be instituted as first vicar of the newly-constituted benefice of Christ Church, Norris Green (Liverpool), on Sunday next.

NOTES

The consecration of Canon George Arthur Hollis as Bishop Suffragan of Taunton will take place in Lambeth Palace Chapel on January 6.

A special carol service will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday, December 29, at the close of the 4 o'clock service. On Christmas Eve the first carol of the season will be sung at the same hour, when the new lighting will be used in the dome and choir.

The Carnegie Trust have made a grant of £150 for the formation of a library at Church Army Headquarters.

A special course of lectures by members of the Modern Churchmen's Union is to be given in St. Edmund's Church, Lombard-street, on Wednesdays, from 1.10 p.m. to 1.45 p.m., in January and February. The first will be by the Rev. A. E. N. Simms (rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square), on "Modern Irreligion," on January 7.

The annual election service in the Ward of Walbrook will take place at St. Swithin's, London Stone, Cannon-street, on Monday next at 10.30 a.m., when the members of the Common Council for the Ward will attend in their robes. The Rector (the Rev. Dr. Foxell) will deliver a short address.

NEWSPAPER SELLERS' EARNINGS

"£2,000 A YEAR" STATEMENT REPUDIATED

The statement made by Mr. Alexander MacLaren, the secretary of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers, and Stationers, to the Select Committee of Inquiry at the House of Commons, that a newspaper seller in the streets near Charing Cross makes £2,000 a year, was challenged yesterday by Mr. Nathan Birch, National Organizing Secretary of the National Union of Newsvendors.

Mr. Birch, in a statement to the Press Association, said:—"On behalf of the majority of the newsvendors of London I desire to repudiate the statement that there are any newsvendors who are earning £2,000 a year. The combined wages and profit of each of the newsvendors, the majority of whom are individual sellers of the three London evening newspapers, in the important areas, do not exceed the sum of 50s. per week, and this includes the West End.

"The stand mentioned (at Charing Cross) is handled at present, in the absence of her father, who is ill, by a young woman, and to earn £2,000 a year she would have to sell nearly 400 quires of papers a day. I contend that no outside stand would have room to handle this mass without obstruction and consequent removal by the police. We ourselves are willing to produce 100 sellers whose earnings in the West End do not average 35s. a week, and this includes their wages. The mass of individual sellers average 60 hours a week, and I feel that the public should realize that this body of hardworking men and women are underpaid rather than overpaid."

THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

A private meeting of the Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association, which is specially studying "Indian Affairs," was held in the rooms of the association in Westminster Hall on Wednesday, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar (vice-president, British-India Branch, Empire Parliamentary Association, and one of the British Indian representatives at the Round-Table Conference) gave an address upon "The Present Position in India." Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, M.P., was in the chair, and members of all parties were present.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

RECEPTION TO DELEGATES

The Earl of Stradbroke, chairman, received the guests at a reception given by the British Empire League at the May Fair Hotel last night to meet the delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference.

Among the delegates who accepted invitations were:—

Kazi Ali Haider Abbasi, Sir Sayed Sultan Ahmed, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Begum Muhammad Ali, Dr. Bhimrao R. Ambedkar, Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, Mrs. M. Aziz, and Miss Hussain.

The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Srijut Chandradhar Borooah.

Sir Hubert Carr and Lady Carr, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Professor J. Coatman and Mrs. J. Coatman, Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Lady Corbett, Mr. W. D. Croft.

Sirdar Jarmani Das, Mr. and Mrs. O. de Glanville, Mr. P. K. Dutt, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Fitze, Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P.

Rao Bahadur Sir Annepu Parasuramadas Patro Garu, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Gent, M. M. Ohu Ghine, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney, Sir Reginald and Lady Glancy and Miss Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Haig, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., and Lady Hamilton, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari and Lady Hydari.

Sir Charles and Lady Innes, Sir Mirza Ismail.

Bhaskarrao Vithlrao Jadhav, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Miss Jinnah, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Gavin Jones, Mr. A. H. Joyce, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung and Begum Mahdi Yar Jung, Sir Ahmad Hussain Amin-Jung and Lady Amin-Jung.

Sirdar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Zafrullah Khan, Captain Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Latifi and Miss Latifi, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis, the Marquess of Lothian.

Mr. Hugh MacGregor, Sir Arthur and Lady Mac-Watters, Captain A. E. T. and Mrs. Marshall, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, Lady Mehta and Miss Mehta, Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mody, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. R. F. Mudie.

Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath and Miss Shanti Mulla, the Maharajah Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, Begum Shah Nawaz and Miss Mumtaz Shah Nawaz, Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A.

Mr. K. M. Pannikar, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, U Ba Pe, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pickthall.

Diwan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao and Miss Abhammbal, the Marquess of Reading, the Band-bavesh Maharajah of Rewa, Mr. L. W. Reynolds.

Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannir Selvam, Sir Chimulal Setalvad and Miss Ivey Holmes, Rai Bahadur Kunwar Bisheshwar Dayal Seth and Kunwarani Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh and Sardarni Ujjal Singh, M.B.Ry. Rao Bahadur Srinivasan Avargal, Major the Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Steward, Mrs. Subbarayan and Miss Stopford, Rao Sahib D. A. Surve.

Shripad Balwant Tambe, Mr. U. Aung Thin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (Secretary of State for the Dominions), Mrs. Thomas and Miss Thomas.

Professor and Mrs. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wood.

Others who accepted invitations were:—

Mr. William Adamson, M.P. (Secretary of State for Scotland), Mr. D'Arcy W. Addison (Agent-General for Tasmania) and Mrs. D'Arcy Addison, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Miss L. Andrade, Mr. W. C. Angwin (Agent-General for Western Australia) and Mrs. W. C. Angwin, Lord Ashfield, Sir Algernon and Lady Aspinall.

Lord Baden-Powell, Mr. and Mrs. John Bain, Sir Albion Banerji, Sir Hugh and Lady Barnes, Sir Rowland Barran, Sir Charles and Lady Barrie, General Sir George and Lady Barrow, Sir Henry Barwell (Agent-General for South Australia) and Lady Barwell, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Sir George and Lady Beharrell, Mrs. Barker Bennett, Sir Basil and Lady Blackett, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bonarjee, Sir John and Lady Bowren, Sir Edgar Bowring and Mrs. I. S. Munn, Sir Denys and Lady Bray, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh K. Briscoe, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Bromhead and Miss Bromhead, Mr. L. Alan Brook, Mr. F. H. Brown, the Maharajadhirajah Bahadur of Burdwan and Maharaj-Kumari Lalitarani Devi of Burdwan, Major Burney, Sir William and Lady Butler.

Sir John and Lady Cadman, Sir Tom and Lady Callender, Baroness Carmichael, Sir James and Lady Carmichael, Sir A. and Lady Boyd Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. John Cardcroft, Sir Edward and Lady Chamier, Miss G. S. Charnaud, Sir Atul Chatterjee (High Commissioner for India) and Lady Chatterjee, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Cohen, Sir R. Waley and Lady Cohen, Sir H. W. G. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Comber, Sir James Connolly (Agent-General for Malta) and Lady Connolly, Mr. Stanley W. Cooper, Lady Cory, Mr. W. T. Coulton, Sir Percy and Lady Cox, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Crichton, Sir Henry Croft, M.P., and Lady Croft, Miss Cunningham.

Dr. N. D. and Mrs. Damry, Sir Louis and Lady Dane and Miss Dane, Mr. David Davies, Sir Herbert Daw (vice-chairman and hon. treasurer, British Empire League) and Lady Daw, Mr. H. Warwick Daw and Miss R. L. Barber, Sir Howard d'Egville, Sir Claude and Lady de la Fosse, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. V. B. de Satgé, Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt and Miss Gwynneth Burns, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dods, Mr. J. W. Downie (High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia) and Mrs. J. W. Downie, the Earl and Countess of Ducie.

Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Edwards, Mr. George H. Emmerson.

Mr. A. W. Fagan and Mrs. Fagan, Sir Lionel and Miss Pauline Fletcher, Colonel and Mrs. James Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Ford, Sir George Fuller (Agent-General for New South Wales) and Lady Fuller.

Sir Walter Gilbey, Sir Francis and Lady Goodenough, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodman, Admiral and Mrs. Henry Grant, Mr. Herbert Greenfield (Agent-General for Alberta) and Mrs. Herbert Greenfield, Lord and Lady Greenway, Lord and Lady Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Gupta.

Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield, Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, the Hon. Esmond Harmsworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. Harris, Mr. A. J. Campbell Hay, Sir Sydney Henn, Colonel Frank Hilder, the Hon. Lionel Holland, Sir Robert and Lady Holland, the Hon. Frank Hopwood and the Hon. Mrs. Hopwood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Houdret, Mrs. G. J. Howard and Miss C. Howard (Acting Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Earl Howe, Sir Montague Hughman, Mr. Trevor Hughman.

Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Surgeon-Colonel W. Culver James, Mr. J. E. Gibson Jarvis, Sir George Jones, M.P., Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, Lady Kemp and Sub-Lieutenant Neile Kemp, R.N., Sir Walter Kent, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. W. Ker, Sir Louis and Lady Kershaw, Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Kielberg, the Misses Gertrude and Emily Kinnaird.

Major and Mrs. Lambert, Lord Lamington, Sir John Latta, Captain R. W. Leckie (Secretary, British Empire Club) and Mrs. R. W. Leckie, Mr. Walter Leitch (Agent-General for Victoria) and Mrs. Walter Leitch, Hon. L. J. Lemieux (Agent-General for Quebec), Mr. L. Le Personne, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. F. Lindsay, Sir James Lithgow, Sir John and Lady Lorden, Lord and Lady Luke, Mr. William Lunn, M.P. (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions).

Sir Edward Macartney (Agent-General for Queensland) and Lady Macartney, Major and Mrs. J. A. MacDonald, Sir Harry and Lady McGowan, Sir Halford Mackinder, Mr. L. Maclean, Sir Charles MacWatt and Mrs. R. C. Wilson, Sir A. Steel-Maitland, M.P., Colonel and Mrs. G. A. Malcolm, Sir Reginald and Lady Mant, Colonel and Mrs. Marriott, Sir Torquhil and Lady Elizabeth Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred May, Sir George and Lady May, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Meiland, Sir W. and Lady Foot-Mitchell, Sir Newton Moore, M.P., and Lady Moore, Sir Benjamin and Lady Morgan, Captain H. Morris.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, Miss Newbold, Mr. William C. Noxon (Agent-General for Ontario) and Mrs. W. C. Noxon.

Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer.

Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pangman, Sir James Parr, Sir Charles and Lady Parsons, Sir Edwin Pascoe, Mrs. Abdulla Pasha, Sir George and Lady Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pearson, Mr. T. J. Pemberton and Mrs. W. M. Attfield, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Peto, Mr. Harold T. Pooley, the Maharajah of Porbandar, Sir Ashuton Pownall, M.P., and Lady Pownall.

Mrs. Rama Rau, Colonel Sir James Reynolds, M.P., Colonel and Mrs. Tilbotson Rich, Major-General Sir Leonard and Lady Rogers, Mr. J. D. Rolls, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rosling, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Rushton, Sir Granville Ryrie (High Commissioner for Australia) and Lady Ryrie.

Sir Frank and Lady Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schooling and Miss M. L. Schooling, Sir Felix and Miss Schuster, Colonel Sir Buchanan and Lady Scott and Miss Ramona Scott, General and Mrs. J. E. B. Seely, Sir Malcolm and Lady Seton, Mr. and Mrs. J. U. T. Shuttleworth, Sir John Simon, M.P., and Lady Simon, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Skerratt, Sir R. Eccles and Lady Snowden, Lord Southborough, Mr. and Mrs. James Steel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Steiner, Sir Edward Stern, Sir Samuel F. Stewart, the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, Sir Henry Strakosch, Mr. A. F. Strathmann, Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart, Lady Sydenham.

Mr. C. T. te Water (High Commissioner for South Africa) and Mrs. te Water, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tollinton, Sir Francis and Lady Towle, Sir Edmund and Lady Vestey.

Sir James and Lady Walker, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Mr. G. H. Ward, Sir Fabian and Lady Ware and Miss Jessica Ware, Mr. James Warren, Mr. A. E. Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Weekley, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whigham, Dr. and Mrs. Orr White, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Williams, Sir Robert and Lady Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Williams, Mr. Edward Wilshaw and Mrs. Wilshaw, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, Captain F. W. Wilson, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Woodeson, Mr. W. W. Workman and Miss Workman, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil J. Wray, Mr. Peter Yates, and Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Murray (Secretary, British Empire League) and Mrs. Eric Murray.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

PRESBYTERIAN.—The REV. JAMES ADAMSON, of Manchester, has accepted a call to Jersey; the REV. C. E. MERCER, of Bootle, to Grange-road Church, Birkenhead; and Mr. T. MATHER, preacher-in-charge of St. Cuthbert's, Holy Island, to Crook, Co. Durham.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The REV. P. BENTALL, of Reading, has accepted an invitation to Queen-street Church, Sheffield; the REV. W. S. LAMB, of Wollerton, Salop, to Union Church, Berkeley, Glos; the REV. D. P. HOPKINS, of Golborne, Lancs, to Ruyton XI Towns and Wilcott, Salop; the REV. W. E. DAVIES, of Hatfield Heath, to Harrold, Beds; the REV. E. B. BARTON, of Tavistock, to Haverhill; the REV. J. B. BRIGHTMAN, of Leigh-on-Sea, to South Ockendon; the REV. P. D. CLEAVER, late of Street, Som. to the temporary pastorate at Shepton Mallet; and Mr. E. T. GREEN, of Charlton, to Pratt's Bottom, Chelsfield, Kent. The Rev. W. H. Cauldwell has resigned the pastorate of Thorne, Doncaster.

BAPTIST.—The REV. H. I. JAMES, of Swansea, has accepted an invitation to Queen's-road Church, Coventry; the REV. J. H. HAWES, of Ibstock, to Henley-in-Arden; the REV. J. THOMAS, of Mardy, Glam., to the Tabernacle, Carmarthen; the REV. R. HURT, of Frome, to Evesham; and Mr. KEITH TUCKER, of Bristol College, to Salem Church, Cheltenham. The Rev. W. A. Findlay, of Twerton-on-Avon, Bath, and the Rev. C. Stanley, of Wyclif Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, are resigning their pastorates.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD

OXFORD, DEC. 18

The following elections to scholarships have been made:—

ORIEL COLLEGE.—To Scholarships in Natural Science,—T. K. HANSON (Heath Grammar School, Halifax); J. L. PORTER (Bede Collegiate School, Sunderland). To a Scholarship in French.—M. F. M. MEIKLEJOHN (Gresham's School, Holt).

EXETER COLLEGE.—In Classics.—To an Open Scholarship.—G. W. H. LAMPE (Blundell's School). To a Waugh Scholarship.—M. V. OSMOND (Clifton College). To a Carter Scholarship.—R. C. NOBLE (Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne). To a Hasker Scholarship.—P. A. SCHOFIELD (Bloxham School). In History.—To an Ashworth-Parkinson Scholarship.—F. G. CARNELL (Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Crediton). To a Stapledon Scholarship.—G. S. V. PETTER (Clifton College). To a Gifford Exhibition.—P. M. BEECH (Stowe School).

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—To an Open Exhibition in Modern Languages.—A. G. J. READMAN (Harrow School) (French).

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—In Classics.—To Open Entrance Scholarships.—A. D. WOOZLEY (Haileybury College); A. DUSCHINSKY (St. Paul's School). To a Jodrell Scholarship (New Foundation).—R. G. LUNT (Eton College). In Modern History.—To Open Entrance Scholarships.—C. L. DILLWYN (Marlborough College); W. SIR, J. C. TAYLEUR (Rossall School). To an Englesfield Scholarship.—F. J. P. O'CONNOR (Halesowen Grammar School). In Modern Languages.—To an Open Entrance Scholarship.—J. C. WARDROP (Bradfield College). To a Laming Scholarship.—P. E. L. R. RUSSELL (Cheltenham College). To a Bible Clerkship.—G. H. JONES (Birkenhead School).

CAMBRIDGE, DEC. 18

UNEMPLOYMENT

GOVERNMENT'S CHIEF MEASURES

AN OFFICIAL SURVEY

A statement of the principal measures taken by the Government in connexion with unemployment is given in a White Paper published yesterday (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3746, price 4d).

In an introduction it is stated that since the summer of 1929, the character of the unemployment problem has been transformed by the onset of a world trade depression of quite exceptional severity. "Apart from the slump of 1920-21, there is no recorded case in modern economic history of so violent and rapid a collapse in the prices of primary commodities, as has occurred during the past 12 months; and the significance of the present collapse is altogether more serious than that of 1920-21, which represented a reaction from abnormally profitable prices to which costs of production had not been adjusted." The initial depression in the primary commodity markets, it is added, has been communicated throughout the entire economic field; and the process has been aggravated by various complicating factors arising from the depression, the depreciation in the exchange values of the currencies of certain countries, financial failure and Stock Exchange losses, a general atmosphere of uncertainty and apprehension which is inimical to business enterprise. These developments have been international in scope. Their origins lie, for the most part, outside Great Britain, and indeed outside Europe. As a country which engages very largely in foreign trade, Great Britain has suffered from the disturbance of world markets more quickly and more acutely than many European countries with a relatively self-contained economic life. But all countries are now feeling its effects in greater or less degree, and many are much more seriously affected than Great Britain.

Reference is made to "the growth of tariff barriers throughout the world," which, it is stated, had added to the difficulties of British export trade as a whole, and these difficulties were further increased by the fact that Great Britain was the only one of the belligerent countries in the late War which had restored its currency from a depreciated level to its pre-War parity with gold. As the result of such difficulties, important industries had lost ground in export markets, and the loss had never been fully made good by compensating developments in other trades.

EMERGENCY WORKS

In the part of the statement relating to emergency works approved for Government financial assistance, the values of schemes under various programmes which have been approved up to September 30, are summarized as follows:—

	£
Development (Loan guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, Part I.	28,447,230
Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, Part II.	46,766,695
Colonial Development Act, 1929	8,375,000
Road Fund	49,000,000
Miscellaneous	3,340,323
Total	£135,929,248

It is stated that "on the basis commonly accepted that £1,000,000 provides work for one year for 4,000 men, these schemes will provide work to the extent of more than 500,000 man years or over 150,000,000 days of work."

A table is also given containing a summary of various types of schemes approved under the Act, as follows:—

Nature of Schemes	Total Estimated Cost of Approved Schemes		
	Under Part I.	Under Part II.	Total
	£	£	£
Railways (excluding docks)	22,181,663	—	22,181,663
Docks and harbours (including railway-owned docks and harbours)	3,681,482	4,949,707	8,631,189
Water supply	838,739	5,610,690	6,449,429
Electricity	319,722	12,526,303	12,846,025
Gas	1,425,824	901,572	2,327,396
Sewage	—	8,779,357	8,779,357
Land reclamation and drainage	—	1,605,242	1,605,242
Sea defence works	—	1,288,472	1,288,472
Unclassified roads	—	5,973,667	5,973,667
Parks, recreation grounds, &c.	—	1,904,886	1,904,886
Civic Buildings and Public Institutions	—	1,363,218	1,363,218
River improvement	—	654,629	654,629
Baths and wash-houses	—	479,812	479,812
Sanitation	—	316,491	316,491
Cemeteries	—	55,237	55,237
Miscellaneous	—	67,112	67,112
Total	28,447,230	46,766,595	75,213,925

The broad results of the various measures described are summarized as follows:—

1. A programme of emergency works of public utility has been set on foot which will provide employment to the extent of more than 500,000 man years. This is a programme which compares favourably with that which the Government of any other country has been able to frame to mitigate the unemployment resulting from the world depression of trade.
2. Despite the severity of the trade depression, the well-being of the population has been maintained in a degree which compares favourably with the experience of any previous depression.
3. A variety of steps have been taken to improve technical equipment, to increase the efficiency of British business organization, and to put British industry in a stronger position for competing in world markets; and this policy is being actively continued.
4. The need for readjusting the balance of British economic life to altered post-War conditions has been recognized by the introduction of measures designed to restore agriculture to a more prosperous condition.

CONDITIONS ABROAD

Conditions of world depression provide a discouraging atmosphere for constructive work, and are apt to obscure recognition of the results that have been accomplished. The ultimate test of the value of the work that has been done will be the position in which Great Britain emerges from the world depression as compared with the position in which she entered into it. For the reasons stated in the introductory section, it might have been feared that the depression would exert particularly injurious consequences on British economic life. So far, however, the available indications suggest that Great Britain has been less seriously affected than some of her principal competitors.

The Board of Trade index of manufacturing production for the United Kingdom, as estimated for the third quarter of 1930, shows a decrease of 9.9 per cent. compared with the third quarter of 1929. The index prepared by the Institut für Konjunkturforschung for Germany (including coalmining) shows a decrease of 20.4 per cent. on a comparison of the same two periods; and the index of manufacturing production compiled by the Federal Reserve Board for the United States for the period June to August, 1930 (September not available), shows a decrease of 23.5 per cent., compared with the period June to August, 1929.

To-day the view is steadily gaining ground that Great Britain, despite her special difficulties, is weathering the world depression better upon the whole than many of her principal rivals, and is likely to emerge from it in a stronger relative position than before.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

"PERSONAL INTERVIEW" CRITICIZED

Mr. W. Ewart Llewellyn, chairman of the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council, continued his evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service at the House of Lords yesterday. Lord Tomlin presided.

Mr. Llewellyn said that the staff side believed that the *viva voce* examination of Civil Service candidates should be used to test their knowledge and ability, and should not be used to discover their origin and status. The principle of open competition by written examination should be jealously maintained and there should be no limitation of the right of all eligible candidates to sit for an examination. There should be no restriction by nomination, whether direct or indirect. The personal interview should only be resorted to in special circumstances.

Mr. CASH (a member of the Commission).—You would appear to be proposing the abolition of a useful method of weeding out "duds" before they can begin their career in the Civil Service. A man might be very knowledgeable, and yet quite unfitted by temperament and character for the duties he would have to fulfil. The personal interview affords a means of testing character. It is best that a "dud" should be rejected at the outset rather than that he should waste some years in the service before his unfitness is proved.

Mr. Llewellyn.—The test of character is valuable, but we feel that it would be fairer that it should not be made by interview at the stage of recruitment.

Sir HENRY SHARP.—Can you give any concrete instance of cases where the interview, instead of being used for the proper purpose of determining the ability of the candidate, is used for the improper purpose of exercising patronage?—No.

What, then, is your objection?—It rests on general grounds. There are other methods of testing the qualities and personality of a candidate. An interview of 10 or 15 minutes is ridiculous for that purpose.

TREASURY INTERFERENCE

Replying to Mrs. MARY HAMILTON, Mr. Llewellyn agreed that a certain amount of unrest and discontent was caused in the service by a feeling that the Treasury interfered unduly in staffing matters. The responsibility in those matters should rest much more with the departments.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL asked Mr. Llewellyn if he felt that the type of school from which the candidates came might influence the interviewers.

Mr. Llewellyn.—It might happen.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL said that figures were in existence which showed that only a small percentage of the selected candidates in administrative posts in the Civil Service had come from the old public schools. The list of schools was largely filled by those supported wholly or in part by public funds. Was there any reason to suggest that the type of school had influenced the interviewer?

Mr. Llewellyn.—I do not suggest that the type of school has influenced the mind of the interviewer in those cases. I can refer to other statistics relating to other branches of the service—notably the diplomatic service—which point to quite a different answer.

The CHAIRMAN questioned Mr. Llewellyn on a paragraph in the evidence of the staff side which stated that there were fears that Ministers might exercise unconditional power of dismissal more frequently in the future and in circumstances which would give rise to great hardship.

Mr. Llewellyn explained that the fear was based on the possibility that posts might not be found for those who were displaced by diminishing work in certain departments or by the disappearance of temporary departments. Efforts should be made to find other posts for them. The staff side suggested that the introduction of a five-day working week would be in the interests both of the administration and of the staff. They did not propose that a five-day working week should be effected necessarily by a reduction of hours. They suggested that the five-day week basis should be applied within the limits of the existing hours.

In the evidence of the staff side it was pointed out that the five-day working week would result in a considerable economy in the time spent by the Civil servant in travelling from his home to the office. Moreover, the physical and nervous strain of travelling during "rush" hours was very considerable, and any saving of travelling time would be advantageous in that respect. The staff side also asked for the abolition of the differentiation of pay between London and the provinces.

EXPENSES IN THE COUNTRY

Mr. A. J. T. Day, general secretary of the Society of Civil Servants, said that life was becoming increasingly expensive in the provinces. There was no difference in prices as between London and the provinces to justify lower rates of pay in the provinces.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (to Mr. Day).—Are there not more entertainments in London than in the provinces?—If I walk down the street in a city like Birmingham I find just as many cinemas as I would in a street in London. I do not say that they would entice me within.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL.—Perhaps a Civil servant would be tempted by some higher form of entertainment—lectures, concerts, theatres, or the opera.

Mr. JOHN BROMLEY.—Do Civil servants go to lectures?—Some require to go to them.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL.—Is any work in London more exacting as regards clothes that the Civil servant is expected to wear?—On the contrary, the Civil servant in the smaller town is more definitely identified with membership of the professional class than in London.

Mr. Day said the Civil servant in the provinces was paid only 70 per cent. of the amount paid to the Civil servant in London for the same work over the same period.

Mr. Llewellyn objected to the suggestions which had been made by previous witnesses that the National Whitley Councils should have rules of procedure and an independent chairman.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

The text is issued of the Juries (Exemption of Firemen) Bill, to exempt firemen from service on special, common, and other juries. The Bill is backed by Mr. Annesley Somerville and nine other members representing all parties.

TAX RELIEFS ON MACHINERY

MOVE FOR CONCESSIONS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LETTER

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce has sent a letter to all Chambers of Commerce on the subject of income-tax allowances and reliefs. The letter sets out certain points on which the association is seeking views in connexion with obsolescence claims, obsolete machinery, sale of plant and machinery, &c., in order that submissions may be made to the Board of Inland Revenue early in the New Year with a view to some concessions being granted in next year's Budget.

It is recalled that representatives of the association recently had an interview with the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue with reference to the representations made last year by the association following upon the recommendations contained in the Report of the Joint Committee of the Association on the Recommendations of the Royal Commission on Income-tax with respect to Allowances and Reliefs. As a result of the interview with the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue further views on particular points are sought. The letter proceeds:—

(1) As regards obsolescence claims, we should be glad to have detailed particulars of any recent cases:—(*a*) Where it is felt that hardship has arisen through a narrow interpretation being given to the term "replacing" in dealing with claims under the existing law (Rule 7 of the Rules applicable to Cases 1 and 2, Schedule D, Income Tax Act, 1918); (*b*) where hardship has arisen through the absence of any legal title to relief in respect of plant or machinery which has been discarded but not replaced. (It will be appreciated that no taxpayer can in any way be prejudiced by affording particulars of his case.)

(2) Our special committee put in the following suggested clause designed to authorize an allowance in cases where plant or machinery is discarded and not replaced:—

> Deduction for income-tax purposes in respect of obsolete machinery.—Schedule D of the First Schedule to the Income Tax Act, 1918, shall be amended by substituting the following for Rule 7 applicable to Cases 1 and 2 of the said schedule.
>
> In estimating the profits or gains of any trade, manufacture, adventure, or concern in the nature of trade chargeable under this schedule there shall be allowed to be deducted as expenses incurred in any year an amount equivalent to the cost of any plant or machinery which has been withdrawn from use and sold or broken up in that year, after deducting from that cost the total amount of any allowances which have at any time been made in estimating profits or gains as aforesaid on account of the wear and tear of that plant and machinery, and any sum realized by the sale of that machinery and plant. But no deduction shall be made for any plant which has been removed as the result of a trade, manufacture, adventure, or concern as aforesaid having been discontinued by the person or body of persons chargeable with tax in respect thereof.

(3) It will be observed that this clause, following the recommendation on the subject made by the Royal Commission on the Income-tax, does not provide relief in respect of plant or machinery which ceases to be used owing to the discontinuance of the business.

(4) On the assumption that a departure from the general principle of this restriction of the relief would not be accepted, the views of members are requested on its application to certain types of cases where machinery is disused as a result of a partial or complete discontinuance of the business in the form in which it was originally carried on, thus:—

> (*a*) A trading concern owning, say, 10 factories closes down five permanently; (*b*) the whole of the machinery in a factory is scrapped and the trader, in order to embark on a quite different trade or branch of trade, installs new machinery; (*c*) half of the machinery in a factory is scrapped and the trader installs new machinery in order to embark on a new trade or branch of trade while still carrying on his old trade or branch of trade with the remainder of the old machinery; (*d*) a trader closes down a factory in one place, but opens elsewhere a new factory with new machinery carrying on (i.) the same type of trade as before, or (ii.) a different type of trade; (*e*) a manufacturing business with its machinery is sold to another concern which continues manufacturing elsewhere with other machinery, the machinery of the transferred business ceases to be used (*e.g.*, on amalgamation).

(5) Members are also invited to express their views as to the propriety, in the event of any revision of the present income-tax law in relation to plant or machinery, of extending liability to tax to any profit represented by the sale of plant and machinery at a figure in excess of the value to which it has been written down for the purpose of the allowance for wear and tear.

(6) The views of members are also desired on a suggestion which has been put forward to the effect that where a company holds, either in its own name or in that of a nominee, not less than nine-tenths of the capital of another company or companies, the profits of the subsidiary company or companies should be treated for the purposes of income-tax under Schedule D as if the subsidiary company or companies were a branch or branches of the principal company. In the form in which it was originally put forward this proposal extended only to a subsidiary company or to subsidiary companies controlled in the United Kingdom. Members are also invited to indicate what their views on the proposal would be if it were extended so as to apply to all subsidiary companies whether controlled in the United Kingdom or abroad.

BRITISH TEXTILES IN SOUTH AFRICA

LESSONS OF TRADE MISSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 18

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. R. Waddington, the member of the recent Government Trade Mission to South Africa specially representative of the cotton industry of Lancashire, and to the cooperation of the testing house conducted by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, there has been a very practical outcome of the Mission's inquiries in South Africa and Rhodesia, regarding the foreign competition in textiles which the Lancashire product has to meet in those markets.

This is an exhibition of over 100 samples of such foreign competitive goods collected on the spot in Africa by the Mission, with full particulars as to cost, country of origin, and specified dimensions and trade terms. To these particulars are added the results of the tests made here. These tests have yielded information of the utmost value and importance to British manufacturers who desire to compete for the trade.

To give one instance, quoted by Mr. Waddington in opening the exhibition this afternoon, a German suiting fabric sold as being a mixture of wool and cotton, containing 70 per cent. wool, has been found to contain only 46 per cent. wool and 54 per cent. cotton. The American ranges of design in printed calicoes are extraordinarily varied and extensive, and the corresponding English pattern books make a very poor showing. In the case of some Japanese lines, the Japanese price was 3¾d. per yard, and the British 10½d. for goods of the same quality. In linings for suits, pocketings, &c., the Japanese article was noticeably more attractive in look and feel.

The South African 100 per cent. duty on British exports of Kaffir blankets has killed our trade, but at the same time deprived the South African Government of the revenue it desired to raise indirectly from the Kaffirs upon their blankets. Mr. Waddington said that, owing to the representations of the Government Mission, Lancashire packing and shipping houses were both considering favourably the suggestion that their charges should be reduced on the cheaper sorts of goods. Cheaper freights, however, will not alone restore Lancashire's competitive power in South Africa. It is quite evident that the home manufacturer has much to learn in many directions from his competitors now so profitably exploiting the South African market.

FORTESCUE HOUSE SCHOOL, TWICKENHAM

The fifty-second annual prizegiving at Fortescue House School, Twickenham, was held yesterday, when awards for academic work and athletic trophies were presented by Mr. Spencer Leeson, headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School. The Queen presents annually a "Queen's Prize" to the boy in the school who most thoroughly carries out her motto "Be good and do good." This was won by S. E. Raymond. Lord Darrington had also presented two prizes for the encouragement of *extempore* speaking. The school is administered by the committee of the "Shaftesbury Homes and Arethusa Training Ship." The Mayor of Twickenham and Judge Cusack addressed the boys, and the large number of visitors were entertained with the opening number of *The Gondoliers* and the forum scene from *Julius Caesar*. During the evening the old boys gave a Christmas entertainment for the boys and their friends.

FUEL RESEARCH

INCREASED ATTENTION BY FIRMS

The report of the Fuel Research Board for the year ended March 31, 1930, with the report of the Director of Fuel Research, is issued to-day. (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net.)

It is stated that the fact that increased attention was being given to fuel research, both by individual firms and by industrial organizations, made it desirable that the policy of the Board should be reviewed from the point of view of whether the funds and facilities at their disposal were being used to the best advantage, having due regard to developments elsewhere and to the stage reached in the main items in the programme, especially in relation to the carbonization of coal.

The stage now reached in the development of low temperature carbonization appears no longer to justify the high degree of priority which has, up to date, been given at the Fuel Research Station to the development of full-size retorts for the low temperature carbonization of coal, but there is still much to be done in other directions if the process is to live and gather momentum. One of the most pressing problems is the utilization to the best advantage of the tars, and increased priority is now being given to this matter. The Chemical Research Laboratory of the Department is studying the chemical constitution of the tars, while the Fuel Research Station is more especially concerned with their utilization as fuel. While a lower priority is now being given to large-scale work on low temperature carbonization at the station, the retorts are being kept in operation to provide material for the examination of the products, to gain further experience of the "life" of the retorts, and to carry out such tests of individual coals as may be required by the Physical and Chemical Survey of the National Coal Resources.

After recapitulating some of the activities of recent years the Board state that the work on the carbonization of coal cannot be fully covered without an investigation into coke ovens. At the present time nearly as much coal is carbonized in coke ovens for the production of metallurgical coke as is carbonized in gas works. Any improvement that can be made in the manufacture of metallurgical coke, either by improving its quality or by enabling a wider range of coals to be used for its production, would benefit the iron and steel industry of the country, as well as the mining industry, and so react on the prosperity of the country as a whole. It is well known that cokes differ considerably in their efficiency in the blast furnace or cupola, but the reasons for this are unknown. The coke research committees, with the cooperation of the Fuel Research Station and the Survey Laboratories, are correlating the properties that can be measured in the laboratory with the results obtained in practical working, and some progress is being made.

DOMESTIC PURPOSES

The report submits that a further study of coke ovens may lead to more economical methods of obtaining a free burning solid smokeless fuel for domestic purposes. One outstanding advantage of coke ovens over either gas retorts or "low temperature" retorts as at present used is that the coal is handled in much greater quantities at a time, hence reducing the charges for handling the coal and coke. The Board now feel that in view of the stage reached in the other large-scale investigations the time has arrived when a small setting of full-size experimental coke ovens should be erected at the Fuel Research Station, and they have recommended that this should be put in hand.

There are references to the use of coke for domestic purposes in the report of the Director of Fuel Research. The detrimental effect of ash on the behaviour of cokes, it is observed, is more noticeable in grates of the well type than in bar grates, owing to the greater difficulty of ash disposal. So far tests have shown that the cokes which reach the highest rate of radiation have proved to be the most satisfactory from the view of sustained burning without poking. A high-temperature coke failed to reach such an intense fire as a low-temperature coke, although brought to red heat with a gas lighter, and its subsequent burning also was more sluggish. It is added that in a vertical bar grate test a coal fire consumed 3lb. per hour, a low-temperature coke at its maximum was burning at the rate of 2.8lb. per hour, and a high-temperature coke at about 1.8lb. per hour.

The Fuel Research Board report that other problems to which a higher degree of priority is now to be given are those connected with the manufacture of water gas and the use of pulverized fuel for marine and land purposes. For land purposes, it is stated, the use of this fuel has up to the present been associated with very large combustion spaces, for which there does not seem to be any scientific necessity. The development of short-flame burners has made considerable progress, but there is still a lack of knowledge of the principles involved in their design.

LONDON PLAYING FIELDS

UTILIZATION OF TOWN-PLANNING POWERS

The half-yearly council meeting of the London and Greater London Playing Fields Association was held at Denison House on Wednesday. Lord Crewe, president of the association, was unable to preside, owing to his recent illness, and the chair was taken by SIR WILLIAM COLLINS, who was supported by Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, chairman of the council, Mr. H. J. Huband, honorary treasurer, and Major Raphael Jackson, vice-chairman.

The report of the executive committee drew attention to the past work of the association in providing or assisting in the provision of open spaces and playing fields at Sutton and Carshalton, Hampton, Chiswick, Wimbledon, South Ealing, Ilford, Stanmore, and Tottenham, and attention was called to notices in the Press relating to a conference to be held shortly to consider the need for concerted action for the provision of further open spaces and playing fields in and around London.

The association has for its objects to ensure that within the area of Greater London there shall be adequate facilities for outdoor recreation in playing fields and playgrounds, and to cooperate with the local authorities and voluntary organizations for that purpose. It is affiliated to the National Playing Fields Association, and has entered into a friendly agreement with that body whereby the London and Greater London Association is to be regarded primarily as the executive body for the purpose of formulating and carrying out schemes for the acquisition and laying out of playing fields within their area. The London association has directed its attention, not only to securing any open spaces which may yet be available within the limits of the County of London, but has also paid special regard to the urgent need that there is to acquire or utilize town-planning powers to preserve parks and playing fields in the outer belt of London which is being so rapidly urbanized. In this work it has been supported by the City Parochial Trustees, the London Football Association, the Poulter Trustees, and many private donors.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN TUBERCULOSIS

The Medical Research Council announce that they have awarded three Dorothy Temple Cross Research Fellowships for 1930-31, these being the first appointments to be made under the terms of the recent benefaction in that name for research fellowships in tuberculosis, as follows:—

ARTHUR IVAN GRANVILLE MCLAUGHLIN, M.B., Ch.M. (Sydney); Chief Assistant, Tuberculosis Department, St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

REGINALD JOHN MATTHEWS, M.D. (Edinburgh), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H., Chief Tuberculosis Officer, Mid-Glamorgan area, and Medical Superintendent, Cimla Hospital.

SIDNEY MALCOLM BURROWS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., attached Sudan Defence Force.

Dr. McLaughlin has received a Fellowship for the study of methods of diagnosis and treatment at some chosen centre in the United States. Dr. Matthews and Lieutenant Burrows have received Senior Fellowships, and will make special studies of problems of tuberculosis among the native populations in Zanzibar and in the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province of the Sudan, under arrangements made by the Council with the respective Governments.

EX-SERVICE MEN IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

A statement relating to the employment of ex-Service men in Government departments on October 1 states that, out of a total staff, male and female, of 313,729, the male staff numbered 233,184. Of these 47,700 were disabled ex-Service men and the other ex-Service men were 105,446. The percentage of disabled men was 15.20, and the percentage of ex-Service men of the total staff was 48.81.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Cape Verd Islands, Falkland Islands, Pitcairn Island.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira††, Mauritius††, Portuguese East Africa, South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland)††.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, &c.).

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*, Brazil (Rio and Santos)*, Cape Verd Islands, China (Shanghai and N. China), Japan, Madeira†, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)*.

8 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos), Newfoundland.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts), China (Shanghai and N. China)*, Costa Rica, Fiji, Guiana (British), Jamaica, Japan*, Newfoundland*, New Zealand, Venezuela*, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

6 A.M.—Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India and Afghanistan.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Canary Islands (all parts).

11 A.M.—Air Mail to Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (all parts).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia, (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast and French Togoland).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Air Mailsf	Dec. 20 11 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19 7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19 6 p.m.
Houlder (Upwey Grange)	Dec. 20 7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Dec. 22 8 p.m.
B. Star (Highland Star)	Dec. 24 7.30 a.m.
Nelson (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27 7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Jan. 8 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c., AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES): Air Mailsf	Dec. 24 Midnight.
AUSTRALIA: Orient (Orsova)	Dec. 24 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Malwa and Mongolia)	Jan. 1 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (all ports): Air Mailsf	Dec. 20 11 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Desna)	Dec. 19 8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Dec. 22 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27 6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Direct (Cedric)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Cedric)	Dec. 19 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Minnedosa)	Dec. 24 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 20 7.30 a.m.
(all parts): E. & F. (Teide)	Dec. 22 8 p.m.
(all parts): U.-Castle (Dunluce Castle)	Dec. 24 7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife): R.D. (Mary Kingsley)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
(all parts): Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27 7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27 6 p.m.
(Tenerife): E. & F.†† (Orotava)	Dec. 27 5.30 p.m.
CAPE VERD Is.: B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19 7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19 6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras (Republic), Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
CEYLON: Orient (Orsova)	Dec. 24 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Malwa and Mongolia)	Jan. 1 6 p.m.
CHINA (all ports)*: Via Siberia* (Shanghai, N. China): Via Vancouver (Melita and Emp. of Asia)	Daily Noon
(Shanghai, N. China): Via Vancouver† (Cedric and Emp. of Asia)	Dec. 19 6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Ranpura)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via Mauretania)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Malwa)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Montclare and Emp. of Canada)	Jan. 1 6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta) (Cedric)	Jan. 2 6 p.m.
(S. Marta): Direct (Patuca)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
Direct (Artigas)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Johan de Witt)	Dec. 27 9 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Johan de Witt)	Dec. 23 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Dec. 24 Noon
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Dec. 24 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Dec. 24 4 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 24 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Dec. 20 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Dec. 23 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Dec. 24 9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Ranpura)	Dec. 24 4 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mailsf	Dec. 24 6 p.m.
FALKLAND Is.: Via M'video (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 20 6 a.m.
FAROE Is.: Via Copenhagen (Tialdur)	Dec. 19 7.30 a.m.
FIJI: Via Vancouver (Cedric and Aorangi)	Dec. 27 7.30 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Mauretania and Aorangi)	Dec. 30 7.30 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.): Harrison (Musician)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
Booker (Ainakura)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr. and Du.): Du. pkt. (Costa Rica)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
ICELAND: Direct (Botnia)	Dec. 27 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. and O. (Ranpura)	Jan. 6 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mailsf	Dec. 24 6 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Dec. 20 6 p.m.
P. and O. (Ranpura)	Dec. 24 6 p.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via Vancouver (Melita and Emp. of Asia)	Dec. 19 6 p.m.
Via Vancouver† (Cedric and Emp. of Asia)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
Via U.S.A. (Mauretania)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Montclare and Emp. of Canada)	Jan. 2 6 p.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)††	Dec. 19 11.30a.m
B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19 6 p.m.
MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Dec. 24 4 p.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Capetown (Edinburgh Castle)††	Dec. 19 11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND: Direct (Nova Scotia)	Dec. 19 8 p.m.
Via Canada† (Cedric)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
Via U.S.A. (Mauretania)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Direct (Nova Scotia)	Dec. 19 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Minnedosa)	Dec. 24 5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Vancouver (Cedric and Aorangi)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Mauretania and Aorangi)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
Via Panama (Matarca)	Jan. 3 2 a.m.
PITCAIRN Is.: Via Panama (Ruahine)	Dec. 19 7.30 a.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	Dec. 19 11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)††	Dec. 19 11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth), East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mailsf	Dec. 19 Noon
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Ranpura)	Dec. 24 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: W. Star (Cedric)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (De Grasse)	Dec. 23 9 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Deutschland)	Dec. 24 6 p.m.
Cunard (Mauretania)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
VENEZUELA: Harrison (Musician)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Costa Rica)	Dec. 27 7.30 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo: Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	Dec. 19 6 p.m.
Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	Dec. 27 6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Leopoldville)	Dec. 30 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Dec. 20 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Brazza)	Dec. 24 4 p.m.
E.D. (Mary Kingsley)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Ionic)	Dec. 29 6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast and Fr. Togoland: Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Dec. 20 6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons and Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Brazza)	Dec. 24 4 p.m.
Gambia, Ivory Coast, Fr. Guinea: E.D. (Mary Kingsley)	Dec. 24 8 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons,

The List of Applications will close on or before Monday, 22nd December, 1930.

London & Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority

ISSUE OF

£1,000,000 4½% STOCK, 1955-1975.

Issued under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1922, and the London & Home Counties Electricity District Order, 1925 pursuant to a resolution of the Authority dated the 17th December, 1930.

Interest payable 1st February and 1st August. Six months' interest payable 1st August, 1931.

The Principal will be repaid at par on 1st August, 1975, the Authority having the option of redeeming the Stock, in whole or in part, at par on or after 1st August, 1955, on giving six months' notice.

PRICE OF ISSUE

£95 10s. PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On Application	£5	0	0	per cent.
On 29th December, 1930	25	10	0	,,
On 30th January, 1931 ..	30	0	0	,,
On 5th March, 1931 ..	35	0	0	,,
	£95	10	0	,,

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, Poultry, E.C.2, as Bankers to the Authority, are authorised to receive applications for the above-mentioned Stock.

Interest will be payable half-yearly at the same Bank by Dividend Warrants, which will be forwarded by post at the Stockholder's risk.

The Register of the Stock will be kept at Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, E.C.2. The Stock will be transferred by Ordinary Transfer Deed free of Stamp Duty in multiples of one pound.

The Stock and the Interest thereon is, by Section 3 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1922, charged on the undertaking and all the revenues of the Authority, and is issued under, and subject to, the provisions of the Joint Electricity Authorities' Stock Regulations, 1927, under which a Stock Redemption Fund is required to be established, the annual payments to which must be sufficient to redeem the Stock on or before 1st August, 1975. Any subsequent borrowings by the issue of Stock will be likewise charged and will rank as regards security for principal and interest *pari passu* with this issue. The London and Home Counties Electricity District Order, 1925, provides that the maximum amount which the Authority may borrow under Section 1 of the Act of 1922 and the Regulations made thereunder, shall be £7,000,000. Of this amount the Electricity Commissioners have sanctioned the borrowing of sums amounting to £1,067,105.

The proceeds of the issue will be applied towards the purchase, on terms approved and sanctioned by the Electricity Commissioners, of the under-mentioned electricity undertakings, including generating stations, main transmission lines, distribution systems and other properties of the said undertakings, viz. :—

Name of Company.	Undertaking to be purchased.
THE TWICKENHAM AND TEDDINGTON ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED	The Company's Undertaking in Twickenham, Hampton, Hampton Wick and Teddington.
CALLENDERS' CABLE AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.	The Company's Undertaking in Surbiton and Chessington.
THE LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT ELECTRICITY COMPANY LIMITED.	The Company's Undertaking in Leatherhead and neighbouring parishes.
EDMUNDSONS' ELECTRICITY CORPORATION LIMITED.	The Company's Undertaking in Dorking and neighbouring parishes.

In the case of the Leatherhead and District Electricity Company Limited there are still outstanding £101,000 5½ % Debentures, repayable 1st January, 1942, and £350 5 % Debentures, repayable after 1st January, 1931, on twelve months' notice. These Debentures will be redeemed on or before the due dates out of the proceeds of this Issue.

Applications on the prescribed form for sums of £10 or multiples thereof, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent., will be received at MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, Poultry, E.C.2. In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment due on 29th December, 1930, and any surplus will be returned.

Payment in full may be made after Allotment, and discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed from 29th December, 1930, or from any subsequent date. In case of default in payment of any amount at its proper date, all sums previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued, if desired, after payment of the amount due on 29th December, 1930, and such Certificates, when paid in full, will be convertible into Registered Stock upon surrender at Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, E.C.2.

A Commission of 5s. per £100 Stock will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, Poultry, E.C.2, or from any Branches of that Bank, from Messrs. R. NIVISON & CO., Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.2, or from the Head Offices of the LONDON & HOME COUNTIES JOINT ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY, 5, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, E.C.2.
18th December, 1930.

STATEMENT.

The London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority was established as a corporation with perpetual succession under the London and Home Counties Electricity District Order, 1925, made by the Electricity Commissioners, confirmed by the Minister of Transport and approved by Parliament, in pursuance of Section 7 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1919, with a district extending over approximately 1,797 square miles and comprising, *inter alia*, the whole of the Counties of London and Middlesex, and parts of the Counties of Herts., Essex, Kent, Surrey, Bucks. and Berks.

In accordance with the provisions of the London and Home Counties Electricity District Order, 1925, the Joint Authority consists of members elected or appointed by :—

(a) All Local Authority authorised undertakers in the district. (14 members.)
(b) All Company authorised undertakers in the district. (5 members.)
(c) The County Councils of London, Middlesex, Herts., Essex, Kent, Surrey, Bucks. and Berks. (9 members.)
(d) Corporation of the City of London. (1 member.)
(e) The workers in the industry. (2 members.)
(f) The Railway Companies' Association. (2 members.)

The Authority is authorised by Section 13 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1919, with the consent of the Electricity Commissioners, to acquire by agreement the whole or any part of the undertakings of any authorised electricity supply undertaker within the London and Home Counties Electricity District, and has entered into agreements, on terms which have been approved by the Electricity Commissioners, for the purchase of the electricity undertakings referred to on the opposite page. The area of supply of the undertakings which the Authority has agreed to purchase is approximately 112 square miles.

The following table shows the approximate number of units sold by the electricity undertakings agreed to be purchased by the Authority for each of the five years ending 31st December, 1929 :—

Year to 31st December.	Total Units.
1925	8,948,000
1926	10,222,000
1927	11,351,000
1928	12,809,000
1929	14,385,000

The Authority is satisfied from detailed estimates of the financial operation of the electricity undertakings agreed to be purchased that the revenue will provide ample margins to meet the interest and sinking fund charges in respect of the total expenditure on the acquisition of these undertakings.

The Authority's annual estimates of income and expenditure, divided as to (a) supply of electricity and (b) administrative expenses, are subject to the approval of the Electricity Commissioners, the administrative expenses being apportioned among, and paid by, all the authorised undertakers within the Authority's district, in accordance with the provisions of the London and Home Counties Electricity District Order of 1925.

Under Section 18 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1922, the Authority is required to fix its prices for electricity, subject to such directions as may be given by the Electricity Commissioners, so that over a term of years to be approved by the Commissioners its receipts on income account shall be sufficient to cover its expenditure on income account, including interest and sinking fund charges, with such margin as the Electricity Commissioners may allow. In addition, the Authority has the power under the same Section to recoup any deficiencies of revenue from the authorised electricity undertakers within the District taking supplies from the Authority.

Among other rights and powers with which the Authority is invested are the provisions of the London Electricity (No. 1) Act, 1925, and the London Electricity (No. 2) Act, 1925, whereby it is provided that the undermentioned electricity undertakings in so far as they operate within the Administrative County of London are transferred to the Authority on the 31st December, 1971, upon the following terms, *inter alia* :—That the physical assets forming part of the undertakings at the date of the establishment of the Authority shall be transferred free of charge, and that for such physical assets as shall at the date of transfer be comprised in any such undertaking, and shall have been properly provided subsequent to the date of the establishment of the Authority, the Authority shall pay a sum equal to the amount expended in providing such assets as shown in the books of the undertakers, less the amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund established by the undertakers for that purpose in accordance with the scales approved by the Electricity Commissioners :—

LONDON ELECTRICITY (No. 1) ACT, 1925.

City of London Electric Lighting Company Limited.
County of London Electric Supply Company Limited.
South London Electric Supply Corporation Limited.
South Metropolitan Electric Light and Power Company Limited.

LONDON ELECTRICITY (No. 2) ACT, 1925.

Brompton and Kensington Electricity Supply Company Limited.
Central Electric Supply Company Limited.
Charing Cross Electricity Supply Company Limited.
Chelsea Electricity Supply Company Limited.
Kensington and Knightsbridge Electric Lighting Company Limited.
London Electric Supply Corporation Limited.
London Power Company Limited.
Metropolitan Electric Supply Company Limited.
Notting Hill Electric Lighting Company Limited.
St. James's and Pall Mall Electric Light Company Limited.
Westminster Electric Supply Corporation Limited.

The Authority has also powers of acquiring any generating station and main transmission line, or in lieu to enter into agreements with the owners thereof for receiving a bulk supply from such owners or for the use of such generating station and main transmission line by the Authority on such terms as to supervision, control and otherwise as may be agreed upon, and to furnish bulk supplies to authorised undertakers.

In pursuance of these powers and of an agreement dated 12th April, 1929, entered into between the Central Electricity Board and the Authority, the Authority has entered into agreements with a number of electricity supply undertakers under which the Authority will supply in bulk (on terms which fully cover the cost) the whole of the electricity required by such undertakers and will control the operation of the generating stations of those undertakers in accordance with directions approved by the Central Electricity Board.

The following Table shows the number of units which it is estimated will be sold during the next five years to the electricity undertakers with whom bulk supply agreements have already been entered into :—

Year to 31st March.	Total Units.
1931	128,775,000
1932	141,266,000
1933	153,534,000
1934	166,115,000
1935	178,617,000

The accounts of the Authority are subject to audit by Auditors appointed by the Electricity Commissioners. The Authority's annual statement of accounts in the form prescribed by the Electricity Commissioners, and audited by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Company, will be available to the public at a price not exceeding 1s. per copy.

Copies of the Purchase Agreements referred to in this Statement can be seen by intending subscribers at the Offices of the Authority during business hours on any day while the List is open.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

NEW ELECTRICAL ISSUE

MORE RAND DIVIDENDS

Another electricity issue is offered for subscription to-day, applications being invited for £1,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock of the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority. The price of issue is 95½. This Authority is a new borrower, and its stock belongs to the same class as Central Electricity Board stock. Although neither is a trustee security, they are both high-class investments. Five per cent. is payable on application, 25½ per cent. on December 29, 30 per cent. on January 30, and the balance on March 5. A full six months' interest will be paid on August 1. The stock, which is transferable free of stamp duty, is repayable at par not later than August 1, 1975, but the borrower has the right to repay it at any time during the last 20 years. The Authority was established as a corporation with perpetual succession under an order made by the Electricity Commissioners. Its chief purpose is to close down obsolete and unremunerative stations in the area under its control, which comprises about 1,797 square miles, including the counties of London and Middlesex and parts of neighbouring counties. The maximum sum which the Authority can borrow is £7,000,000 ; the Electricity Commissioners have sanctioned so far the raising of £1,067,105. The London and Home Counties Authority will by arrangement with the Central Electricity Board supply in bulk electricity to take the place of that hitherto obtained from the obsolete stations. The Authority has a working arrangement with the Central Electricity Board. The London and Home Counties Authority is not a profit-making concern, for the whole of any savings it is able to make will be passed on to the consumer. The security for the stock lies in the power of the Authority to so fix its prices for electricity that its revenue shall exceed its expenditure, the Authority having the right to recoup any deficiency from the authorized distributors in its district. Next year the Authority expects to sell 128,775,000 units of electricity. The purpose of the issue is to acquire four undertakings, some of which are situated in the Thames Valley, and to construct a model undertaking which can be used as a pattern for other new stations. The Authority is satisfied that the revenue from the undertakings to be purchased will provide ample margins to meet the interest and sinking fund on the purchase price.

The Australian Wheat Bill

Satisfaction with the news that internal default or inflation had been avoided by the success of the Australian Conversion loan has since been tempered by the advices regarding the Wheat Advance Bill. This Bill "requests" the Commonwealth Bank to make advances to growers up to 3s. a bushel, f.o.b. If the Commonwealth Bank was only to be requested to make such advances, no Bill would have been necessary. Clearly it contains some form of compulsion to force the bank to do something which, if the matter had been left to its own judgment, it would have preferred not to do. As a member of the Opposition pointed out on the third reading, the Bill means the hoisting of the inflation flag. Originally, it appears, the Commonwealth Bank had refused to go higher than 2s., though it later offered, apparently under pressure, to increase the figure to 2s. 6d. But because the Federal Labour Caucus insisted upon 3s. this figure has been included in the Bill. The fact that a Commonwealth guarantee is to be given to the bank does not diminish the undesirable character of the scheme, which simply forces the bank to inflate credit. There is much to be said for the view that the arbitrary pegging of the exchange is contrary to the best interests of Australia, since it tends to deprive exporters of their legitimate reward. A depreciating currency in a completely free exchange market has one virtue—namely, that it tends to stimulate exports and to restrict imports, which Australia has been trying to bring about partly by artificial regulations, instead of by the play of natural forces.

Warning from the Banks

The Associated Banks of Australia have issued a timely warning of the fact that Australia's most important problems have yet to be solved. They point out that if the resolutions of the Premiers' Conference in August last had been fully carried out the financial position of the country would already have been improved. But the programme not having been observed, the banks have been called upon to make large advances to enable the Governments to meet their regular obligations for salaries and wages, &c. These demands are forcing the banks to curtail drastically the advances which are needed for trade and industry and which they would otherwise have obtained. Unless effective steps are taken to balance budgets and reduce expenditure the banks may later find it impossible to provide the finance which the Governments require. The Governments cannot ignore this serious warning of the dangers of inflation caused by a failure to bring expenditure within the limits of income.

Central Mining-Rand Mines Dividends

The dividends declared yesterday by the group of South African gold producers belonging to the Central Mining and Rand Mines companies are of a generally satisfactory character. An outstanding result is that of the Crown Mines ; this company is raising its half-yearly dividend from 32½ to 35 per cent., which means that the distribution for the year is 67½ per cent., against 65 per cent. for 1929 and 55 per cent. for 1928. Two companies — namely, Durban Roodepoort Deep and Rose Deep—which were out of the dividend list last year are this year making small distributions, while the Geldenhuis Deep and Nourse, which paid 5 per cent. for 1929, are this year distributing dividends of 8¼ and 6½ per cent. respectively. The Modderfontein group as usual gives a good account of itself, though the dividend of the New Modderfontein—namely, 65 per cent. for the half-year—is not quite up to the level of a year ago, as will be seen by the following table :—

Company	1930 Second half	1930 First half	1929 Second half	1929 First half
	%	%	%	%
Rand Mines ..	40	50	50	50
Cons. Main Reef* ..	8¼	3¾	5	5
Crown ..	35	32½	32½	32½
Durban Roodepoort Deep ..	5	2½	Nil	Nil
Geldenhuis Deep ..	5	3¾	2½	2½
Modderfontein B ..	40	40	40	40
Modderfont'n East*	10	10	10	10
New Modderfont'n*	65	67½	70	70
Nourse*	3¼	2½	2½	2½
Rose Deep	2½	2½	Nil	Nil
Trans. Cons. Land.	10	—	12½	—

* Year ends June 30.

The dividend of the Rand Mines (the controlling house) is reduced to 40 per cent. for the half-year, which makes the payment for the 12 months 90 per cent., against 100 per cent.

Other South African Dividends

The Christmas dividends of another group of South African gold mining companies, namely those controlled by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, were also declared yesterday. Brakpan is paying a final dividend for 1930 of 22½ per cent., making 43¾ per cent. for the year, compared with a final of 25 per cent., and a total dividend of 48¾ per cent. for 1929. A slight decline has been shown in the value per ton of the company's monthly output, but this has latterly been offset by lower costs. The final dividend of Springs Mines is 20 per cent., compared with 18¾ per cent., the dividend for the whole year being 37½ per cent., against 36¼ per cent. In the case of West Springs the dividend is again 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, the same rate as for the previous year. The board of another company associated with the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa, announced the postponement of the half-yearly dividend on the Preference shares owing to the fact that the present conditions of the diamond market make it desirable to conserve the cash resources of the company. This decision has been reached in spite of the fact that the profits earned were substantially in excess of the sum required for the dividend. For 1929 the company made a distribution of 12½ per cent. on the Ordinary capital and also announced the creation of a Preference dividend reserve.

United Africa's Prospects

The experience and position of The United Africa Company were fully reviewed yesterday by Sir Robert Waley Cohen in his speech at the annual meeting of the African and Eastern Corporation, one of the chief partners in the company. On the financial side he was able to state that confidence in the company on the part of the banks and credit houses had been re-established and to show that while at the formation of The United Africa Company its liquid assets exceeded its current liabilities by about £3,100,000, the excess had since risen to £4,800,000. Since the date of the balance-sheet, said Sir Robert, prices had fallen still further and cocoa had reached a new low level of value with a corresponding effect on the value of the company's stocks. But valuing the company's stocks of produce, including cocoa, at current prices, the margin of floating assets over all current liabilities was still over 45 per cent., notwithstanding the continual expenditure of a capital nature in such directions as the purchase of steamers and river craft. In dealing with the effect of the fall in prices Sir Robert Waley Cohen explained that the nature of the company's business rendered it necessary for it to hold large quantities of produce and merchandise, and it was therefore bound to suffer heavy loss in the face of a persistent fall in prices, but he stated that care had been taken to ensure the disposal of old or obsolete stocks, and that in this respect its stocks of merchandise were in a cleaner condition than for many years. Efforts to reduce expenses had been successful to the extent that overhead charges were being reduced by £435,000 per annum. Greater cooperation between Government officials and commercial managers and between the different trading interests were advocated by Sir Robert as aids to the future improvement in West African trade.

Recent Costly Fires

Any estimates made at the moment of the cost of two serious fires which have occurred this week in London and its neighbourhood must be provisional, but sufficient is known of the damage to make it clear that the claims will be considerable. The more costly occurred in a rubber factory at Tottenham early on Tuesday morning, and spread to a cold storage warehouse containing large quantities of home-grown and imported hops, and it is in respect of these that the main loss seems to have been suffered. This is estimated to amount to about £100,000, while the total loss, including that due to the outbreak at the factory, with its rubber contents, would be likely to be between that figure and £150,000. In the end the efforts of the Tottenham Fire Brigade were reinforced by those of the London Fire Brigade, which was scarcely surprising in view of the importance of the outbreak. The fire which occurred at a clothing warehouse in Love-lane in the heart of the City of London early in the morning of Wednesday is particularly difficult to estimate at present since the premises of 30 firms were more or less affected. It appears that the total loss is likely to be not less than £50,000. These two outbreaks must substantially affect the cost of fires this month—in each case the loss will be widely spread among the insurance companies. A fire in a clothing warehouse occurred in Staining-lane, also in the heart of a dense City area, on December 11 and caused a loss estimated at about £26,000.

Flag Discrimination in Portugal

The statement of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on Wednesday night respecting flag discrimination in Portugal was much more satisfactory than that made a few days previously, and, although of limited application, it was encouraging for shipping trading with Portugal. It indicated that a decree would be issued early in January abolishing flag discrimination as regards quay dues and that methods of helping the Portuguese mercantile marine other than by discrimination were now being studied by the Portuguese Government. The abolition of discriminatory quay dues in favour of Portuguese shipping will be welcomed, particularly by the passenger liner companies of various nationalities, but no mention was made in the statement of the present discriminatory Customs rebates granted in favour of goods carried in Portuguese vessels, which are regarded in many quarters as harmful since they tend seriously to dislocate trade between Portugal and other countries. The representations by the British Government on the subject of acts of flag discrimination generally in Portugal have for a long time been supported vigorously by various mercantile associations, who hold it unreasonable that one-sided measures of the kind should be continued. In the last resort the other nations are not without means of countering such practices. Only last week the Transport Section of the International Chamber of Commerce condemned, at its meeting in Paris, these acts of flag discrimination, and the International Shipping Conference is to consider the matter next month. January 15 had been fixed for a meeting of the constituents of the Conference when the matter is to be discussed, and it happens to be the day on which, it appears, the discriminatory quay dues are to be abolished.

Apex (Trinidad) Profits

In spite of much lower prices for oil the Apex (Trinidad) Leaseholds is able to pay the substantial dividend of 25 per cent. on account of the year ended September 30. While the distributions of this company in the last few years have fluctuated widely, shareholders have not failed to obtain the reward commensurate with so adventurous an undertaking as oil production. Its success has been due very largely to the conservative financial

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

'A BETTER TONE

RALLY ON "BEAR" COVERING

As a whole the stock markets yesterday had a rather brighter appearance. There appeared to be little or no increase in public business, but the recovery which occurred overnight in Wall-street prompted some professional "bear" covering, with the result that numerous shares which had shown pronounced weakness in the early part of the week took a turn for the better. The recovery affected chiefly the Miscellaneous, Oil, and South American Railway markets. Transvaal Gold shares continued to show an improving tendency, for which the announcement of another group of satisfactory dividends was partly responsible.

The GILT-EDGED market showed a hardening tendency during the morning, prices being affected by the recovery in the New York exchange. Lack of business, however, caused the market to ease slightly during the afternoon, and on balance prices showed very little change. An inquiry was again reported for Australian stocks. The HOME RAILWAY market made a slight recovery in sympathy with other departments. On balance rises of ¼ were shown in Great Western, L.M.S., and Southern Preferred. Underground Electric shares were the "turn" easier at 24s. 4½d.

The FOREIGN market was quiet, with an irregular tone. Falls of about 1 per cent. took place in one or two Argentine bonds and Peruvian Corporation Preference. On the other hand, Chilean Six per Cents. of 1926 recovered a point. Movements in Brazilian bonds were of a mixed character. Chinese bonds were steady, the market being inclined to improve on the announcement that the coupon due December 1 upon the bonds of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway would be paid on December 24. In the European group fractional declines were marked in one or two Greek, Portuguese, and Rumanian bonds. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were affected by a slight rally in the exchange, and "bear" covering found the market sensitive. Buenos Ayres Great Southern were quickly raised from 65 to 69, closing at 67, and two points higher on the day. Central Argentine rose 3 to 54, and gains of 1½ were established in B.A. Western and B.A. and Pacific. San Paulo rallied to 132½. A sharp recovery occurred in Canadian Pacific shares, which closed 2½ higher at 39½.

In the OIL market small gains were shown in Shell, V.O.C., Trinidad Leaseholds, and one or two other leading shares. Royal Dutch advanced ½ to 24½. Mexican Eagle improved to 6s. 9d. Trinidad Apex were slightly easier at 11s. 3d., the final dividend of 10 per cent. being below the expectations formed in some quarters. The RUBBER market was steadier, being affected by a rally to 4½d. per lb. in the price of the commodity. TEA shares, on the other hand, continued heavy in tone.

RALLY IN INDUSTRIALS

A fairly general rally took place in the MISCELLANEOUS market. There was little business apart from scattered "bear" covering, and the movement was, in the main, a response to the higher prices received from New York. The principal rises were shown in the Anglo-American group. International Nickel opened at 14½, and, after touching 15¼, closed 1½ higher on the day at 15½. Brazilian Traction showed a net rise of 1½ at 22, having been 22½, and Hydro-Electric closed 2½ to the good at 24½, these shares also having been fractionally above the closing price. Rises of ½ to 3-16 were shown by Columbia Graphophone (1 23-32), and H.M.V. (1 25-32). Unilever recovered 3-32 to 1½. Pinchin, Johnson closed more than 1s. higher at 36s. 9d., and P. & O. Deferred rose 1s. to 37s. 6d., ex dividend. British-American Tobacco continued in favour, the report being liked, and the shares rose 3-32 to 5 3-32. Small rises were shown in Turner and Newall (40s. 6d.), United Molasses (16s.), Courtaulds (36s.), Imperial Chemical (18s. 4½d.), and Associated Cement (24s. 4½d.). Motor shares made a fair rally, the lead being taken by Leyland (51s. 3d.) and Dennis (34s.). International Tea rose to 19s. 1½d., ex dividend. Cables and Wireless stocks were quoted from ½ to 1 higher. Hudson's Bay at 1 11-32 and Sudan Plantations at 1 25-32 each showed a rise of 3-32.

In the SOUTH AFRICAN market the tendency as a whole was firm, the gold-producing group being stimulated by the announcement of a number of satisfactory dividends. Small rises were shown in Crown Mines, Springs, Rand Selection, New Modder, and Randfontein Estates, while among the finance companies Johannesburg Consolidated were conspicuous with a recovery of 3s. to 37s. 6d. Chartered improved to 26s. 10½d., but scarcely any movement took place in RHODESIAN COPPER shares. Rio Tinto rose ½ to 28¼.

BOURSE CONTROL IN EGYPT

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT MEASURES

CAIRO, Dec. 18.—Details are announced to-day of the Government's stringent regulations for control of the stock market, which were determined upon following a slump in prices which was judged to be due to artificial causes.

From to-day only authorized brokers or their salaried representatives will be allowed on the stock market. Cash settlements must be effected within 48 hours.

The penalties for contravention of these regulations are fines of £E.10, £E.50, and £E.200 for the first, second, and third offences, and thereafter suspension from the market. A daily list of unsettled transactions must be submitted under a £5 penalty. Apparently only cash transactions are to be allowed.

This means the indefinite suspension of jobbers. Brokers anticipate that the new regulations will lead to stagnation, and declare that they cannot be maintained for long, since, in their opinion, the market depends so greatly on jobbers.—*Reuter.*

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the meetings of the following companies will be found on the pages stated :

African and Eastern Trade Corporation	22
British Oxygen Company	23
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company	22
Commercial Bank of Scotland ..	23
Consolidated Tin Mines of Burma	23
Lanston Monotype Corporation ..	24
London Scottish American Trust	23
National Bank of Scotland ..	22
Richard Thomas & Company ..	23
River Plate, British & Continental Meat Company	23
Allen West & Company	24

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER RISE IN DISCOUNTS

FALL IN SILVER

Yesterday's Bank of England Return revealed a larger expansion in the note circulation than had been expected and a reduction in market balances to a relatively low figure. Money was rather more wanted in the short loan market, borrowers occasionally having recourse to the big banks, where they were charged 2 per cent. The general rate for fresh accommodation for the night ranged from 1½ to 1¾ per cent., old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks being reserved at 1½ per cent. Though the hardening in the monetary situation contributed to the further rise which occurred in discount rates, it was not the chief reason ; this continued to be the market's difficulty in finding buyers of bills. Lacking an outlet brokers are naturally reluctant to add substantially to their portfolios, having regard to the approach of the end-of-the-year demands. For three months fine bank bills the leading houses finally quoted 2 7/16-2½ per cent. A few sales were reported of January maturities at 2 13/32 per cent. and at 2¾ per cent. The New York exchange was again slightly higher, but an early rise in the French rate proved only temporary. A further movement against sterling occurred in the Swiss exchange, which closed at the low level of 25.02¼f.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½–2	2–2½	2 7/16	2 7/16–2 5/8	2½	2 9/16–2 5/8
Discount (Treasury Bills)			**(Fine Trade Bills)**		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
%	%				
2 7/8	2 7/16–2 15/32	3—3½	3¼–3½	3½–4	

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

—	December 12	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve :—		
Gold coin and ingots ..	52,900,480	+ 548,480
Silver and copper coin ..	558,572	+ 4,995
Current postal accounts ..	1,299,299	+ 99,225
Available at sight abroad ..	6,376,148	— 536,021
Commercial bills discounted ..	7,030,045	— 61,681
Negotiable bills bought abroad	19,421,370	+ 264,829
Advances on securities ..	2,972,852	— 27,295
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund department ..	5,504,399	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	2,050,151	+ 248,017
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	75,298,513	+ 359,682
Treasury current accounts ..	5,638,730	+ 63,695
Sinking fund current accounts	7,944,629	+ 445,096
Current and deposit accounts	9,177,794	+ 213,734
Other sight liabilities ..	319,540	— 63,099
Various liabilities	1,946,377	— 105,229
Total liabilities	94,325,506	+ 754,744

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 53.77 per cent. (previous week 53.28 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

—	Dec. 13	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,437,354,341	+ 23,999,448
Silver in hand	702,674,006	+ 102,089
Foreign bills	120,304,790	+ 21,386,244
Discounts, &c.	2,068,936,230	+ 6,994,848
Treasury, Treasury loan and redeemable debt ..	683,013,032	— 35,815,688
Notes in circulation ..	4,649,328,975	+ 38,784,600
Current accounts, &c. ..	861,953,806	+ 26,146,846
Dividends, &c.	59,407,729	+ 9,306,524
Govt. securities	188,157,439	+ 7,861,816

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange rose to $4.85 22/32 in the opening dealings, the highest point of the day. The closing figure was $4.85 45/64, compared with $4.85 43/64 on Wednesday. On forward dollars the premium was 1/32c., one month, and 3/32c., three months. There was no alteration in the Montreal rate, which finished at $4.86⅛ ; and after rising to 123.63f. the Paris rate also finished unchanged on balance at 123.60¼f. Italian lire were rather more offered, and the Milan rate moved to 92.79l., but the final quotation was 92.77l., against 92.76l. on Wednesday. Swiss francs continued in demand, and the exchange finished at 25.02¼f., compared with 25.02¾f. German marks were unchanged. Wide fluctuations took place in the Spanish exchange, which after touching 44.60p. moved against the peseta, being at one time 46.05p., but closed at 45.45p., a rise of 30c. on balance in the rate. Eastern silver exchanges were slightly lower, Hong-kong being quoted at 1s. 1½d., and Shanghai at 1s. 5½d. The recovery in Argentine pesos made further progress, the Buenos Aires rate closing 7/32d. higher at 37 11/32d. A slight rise, to 44 7/64d., occurred in the Rio exchange.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ngs	Dec. 18	Dec. 17
New York ..	$ to £	4.8665	4.85 11/16–23/32	4.85 15/32–23/32
Montreal ..	$ to £	4.8665	4.86⅛–86¼	4.85⅞–86
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.59-123.63	123.58-123.62
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.76-34.77	34.76-34.76¾
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.74-92.79	92.71-92.78
Switzerl'd ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02-25.03	25.01⅞-02¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅜-375¼	374¼-375¼
Helsingfors ..	M. to £	193.23	192¾-193	192⅞-193 1/16
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	44.60-46.05	44.85-46.10
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/2-108 3/8	108 1/2-108 3/8
Amsterd'm ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06-06½	12.05¾-06⅜
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.35⅞-36 1/2	20.36-20.37¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581	34.45-34.50	34.47-34.50
Budapest ..	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.79	27.76-27.79
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163½-163¾	163¾-163 11/16
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43¼-43⅜	43¼-43⅜
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.28	25.18-25.28
Bucharest ..	Lei to £	813.5	817-819	817-819
Const'ple ..	Pst. to £	110	1,025‡	1,025‡
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	25.2215	274-274 1/2	274-274 1/2
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅛-48⅞	48⅛-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-16⅛	18.15½-18.16
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¼-09¾	18.09-09¼
Copenh'g'n ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-16¼	18.15¾-18¼
Alexandria ..	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16-97 15/16	97 15/16-97 15/16
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32-1 3/16	1 5/32-1 3/16
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32-1 3/16	1 5/32-1 3/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32-1 3/16	1 5/32-1 3/16
Hong-kong ..	Per dol.	—	1 1/16-1 1/8	1 1/16-1 1/8
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 0/32-1 29/32	2 0/32-1 29/32
Shanghai ..	Per tael	—	1 5/16-1 5/16	1 5/16-1 5/16
Singapore ..	Per dol.	2/4	2 2/16-2 3/16	2 2/16-2 3/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06-06½	12.06-06⅛
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	2 0/16	2 0/16
Rio de Jan. ..	Per mil.	5.899d.	4 1/16-4¼	4 1/16-4 1/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.619d.	37 3/16-37½	36 31/32-37 1/16
Montevideo* ..	8 to £	40	39.94	39.94
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	36 1/2-36¾	35 1/2-36¼
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	16.15	16.15
Mexico	Pesosto £	9.76	10.75-10.95	10.85-11.15

† 90 days ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE E

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

LESS ACTIVE

STEADY AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Although the volume of trading on the Stock Exchange was considerably smaller than yesterday, there was still a good deal of activity in individual stocks, several recording sharp advances in the early part of the session as a result of "bear" drives. Sales were returned at 3,283,000 shares.

A heavy volume of overnight buying orders for standard issues, notably Steel Common, American Telephone and Telegraph, and General Motors, made the opening firm. It was reported that Wilmington and Detroit interests were persistently accumulating General Motors stock. Scattered realizing which appeared afterwards was readily absorbed, and the entire list rallied on a renewal of drives against the short interest, Auburn Motor and Case Threshing Machine advancing 15 and 10 points respectively. Further profit-taking came out through commission houses, chiefly on the theory that yesterday's rebound was over-violent, but declines were again checked by the appearance of good support from banking interests which effectively resisted the efforts of professional shorts to bring out further liquidation.

Shorts continued to be severely punished in the early part of the afternoon, drives spreading to other issues, including Worthington Pump and Coca-Cola. This imparted firmness to the general list until later in the session, when professional selling was renewed, based on the theory that the wholesale elimination of the short interest had weakened the technical position of the market. Pressure was chiefly directed against copper stocks, the market for which was unsettled by reports of a reduction in the export price of the metal. Offerings elsewhere met with fairly ready absorption, and the close was steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 18	Dec. 17
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1		4.86⅜	4.86⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1		4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Cables	£1		4.85⅛	4.85 16/32
60 days' sight	£1		4.82⅜	4.82 15/32
Grain bills sight	£1		4.83⅞	4.83⅛
Seven days	£1		—	4.85 7/16
Paris, short sight	100f.		4.84⅞	4.84¾
Rome, cables	100l.	3.91¼	5.23	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.25	40.25¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.74½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84½	26.84
Prague, cheques	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.74½
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85½	23.85½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97	13.97
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.41⅝	19.40½
Madrid, cables	100p.	10.30	10.71	10.78
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08¼	14.08¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	53.21	33.27
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.70	9.67

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
	Dec. 18	Dec. 17		Dec. 18	Dec. 17
Atchison	177	174	Int. Amer.	8	5⅛
Atl. Coast	99	98½	Kansas City	35	35
B. & O.	65¼	62	Louisville	95	87
Do., Pref.	71	71	Min. St. P.	5	5
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	½	½
M. Tait	58⅜	59¾	Do., Pref.	82½	82
Can. P. (New)	38⅜	37⅞	N.Mex. & P.	½	½
Cent. N.J.	182½	195	Do., 2 Pf.	¼	¼
Ches. & O.	38½	37½	N.Y. Cent.	114¼	111⅛
Ch. G.W.	5⅝	5½	Norfolk	190½	183
Do., Pref.	16½	16½	N. Pacific	47	46⅛
Ch. N.W.	34	35	Pennsylv'a	56⅜	54⅞
Ch. Mil. & P.	5⅜	5⅛	Reading	76	76
Ch. Rock Is.	50	48	S.L. & S.F.	47	46
Del. & Hud.	154	136	S.L. & S.W.	18¼	18⅛
Del., Lack.	80	77¼	S. Pacific	92½	90¾
Erie	26½	26	Southern	53	53
Do., 1 Pf.	32	29	Do., Pref.	82	81
G.N., Pref.	57⅛	55¾	Union	175	173½
Illinois	67	69	Do., Pref.	85	85½
Interboro'			Wabash	14¼	13
Rapid Tr.	26	26	Do., Pf. A	39	35

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	98⅛	94¾	Int. Nickel	14½	14¼
Allied Chem.	184	182	Int. Paper	51	49
Amer. Agr.	14¼	13¾	Int. T. & T.	23	22¾
Am. Bk. Note	8½	8½	Kennecott	23½	22⅝
Am. Can	—	—	Kresge S.S.	26¼	26⅜
Am. and F. Power	30	28¼	Kr'ger, S'ns	22¾	21¾
Am. Can.	111½	111	Liggett & M.	80	78
Am. Chicle	21½	21	Lowe Wines	44	43
Am. Rolling Mill	31¾	31½	Mack Tcks.	36¼	36
Am. Smelt.	41	43½	Monty'g W.	30	29
Am. Sug. R.	44⅞	44¼	Nash Mtrs.	24¾	22⅞
Am. Tel.	180½	179	Nat. Bisct.	77	76
Am. Tob.	103	102	Nat. Cash R.	31	30
Am. Wool'n	6⅛	6	Nat. Dairy	38¾	38
Anaconda	25⅞	26⅛	Packard	8¾	8¼
Armour, Pf.	66½	68	Pan-A. Pet.	25	24
As. Dry Gds.	22½	21½	Pub. Ser.		
Atl. Ref.	18	18¼	Corp.	70¾	70
Baldwin	22⅞	22	Pullman	53½	52
Barnsdall A	10⅞	10½	Radio Corp	5⅞	5⅝
Beth. Steel	53⅛	54	R'm'g'n Rd	16⅞	15⅞
Cdianese	9⅜	9⅛	Ryl. Dutch	38½	39¼
Case Threshing	23	22½	Sears R'b'k	49¾	50½
Cello Copp.	23		Shell Trans	28¼	26
Chrysler	16⅞	16½	Shell Un.	7⅝	7⅜
Col. Fuel	22¼	21¾	Sloss S. Stl.	10	9¼
Colum. Gas	53½	53	Std. Brands	16½	16
Col. Graph. A	8½	8	Std. Gas	59	56½
Cons. Gas	84¾	82¼	Std. Oil of Cal.	45¾	45
Cont. Can	47½	47¼	Do., N.J.	46½	45
Corn Prod.	70½	69⅛	Do., N.Y.	26½	26
Crucible	55	52½	Studebaker	21¾	20⅛
Davison Ch.	12	10⅝	Texas Corp.	31⅛	31
Deag. Inc.	6¾	6⅜	Tex. G. Sul.	63	62
Du Pont	86¼	86¼	T. Am. Cp.	6¼	6
Eastman	151½	149	Tr. Cor. Cp.	13⅜	13¾
Elec. P. & L.	38¾	38⅛	Un. Carbide	57	56½
Elec. Stor.	50⅛	50⅛	Un. Corp.	16⅞	16
Fleischm.	28	26⅞	Un. Gas	54¼	55
Fox Film	27	26	United Gas	27¾	26½
Gen. Elect.	45¼	45	U.S. Ind. Alc.	47¼	47
Gen. Foods	37⅞	37¼	U.S. Leather	2¾	2⅝
Gen. Motors	35⅞	34	U.S. Rbr.	13¼	13
Gillette	24⅜	24	U.S. Steel	135½	135
Goodrich	17¼	17¼	Do., Pref.	139½	139½
Goodyear	46½	46¼	W. Un. Tel.	125⅛	124¾
Hou. Oil Tex.	35	34	Wstgh. Mfg.	94¼	94¼
Ind. Rayon	53⅝	51⅝	Woolworth	56	55
Int. Harv.	50	50	Wor. Pump	60	56
Int. Match	7		Youngst'n Sheet	69	69
Pref.	56	55			

CURB EXCHANGE

Asso. Gas A	15¼	15½	Mid. West Utilities	18	17
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	24⅜	22½	Penn. Road	1⅞	16½
Elec. Bond	41⅞	42⅛	Silica Gel	5¼	5½
Gulf Oil	64*	62½	Std. Oil Ind.	32¼	30¾
Hydro Elec.	23¼	21½	Swift Int.	32⅛	31¾
Ind. Petm.	13	12⅝	Vacuum Oil	52½	51

BONDS

Liberty Ln. 3½%	101 28/32	101 28/32	Fin'l. 6% '45	86	85¼
Do. 4¼%	102 28/32	102 28/32	Fren. 7% '41	125⅛	125¼
Do. (4th) 4¼%	103 30/32	103 30/32	Fren. 7% '49	120⅛	120⅛
U.K. 5½% '37	104⅞	104¾	Ger. 7% '49	100¾	100⅝
Do. 5% '47	92	92	Greek 7% '64	100	100
Arg. 6% '59	90½	90⅝	Ham'g. S. 6% '46	80	84½
Aust. 7% '43	104½	104½	Hungary, 7½% '43	99¼	99¼
Belg. 7% '49	101	100¼	Japan. 6½% '51	91⅞	91½
Bordeaux 6% '34	110	109¾	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	105	105
Brazil, 7% '42	104½	104⅝	Norway 6% '52	100	100
Bulg. 7% '67	65	65	P.L.M. 6% '53	101½	101½
Canada 5% '31	100⅞	100½	Do. 7% '58	104½	104½
Chile, 7% '42	88⅞	89¼	Poland, 7% '47	106⅝	106⅝
Chile, 6% '60	72¼	74	Do., 8% '50	69¼	68¼
Czech. 8% '51	109¼	109¼	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	78	78
Den. 6% '42	105⅛	105	San P. 7.8% '50	70¼	70¼
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102¾	102¾	Seine, 7% '42	106¼	107
Dutch E.I. 5½% '55	102½	102½	Swed. 5½% '54	104¼	104⅜
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105	105	Tokio City, 5½% '61	88¼	88½

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	Dec. 18	Dec. 17
Atchison, Pref.	101	102
Lehigh Valley	49	48
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	16	18
New York, Ontario and Western	4⅛	4
National Lead	115	114

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend.

Call money was easier, and ruled at 2 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial Paper remained at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 60-day bills, and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange improved slightly to 4.85 23-32 for cable transfers.

Silver fell ½c. to 21½c. for foreign bullion.

Brokers' loans during the past week decreased $91,000,000, the total amounting to $2,008,000,000, against $2,099,000,000 last week and $3,386,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

The BOND market was firmer with a fairly active business, sales reaching $12,505,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—WHEAT.—The cash market was barely steady, unchanged to ½c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 98½c.; No. 2 amber durum unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 85c.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 69½c. MAIZE easy, ½c. down. No. 2 mixed, 85½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy, ½c. lower. White clipped, 38½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy at ½c. decline. No. 2 Western, 46½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY unquoted.

FLOUR steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS).

	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	754	591	3,477	297,614	313,902
Do., Atlantic	215	74	420	54,882	57,498
*Exports, ditto	99	18	500	55,065	43,034
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	809	600	4,381	97,231	109,155
Do., Atlantic	16	25	60	2,254	2,436
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	9
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	99	78	402	15,989	12,759
Receipts, Atlantic	61	47	295	10,640	9,995
Oats (bushels)—	8	4	58	2,276	1,677
Receipts, Western	224	154	980	65,239	85,801
Do., Atlantic	18	71	43	2,245	3,760
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	18	80

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was steady at 15c. advance. Prime Western steam, $10.50; Middle West, spot, $10.35.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 13 to 5 points up. Dec., 6.75c.; Jan., 6.15c.; March, 5.98c.; May, 5.78c.; July, 5.65c.; Sept., 5.55c. Sales, 9,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 8 points up to 2 points down. Dec., 9.60c.; Jan., 9.25c.; March, 9.09c.; May, 8.85c.; July, 8.76c.; Sept., 8.66c. Sales, 19,000 bags. Cash coffee steady, Rio No. 7, 7c. to 7¼c.; Santos No. 4, 10c. to 10¼c.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady at 4 points to 1 point advance. Sales, 15,000 bags. Dec., 5.97c.; Jan., 6.02c.; March, 6.17c.; May, 6.35c.; July, 6.48c.; Sept., 6.65c. Sales, 15,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Futures opened steady, unchanged to 1 point lower on scattered Wall-street buying and the firmness of the London market. Selling by Cuban interests and the absence of inclination to follow the advance caused a setback, but covering orders made the close steady, 2 points lower to unchanged. Dec., 1.18c.; Jan., 1.22c.; March, 1.32c.; May, 1.40c.; July, 1.48c.; Sept., 1.55c. No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.14c. Sales, 23,000 tons. Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, was quoted 3.25c. per lb., buyers. Sales comprised 27,000 bags of Philippine, in port, at 3.25c.; and 18,000 bags of Philippine, Feb.-March shipment, at 3.40c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 15 points lower at 9.80c. The futures market opened steady at 2 to 3 points advance on "bears" covering, and after a partial setback the upward movement was resumed on support from local houses. The market continued steady until near the end, when prices fell back again owing to selling by New Orleans operators and poor support, the session ending barely steady at 10 to 20 points net loss. New Orleans spot middling declined 17 points to 9.44c., and the futures market closed with values 11 to 18 points below previous finals.

New York	Closing Range	
Futures	To-day	Prev. day
December	9.65 9.65	9.81 9.81
January	9.65 9.64	9.81 9.81
	New Contract	
December	9.65 9.65	9.78 9.78
January	9.70 9.70	9.84 9.84
February	9.84 9.84	9.97 9.97
March	10.00 9.99	10.14 10.11
April	10.11 10.11	10.26 10.23
May	10.25 10.24	10.40 10.36
June	10.35 10.35	10.50 10.46
July	10.47 10.46	10.60 10.56
August	10.55 10.55	10.72 10.72
September	10.55 10.55	10.72 10.72
October	10.67 10.65	10.85 10.85

Receipts at ports	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Exports, Gt. Brit.	3,000	179,000	6,595,000	6,467,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	24,000	144,000	3,027,000	3,165,000

COPPER was dull and unaltered. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and Jan. delivery, quoted 10c. per lb. National Metal Exchange prices :—Dec., 9.70c.; Jan., 9.73c.; Feb., 9.74c. TIN steady. Straits metal, spot, ½c. higher at 24c.; and Jan. delivery, ½c. up at 24½c. asked. National Metal Exchange prices were :—Dec., 23.40c.; Jan., 23.55c.; Feb., 23.65c. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and Jan. delivery, 4.50c. per lb., asked. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 5.10c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No 2 foundry quoted $17.50 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ½c. higher for spot and Dec. at 9c., and for Dec.-Jan. at 9½c. per lb. First latex crepe sellers were ½c. up for spot and Dec. at 9½c. and for Dec.-Jan. at 9½c. per lb. New York and Rubber Exchange prices were 10 to 30 points up. Dec., 8.80c.; Jan., 8.80c.; March, 9.10c.; May, 9.20c.; Sept., 9.60c. Sales, 97 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed barely steady. Crude, spot, 6.05c.; yellow, spot, 7.20c. bid. Refined steady, 5 points lower to 12 points down. Dec., 7.25c.; March, 7.34c.; May, 7.47c.; July, 7.58c.

TALLOW was steady. Extra, loose, 4½c.; in tierces, 5c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $1.80 to $1.85 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady and unchanged at 40½c. to 41½c.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 18.—TURPENTINE was steady and ½c. up at 35½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—TURPENTINE was firm and unaltered at 35½c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $4.00; grade K, $4.20; grade WW, $7.15.

DULUTH, Dec. 18.—LINSEED closed barely steady, ½c. to ¾c. down. Dec., 157c.; May, 161½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—WHEAT closed barely steady, without change. Dec., 72½c.; May, 76½c.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 18.—WHEAT opened firm and ½c. to ¾c. higher on reports of a better export demand, which together with predictions of cold weather led to "bear" covering. A further small rise was, however, followed by a downward reaction owing to realizing through commission houses and fresh professional selling encouraged by the disappointing foreign news and the increasing domestic stocks. The close was easy at a fall of ½c. to ¾c. Dec., 53¾c.; May, 57¼c.; July, 59½c. OATS closed easy at a decline of ¼c. Dec., 27c.; May, 28½c.; July, 29½c. BARLEY futures barely steady and ½c. lower. Dec., 25c.; May, 28½c.

LINSEED closed steady at ¼c. decline. Dec., 95¾c.; May, 101½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—WHEAT opened steady ½c. higher to unchanged on further buying for account of the Farm Board, a further rise at Winnipeg, and the continuance of the rally on the Stock Exchange. News of beneficial rains to the South-West caused a setback afterwards, but the market rallied again on the news that the House of Representatives had adopted the Bill appropriating an additional $150,000,000 for the Farm Board. The poorness of support caused an easier undertone in the late trading, and the close was barely steady at ¼c. advance to ¾c. decline. Old contract.—Dec., 77c.; March, 79¼c.; May, 81c. New.—Dec., 77½c.; March, 79½c.; May, 81½c.; July, 68½c. MAIZE closed easy and 1½c. to 1¾c. lower. Old contract.—Dec., 67½c.; March, 71½c.; May, 73½c. New.—Dec., 67½c.; March, 71½c.; May, 73½c.; July, 74½c. OATS closed easy at ¼c. to ½c. decline. Old contract.—Dec., 31½c.; March, 33½c.; May, 33½c. New.—March, 33½c.; May, 33½c.; July, 32½c. RYE.—No. 2, cash nominal. Futures, irregular, ½c. lower to ¾c. higher. Old contract.—Dec., 45½c.; March, 44½c.; May, 45½c. New.—March, 44½c.; May, 45½c.; July, 45½c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard 7½ to 10 points higher and pork unchanged. Cash lard advanced 15 points to 9.97½. Lard.—Jan., 9.07½; March, 8.95; May, 9.07½. Pork (dry-salted clear bellies).—Jan., 11.25; May, 11.62½; July, 11.87½.

BACON was easy at 50 points decline. Hogs easy, light 10 points lower to unchanged and heavy sorts 15 to 5 points lower. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since Nov. 1 total 4,019,000, against 4,595,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	14.50	7.90 to 8.10	7.50 to 7.80
Previous day	15.00	8.00 to 8.10	7.65 to 7.85
Last year	12.00	9.15 to 9.50	9.15 to 9.50
Receipts—			Chicago
To-day			106,000
Previous day			38,000
Last year			111,000
			27,000
			100,000
			31,000

LIVERPOOL SAVINGS BANK

The report of the Liverpool Savings Bank states that during the year ended November 20 the amount due to depositors increased by £256,000, and now exceeds £8,000,000. The Ordinary department holds £5,254,518 for 177,791 depositors, and £1,747,086 has been invested for depositors in Government stocks and bonds, while £1,104,936 stands to the credit of the Special Investment department. The bank's assets amount to £8,380,479, and there is a surplus of £258,960. During the year £28,756 was received through home safes and 47,556 National Savings Certificates were sold. Forty-six per cent. of the deposit transactions did not exceed £1.

COMPANY RESULTS

MORE RAND DIVIDENDS

NO FAIRFIELD SHIPBUILDING PREFERENCE DIVIDEND

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresp. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Brakpan Mines	Fin. 22½	25	—	45¼	48¾
Consol. Main Reef	Int. 6¼	5	Feb. 4	—	—
Crown Mines	Fin. 35	32½	Feb. 4	67½	65
Durban Roodeport Deep	Fin. 5	Nil	Feb. 4	7½	Nil
Geldenhuis Deep	Fin. 5	2½	Feb. 4	7½	Nil
Midland Trust	Int. 2½	2½	Feb. 4	8¾	5
Modder, "B"	Fin. 2½	2½	—	—	—
Modder, East	Fin. 40	40	Feb. 4	80	80
New Modder	Int. 10	Fin. 10	Feb. 4	—	—
Gold					
Nourse Mines	Int. 65	70	Feb. 4	—	—
Rand Mines	Int. 3¾	2½	Feb. 4	—	—
Rezende Mines	Fin. 40	50	Feb. 11	90	100
Roberts	Int. 12½	12½		10	12½
(J. F. & H.)	Fin. 3¾	3¾	} —	—	—
Rose Deep	Bon. 2½	5		10	12½
Sheepbridge Coal and Iron	Fin. 2½	Nil	Feb. 4	5	Nil
S. African Coal (Wit.)	Int. 1½	1½	—	—	—
Springs Mines	Int. 2½	2½	—	—	—
Transvaal Cons. Land	Fin. 20	18¾	—	37½	36¼
Ud. Sensing Rbr.	10	12½	Feb. 4	10	12½
West Springs	Fin. 5	7½	—	4	7½
		5	—	5	10

Kramat Tin Dredging.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on January 10. This is the first distribution to be made by the company.

Tjiwangie Tea Estates.—Interim dividend of 3 per cent., payable on December 23. No interim dividend was paid last year but 10 per cent. was distributed at the end of the financial year.

Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa.—In view of present conditions of the diamond market the board feels it is desirable to conserve the cash resources of the company and has, therefore, decided to postpone the declaration of a dividend on the Preference shares, although the profits earned are substantially in excess of the sum required for this purpose.

Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Owing to the acute depression in the shipbuilding industry the directors have decided not to pay the dividend on the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares for the half-year ending December 31, 1930. The Preference dividend was paid for the year ended June 30 last, but no distribution was made on the Ordinary shares.

Sherwood Starr Gold Mining.—A dividend of 15 per cent. has been declared (against 10 per cent.). It is stated that although the net profit for the six months would permit a higher declaration the directors consider it advisable to maintain a satisfactory financial position in case the big width of the body of ore on No. 11 Level, as indicated by cross-cut there, should necessitate increasing the capacity of the reduction plant.

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power.—The directors have declared the following dividends :—Preference shares, 3 per cent. for the half-year ending December 31, 1930, and a further dividend of 3 per cent. in respect of the participating rights for the year ending December 31, 1930. Ordinary shares, an interim of 3 per cent. in respect of the year ending December 31, 1930. The dividends will be paid on January 15. Similar payments were announced in December, 1929.

HALL'S OXFORD BREWERY

Little change in net profits is shown by the accounts of Hall's Oxford Brewery, the figure of £56,967 for the year ended September 30 last comparing with £56,497 for 1928-29. The Preference dividend absorbs £11,000 and the distribution on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 28 per cent., tax free, by a final payment of 12 per cent., which leaves the carry-forward some £2,000 higher at £59,316.

EGYPTIAN SALT AND SODA

The net profit of the Egyptian Salt and Soda Company declined from £E.78,174 in 1928-29 to £E.47,809 for the year ended August 31 last. The dividend is to be reduced from 12½ per cent. to 10 per cent., and after providing for this and setting aside £E.600 (against £E.1,959 brought in) for depreciation of furniture and rolling stock purchased during the year, £E.629 remains to be carried forward (against £E.1,959 brought in). Last year £E.1,900 was written off patent rights, £E.12,134 was placed to dividend reserve and £E.3,000 was added to staff provident fund. With regard to the export of salines, the report states that the negotiations undertaken with certain foreign markets are temporarily suspended owing to a difference which has arisen with the Port Said Salt Meeting, December 23.

ULSTER BANK

The net profit of the Ulster Bank for the year ended November 29 amounted to £215,472 (against £218,435 for 1928-29), to which is added £62,650 brought forward. Two half-yearly dividends (at the same rate), amounting to £128,000 have been paid, £50,000 (the same) has been added to reserve, and £40,000 (against £50,000) to the contingent fund, leaving £60,122 to be carried forward. The balance-sheet shows cash, balances with London bankers, and remittances in transit at £2,293,351 (against £2,645,090) and investments at £1,126,892 (against £10,742,504). Bills discounted, advances, short loans on security, &c., amount to £10,887,465 (against £11,179,336). On the liabilities side notes in circulation are shown at £1,380,716 (against £1,346,926) and deposits at £21,444,824 (against £21,588,158). The total of the balance-sheet is £24,741,316 (against £24,800,436) Meeting, December 30.

GROUT AND CO.

In an interim report, the directors of Grout and Co., crape and silk manufacturers, state that formerly the annual meeting has been held in March, just prior to the Budget announcement, which is now of such importance to the policy of the company. The directors have decided to continue this practice, and April 30 next, and to hold the annual meeting early in June, 1931, which will be after the Budget statement. Thereafter the financial year will run from May 1 to April 30, and the meeting will be held in June each year. The directors add that "notwithstanding the condition of trade, and intense competition for business, the yardage turnover up to date, and the money turnover (in spite of lower values), are as high as any in the history of the company." The Canadian subsidiary has just completed a record year's trading, and partly encouraged by the new Canadian duties, further extensions are being made, which will be ready for production early in the spring.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION

The accounts of the Agricultural Credit Corporation, which were submitted to the meeting in Dublin on Wednesday last, show that the net profit rose from £12,261 in 1928-29 to £37,877 in the year ended October 31 last. Interest on the Five per Cent. State-guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and the statutory rate of 5 per cent. on the "A" shares absorb £35,591. Thus the profits, in the second complete year of the corporation's existence, were sufficient to cover these payments, and for the first time the Minister of Finance has not been called upon to make any payment under his guarantee. According to the directors' report, the demand for loans was well maintained during the year. From the date when the corporation began business down to October 31 last loans have been issued to an aggregate amount of £788,555. This comprises 6,176 loans of an average amount per loan of £128.

Since the date of the balance-sheet a second series of Five per Cent. State-guaranteed Mortgage Bonds to the amount of £250,000 has been issued at a premium of £1 per cent.

APEX (TRINIDAD) OILFIELDS

APEX (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, announce that the accounts for the year ended September 30, 1930, which will be issued on January 6, show oil profits of £930,128 (against £447,650 for 1928-29), from which fall to be deducted £120,713 (against £132,350) for amortization of wells, and £3,818 (against £2,062) for head office expenditure (net), leaving a net profit for the year of £205,597 (against £313,208). Adding the balance of £120,023 brought forward, and charging £113,846 for the interim dividend of 15 per cent., directors' additional remuneration thereon, and reserve for income-tax, there remains a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of £211,774. The directors recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent., less British tax of 2s. 5.064d. in the pound, making a total dividend of 25 per cent. for the year, which compares with 52½ per cent. for 1928-29. In view of the position of the oil industry it has been considered prudent to restrict the dividend distribution to 25 per cent. for the year, and the balance of undistributed profits to be carried forward will amount to £159,274.

Meeting, January 15.

GAS COMPANY FUSION ABANDONED

It is announced that the Board of Trade recently intimated that they were not prepared to make an Order for the amalgamation of the East Surrey Gas Company with the Croydon Gas Company in accordance with the draft Order which was approved by the stockholders at the extraordinary general meeting of the first-named company in May last. The directors of the East Surrey Company state that they carefully considered the variations indicated by the Board of Trade, but these would have involved such reduction in the terms that, in the interests of the stockholders, they were unable to proceed further with the matter.

RESTRICTION OF OIL PRODUCTION

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17.—The General Committee of the State oil operators concurred to-day in a drastic reduction of California's oil production. Operators will be asked to join in a daily reduction of 50,000 barrels. The present production is estimated at over 550,000 barrels.—*Reuter.*

The Vereeniging Estates was incorporated in the Transvaal 33 years ago, and not three years ago, as stated in "City Notes" on Wednesday.

RUBBER RESTRICTION

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF COMPANIES

The directors of a number of rubber companies yesterday announced that they have decided to adopt new tapping policies with the object of reducing output. The East Asiatic Rubber Estates and the Mount Austin (Johore) Rubber Estates have adopted a modified system of tapping, under which the outputs during 1931 will be curtailed by approximately 1,000,000lb. and 1,200,000lb. respectively. This policy, state the directors of these two companies, aims at conservation of bark and amelioration of the general position by reduction of the quantity of rubber placed upon the market.

The Bradwall (F.M.S.) Rubber Estate and the Muar River Rubber Company are adopting a system of selective tapping on January 1, which will result in a decrease in their outputs of approximately 20 per cent.

Measures to be put into force by F.M.S. Rubber Planters Estates will reduce the potential output by approximately 500,000lb., while the Mambau (F.M.S.) Rubber Company has decided to reduce the potential output by 190,000lb.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM AND ACTIVE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—The market opened firm and active. Demand centred chiefly in Steel of Canada after an announcement by the Privy Council upholding the decision of the Canadian Courts in favour of the Common stockholders. Consolidated Mining and Smelting, Dominion Bridge, and Shawinigan were also well bought. Firmness was maintained to the close despite the late easiness of New York.

RETTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Dec. 18	Dec. 17
Abitibi	9¼	9
Do., Pref.	1¼	1¼
B. C. Packers	3	3
Brar. Tract.	21⅞	23¼
B.C. Pwr., A	34½	34¼
Do., B	30	30
Brit. Emp. Steel	11¾	11¾
Do., 1st Pf.	No bid	No bid
Do., 2nd Pf.	18	18
Calgary	23¼	27
Can. Car	150	150
Do., Pref.	17½	17
C. Cement	24¼	23⅞
Do., Pref.	12½	12
C. Cottons	91	90½
Do., Pref.	No bid	No bid
Indust. Alcohol, A	3	3
Do., B	2	2
C. Power	4½	4¼
C. Steamship	6	5
Do., Pref'd.	17	17
Cockshutt	10½	10½
Cons. Mining	145	145
Dom. Bridge	51¼	49½

	Dec. 18	Dec. 17
Dom. Glass	102	101½
Dom. Textile	76⅛	75½
Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
Fraser Cos.	2½	2
Hollinger	5¾	5½
Int. Nickel	14⅜	14⅛
Massey, H.	10½	10
Montreal Lt.	54¼	54⅜
Natl. Brew.	25⅝	25½
Nat. Steel Car	33	32*
Ogilvie Flour	264	264
Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Power Corp.	53¼	51¼
Price Bros.	41	40
Quebec Pwr.	42	40¾

COMPANY MEETINGS

AFRICAN AND EASTERN TRADE CORPORATION

FIRST YEAR'S OPERATION UNDER THE COMBINED ARRANGEMENTS

UNITED AFRICA COMPANY'S POSITION AND PROSPECTS

PROFIT AND DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE

HEAVY DECLINE IN PRIMARY PRODUCE PRICES

COCOA BUSINESS LOSSES

THE RELATIONS WITH UNILEVER, LTD.

SIR WALEY COHEN'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.

SIR ROBERT WALEY COHEN, K.B.E., the chairman of directors, presided, and the other directors present were Mr. Robert B. Miller (vice-chairman), Major Cecil R. Bates, D.S.O., M.C., Lt.-Col. E. H. L. Beddington, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Mr. Alexander A. Cowan, Major-General W. W. H. Grey, C.B., C.M.G., Mr. Oliver V. G. Hoare, Lt.-Col. W. Nicholl, T.D., Messrs. Frank Samuel and Mazzini Stuart, J.P., with Mr. Harley A. Stephenson (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen, —I presume that you will take the report and accounts as read. At the last meeting I was asked to state whether the accounts of The United Africa Company would be published, and I then informed you that whilst we could give no pledge in the matter, as legal issues were involved, your directors would certainly desire to give to the shareholders all the information that they could, and it is with this in view that we have placed before the shareholders the statement of the accounts of The United Africa Company, Limited, and all its subsidiaries, combined into one consolidated statement, so that the information in our possession may be placed before you in a convenient form.

As you will remember, the business was transferred to The United Africa Company on May 1, 1929, and the accounts represent the first year's operation under the combined arrangements.

SALE OF AFRICA HOUSE

Turning to the balance-sheet of this corporation, you will observe that at April 30 last Africa House and Hampden House were still our property and stood in our balance-sheet at £500,000. We had granted a lease to The United Africa Company. It became apparent, however, that it would be a great convenience if The United Africa Company could be housed in closer proximity to Messrs. Unilever, with whom we are so constantly in touch both on account of our association in The United Africa Company and also on account of the many points of contact between The United Africa Company's business and that of Messrs. Unilever. We were informed that Messrs. Unilever had decided to rebuild their offices, and they made to The United Africa Company the offer to provide accommodation for them on terms equal to those on which The United Africa Company is housed in Africa House. To enable The United Africa Company to accept this offer it was necessary for them to be freed from their lease of Africa House. Your directors felt that it would be wise for this company in those circumstances to endeavour to sell Africa House and thus free itself from the burden of a real estate business which is somewhat outside its scope. We were fortunately able to conclude a sale and to release The United Africa Company from their lease and thus enable them to take the favourable opportunity offered to them by Messrs. Unilever.

ADVANTAGES OF THE TRANSACTION

Our property in Kingsway consisted of 'Africa House and Hampden House. The sale of the latter portion has only just been concluded, and it is not yet possible for me to give you the exact sum which will accrue for the whole site after making all the necessary adjustments with The United Africa Company as leaseholders, but I am able to inform you that the net price realized for the property will be substantially in excess of the figure of £500,000 at which it stood in your balance-sheet at April 30 last. The buyers are an associated company of The Covent Garden Properties, Limited, a well-known real estate company of the highest standing, and we have left for 10 years on mortgage guaranteed by them a sum of £450,000 with our right to call £62,500 on six months' notice at any time. A great advantage of this transaction is that if and when The United Africa Company enjoys the healthy development which we all hope to see it will in the course of time require further capital resources for new developments as they come along. It would have been difficult for this company to take up its share in any such further issues if we had remained as we stood at the date of the amalgamation with practically no liquid resources, and it will be a satisfaction to you to know that you will now have in cash or its equivalent in the form of gilt-edged investments and the mortgage a sum exceeding £500,000, which will enable you to take your due share in these developments if you wish to do so as and when they arise without depending upon any outside financial assistance.

INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES

The next item on the credit side of the balance-sheet is our investments in shares of other companies. The principal item in this figure is, of course, the 6,500,000 shares which we hold in The United Africa Company. We have a further 600,000 shares to take up in that company in settlement of the item which appears under the heading of "Sundry Debtors," so that when all the arrangements of the merger have been finally carried into effect our shareholding in The United Africa Company will be 7,100,000 shares out of a total share capital of £15,731,600.

The small item of £3,000 represents sundry shares in undertakings which were not transferred to The United Africa Company.

Turning to the liabilities side of the balance-sheet, apart from the share capital, which speaks for itself, there is an item of £200,189 4s. 2d. in respect of sundry creditors and credit balances. These comprise an item of £893 12s. 1d., representing a sinking fund in respect of the leasehold redemption of Africa House and Hampden House which will disappear in the next balance-sheet; the ordinary creditors represent £8,378 18s. 5d., of which the main item is £4,650 in respect of four months' accrued dividend on the "A" Preference shares. The remainder of the large item is represented by contingency funds, staff superannuation funds, and other similar items.

YEAR'S RESULT—THE DIRECTORS' FEES

Turning now to the profit and loss account, in view of the fact that no dividend has been received from The United Africa Company, our income has been derived from the rent of Africa House and our small outside investments and interest balances. These items together are sufficient to pay our "A" Preference dividend for the year after paying the whole of our expenses, and leave a small increase in our carry forward.

I ought to say a word about the item of directors' fees. The resolution of the shareholders left these at £4,000 free of income-tax, which is equal at to-day's rate to over £5,000, but in view of the reduced duties which they are called upon to perform the directors have decided to reduce their fees to the figure named in the balance-sheet. They have since been reduced somewhat further, and the total is now at the rate of £2,000 per annum gross. All the directors who represent you on the board of The United Africa Company receive their remuneration from that company and are not drawing any fees from this company.

Though not strictly before the meeting I think you will wish me to speak about the figures of The United Africa Company, which represents by far the greater part of your assets and business.

THE SUPPORT OF BANKS AND CREDIT HOUSES

I should like first to pay a tribute to the support which has been given in these difficult times to The United Africa Company by the banks and the credit houses. At the time when I was elected chairman of your company the banks and the credit houses had lost confidence in the company and a very serious stage in the company's history had been reached. Having regard to the large volume of floating assets which the business entails it is impossible to conduct it in an economical way without possessing the confidence of the banks and financial houses so that they may play their accustomed and important role in the financing of our trade. Since then not a little of our attention has been devoted towards re-establishing that confidence, and it is with satisfaction that your board are able to report the strong position of The United Africa Company in this respect.

At the formation of The United Africa Company its liquid assets exceeded its current liabilities by about £3,100,000, while if you refer to the consolidated balance-sheet of The United Africa group which is before you and deduct its total current liabilities from the total of its liquid assets, you will see that this excess of liquid assets had risen by £1,700,000 to £4,800,000. Since the date of that balance-sheet prices have fallen still further, and cocoa has reached a new low level of value with a corresponding effect on the value of our stocks. But with all that included and our stocks of produce, including cocoa, all valued down to to-day's price, and notwithstanding the necessary continual expenditure of a capital nature, including the purchase of steamers and river craft which involve a transfer from floating assets to fixed assets, the margin of floating assets over all current liabilities is still over 45 per cent.

We are careful to give regularly and continuously the fullest information on all these matters to the banks and credit houses so that they may be constantly and accurately informed of our financial position, and I think that the confidence which they have shown in The United Africa Company is very largely influenced by these figures and by the frankness with which the board of The United Africa Company keep them informed.

The increased strength of the company, in addition to the general fall in the value of money, has resulted in a reduction in our costs of finance, and from the accounts which are before you and from those which we shall have to place before you for the current year, you will realize that the cost of finance forms a very important item in our costs.

UNFAVOURABLE TRADING CONDITIONS

The United Africa Company has suffered very severely in the year under review. Their experience has not been by any means unique. For those whose business is like ours, mainly with primary producers, a period such as that through which we have passed and are still passing is bound to be extremely unfavourable. During this period primary products have suffered a constant decline and have reached such low values that they are in some cases unprecedented and in others far below anything experienced in recent years. As I have already explained in connexion with finance, the nature of our business requires that we must always hold large quantities of produce and merchandise in stock at different points throughout our widespread organization, and during a period of constantly falling prices we are bound to suffer heavy losses in the value of our stocks both of produce and of merchandise. There is no way of avoiding that, and our only consolation must be that it seems impossible to believe that values of primary products can fall to a much lower level than that which has now been reached. Throughout this period we have kept a very careful watch to ensure the disposal, at whatever price may be necessary, of any old or obsolete stocks, and it is satisfactory to be able to inform you that our general managers throughout West Africa report that our stocks of merchandise in this respect are in a cleaner condition than they have been for many years.

PROGRESS IN REDUCING EXPENSES

Although manufactured goods have fallen very considerably in value, the fall has not been as great as in the value of primary products, and consequently, with the low prices that have prevailed for produce and the spending power in the hands of the population of Africa much reduced, the volume of our turnover in merchandise has been correspondingly affected. So long as these very low prices of produce last these conditions are bound to continue, and although we are doing our utmost all the time to reduce our expenses to meet the changing conditions, it is impossible, even if it were desirable, to cut off any large sections of our widespread organization, which is designed to yield reasonable profits under normal circumstances. Under the present conditions which I have described the expenses of maintaining such an organization are bound to weigh very heavily on such gross profits as under these conditions it is capable of earning. But we have been able to make some considerable progress in the reduction of expenses at the cost of some expenditure which will not recur. As our process of reorganization and consolidation continues there will be continuing expenses of this kind, but of much smaller volume than during the past year. As I said in a previous speech, our predecessors, although they had taken over a number of businesses, had never merged them into a single economic unit. We are endeavouring to do that to an increasing extent and with all practicable speed.

LARGE SAVING IN OVERHEAD CHARGES

The net result of all the work which has been done in these directions has been that the overhead charges on our business have been reduced by about £435,000 per annum. These figures represent the difference between our annual overhead charges as they will be when the full effect is felt of all our present economies, as compared with the annual charges as they stood at the time when the business was taken over by The United Africa Company. The whole of these economies have not, of course, been felt in the first year of working, nor will they perhaps quite all be felt even in the second year. But they represent a large saving in the cost of carrying on the business, and I feel that the greatest credit is due to your managers and staff whose devoted services in an ungrateful task have produced this very considerable result. No one can prophesy when the end will come of the long period of depression through which we have passed and in which we are still suffering. All we can do is to make close examination of every corner of the business and do our utmost to ensure, so far as lies in our power, that it is being conducted in as sound and efficient and economical a manner as it is within our power to effect. Our efforts are being devoted to secure that if, and when, good times return The United Africa Company will be in a position to render a satisfactory account of itself both to its shareholders and to the countries which it aspires to serve.

CHAIRMAN'S VISIT TO WEST AFRICA

During the period to which these accounts relate I paid a hurried visit to West Africa, covering a very large amount of ground and meeting many members of our staff and many others engaged in one way or another in endeavouring to serve West Africa. No one can make such a visit without being profoundly impressed with the inherent wealth of the countries through which I passed, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria. But the effects of the world depression were even then beginning to make themselves felt. Moreover, the bane of excessive competition from which these countries suffer so severely seemed to me to make itself apparent at every turn. In times of prosperity the costly extravagance of setting two or three or four or a dozen organizations to do work which could effectively be carried out by one or two may be overlooked, but when, as we see at present, prices of primary commodities have been reduced to levels at which even with the most efficient and economic services they could hardly offer a reasonable return to the producer, it is, in my view, nothing short of a disaster that such large resources in men and material should be wastefully exhausted in mutually destructive efforts.

The existence of The United Africa Company, which represents a very large elimination of these wasteful competitive organizations, is some step forward in the direction of achieving a better return for the producer from the price paid by the consumer for his products. But notwithstanding that The United Africa Company has worked with almost no final profit, the price which we have been able to pay to the producer in Africa for his products is a very low one based on all his previous experience, and one cannot but feel great sympathy with these populations, almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits, who, largely as a result of world factors which they naturally find it difficult to comprehend, find themselves thus deprived of their accustomed revenue.

COSTLY ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

Apart from visiting a very large number of branches of our own business, I had also the advantage of many interesting conversations with officials of Government in these countries. I found, as every traveller does, the keen anxiety to see the country go forward to prosperity, but whether the existing machinery can be maintained if values remain on the low levels recently reached is, I think, extremely doubtful. I venture to throw out the suggestion that considerable economies might be effected by transferring to private enterprise some of the costly activities which in the primitive stage the Government was obliged to undertake. This system has involved, among other disadvantages, the holding by Government of very large stocks of materials of all kinds, duplicating stocks held by private organizations at a cost which, under the circumstances through which we have been passing, must have been very heavy indeed. I venture to plead for a greater measure of consultation between the Government and the leading commercial organizations interested in these Colonies. We are devolving an increasing measure of responsibility upon our principal representatives on the Coast, and we hope that as this policy develops it will greatly facilitate the more effective consultation between them and the representatives of Government.

I will now return to the balance-sheet.

COMBINED BALANCE-SHEET OF UNITED AFRICA GROUP

The combined balance-sheet which is before you of The United Africa Group shows:—Floating assets £14,272,131 5s. 9d. and fixed assets amounting to £11,224,370 0s. 5d.

With regard to the floating assets, as I have told you, they have been valued on the basis of cost or market value whichever is the lower.

With regard to the fixed assets, I must still say, as I said in an earlier meeting, that we have made no attempt to make any physical valuation of our properties. Such things as mining rights, steamers, river craft, working plant, and furniture have been taken at cost, less a regular depreciation that has been made every year and is again made this year on what we believe to be a conservative basis, but our buildings and lands are taken at the cost at which The United Africa Company have paid for them. As I have said on a previous occasion, we felt that the utmost of all our energies should be concentrated on the organization of the earning capacity of the company. With a company inheriting ramifications with their roots far back in a long history it is a herculean task to make a physical valuation of our properties. That task will be undertaken in due course, and in the meantime all land and buildings appear in our balance-sheet at their actual cost price to The United Africa Company.

PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES

With regard to the consolidated profit and loss account of The United Africa Company and its subsidiaries, you will see that after deducting all the expenses, temporary and permanent, to which I have referred, and the losses incurred in the merchandise and produce business, there is a profit realized on the year's work of £386,406 18s. 1d. From this there falls to be deducted the necessary allowance for depreciation amounting to £276,275 0s. 10d., directors' fees of £3,000, the contributions to the employees' provident fund (to which I will refer later), and an item in respect of income-tax of subsidiary companies amounting to £38,616 0s. 1d. based upon the profits earned by them in previous years. We have also thought it right to write off the whole of the preliminary expenses in connexion with the formation of The United Africa Company.

The depreciation item is a large one, but not too large having regard to the widespread assets to which it relates. It refers, of course, entirely to depreciation allowances in respect of capital assets. As regards our merchandise stocks, these were taken over by The United Africa Company after a very careful valuation, in which depreciation was allowed for, and in regard to anything which has not since been sold a further conservative allowance for depreciation has been made. Moreover, apart from the regular allowance for depreciation which is made in respect of any old stocks, we have been obliged, in the course of the year, to make further special reserves to cover the depreciation of cotton stocks, general merchandise, motors and spare parts, &c., owing to the fall in replacement values.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS SHIPPING COMPANIES' SERVICES

Had it not been for the profitable nature of our shipping business during the year I am afraid the result would have been even more unsatisfactory. As I said last year, we found ourselves most reluctantly compelled to undertake the ocean carriage of our own goods owing to our inability to secure shipping services from those engaged in the shipping trade on terms which enabled us to maintain our position. We are still ready and anxious to utilize the services of the shipping companies, but the experience which we have acquired during the past year has more than ever convinced us of the wisdom of the course which we felt ourselves compelled to take, and we can only resume the utilization of the services of the shipping companies on the condition that we shall never again be placed in a position of inferiority compared with any other merchant in the trade in respect of any part of the operations involved in carrying goods from the manufacturer in this country and elsewhere to the consumer in Africa, or in the distribution of produce from the grower in Africa to the consumers in this country and elsewhere.

We remain of opinion that large economies can be effected by a sound effort at cooperation between the merchants and shipowners who are serving the West African trade and I would like to take this opportunity of reiterating the expression of our readiness to join hands with our colleagues in that effort whenever they care to join with us in making it.

I think I should now say something about cocoa, by far the most important export of the Gold Coast.

THE COCOA SITUATION

I have gathered from shareholders that some anxiety exists in regard to our cocoa business, and I frankly admit that there is cause for it. During the year under review we made heavy losses in cocoa, and the constantly falling market which we have experienced this year will undoubtedly result in further losses, which are, however, all entirely covered in the statement I have made to you regarding our present financial position. In the early summer of this year we reached the conclusion that the falling cocoa market did not accurately represent the true relation between supply and demand, but that it was being artificially aggravated, and we made at heavy cost an endeavour to stem the tide of depreciation in one of the principal markets of the world. We had hoped that the result of our efforts would be that the price of cocoa would have reached a level at which not only stocks would have been realized at a fairer price but that the African farmers would have been able to market their new crop at reasonable prices also. Our efforts failed; largely, I think, as a result of the very exceptional hot weather that was experienced for a short time here and for a much more prolonged period in America, during which the consumption of chocolate was far below the normal level, and in the result the price of cocoa has this season touched a figure nearly 50 per cent. below the average price of last season's crop.

That is a most unhappy situation for this company as well as for the African producer. Our interests in this matter are mutual and, indeed, identical, and although we should never encourage the extravagantly high prices which have been experienced sometimes in years gone by and which create disastrous reactions, we are deeply concerned to see the price of cocoa maintained at such a level that the African farmer can make reasonable profits. The present low prices constitute an exaggerated example of the general phenomena to which I have already alluded and which react most unfavourably upon our business in every direction.

AN "UNSCIENTIFIC PIECE OF COMMERCIAL MACHINERY"

We have done everything possible to preserve the market from unnecessary depreciation, and in my opinion the main cause of the excessive fall in price below any level which the relation between supply and demand would justify is the severe competition which still exists in this difficult trade. We have been working in close cooperation with some of the other main merchants in the Gold Coast and we are confident that this cooperation, if, as I hope, it is continued and even extended, will result in an improvement for all concerned in the trade.

Conducted as it is at present the whole cocoa business seems to me a very unscientific piece of commercial machinery. The problems of collecting and marketing demand a highly skilled and experienced organization, but those who undertake this work are compelled to take many speculative risks either by selling the crop forward before they have bought it or by finding themselves after the harvest loaded with heavy stocks which they are compelled to buy from the farmer if they are to serve him as distributors and marketers, but which may or may not be saleable without loss during the remainder of the year. In either case this crop, which is the mainstay of the Gold Coast, in fact at present almost its only considerable source of wealth, is exposed to all the vagaries of those who are speculating in it one way or the other and the consequences may be very serious indeed to the revenue of the colony and its inhabitants. These dangers could, in my view, be greatly mitigated by a more organized and closer cooperation between all those concerned and I hope that efforts may be made in that direction.

Meanwhile, our policy, with that of our coadjutors in the trade, is to avoid speculation as much as possible and to endeavour to keep to the lowest possible figure the cost of collecting the cocoa and transmitting it to the consuming markets. Thanks to the efforts of our Cocoa Group these costs have already been somewhat reduced this year, and as a result we have fortunately been able to mitigate to some slight extent the incidence on the producer of the severe fall in the price of cocoa which has taken place on the consuming markets.

UNITED AFRICA COMPANY AND UNILEVER

I ought now, I think, to refer to our relations with Messrs. Unilever because I have received a number of suggestions that The United Africa Company has become the tool of that great organization, and that they are using it to its detriment for their own ends.

There is no ground for that suggestion. Your powers in the management of The United Africa Company are no less than those of Messrs. Unilever. As I explained at our last meeting, although our holding in The United Africa Company represents only about 45 per cent. of the whole, careful precautions were taken by the most skilful lawyers at our disposal to ensure by means of the fundamental agreements that so long as you hold your shares in The United Africa Company you have the right to an equal voice in its affairs with that of Messrs. Unilever. If at any time there were to arise a difference of opinion in the conduct of the business, either in the board or in general meeting, the powers of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation are equal with those of Messrs. Unilever, and no action can be taken in any matter contrary to the views of the representatives of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation except as a result of the decision of an independent arbitrator. If, therefore, at any future time you were to allow your voice to be swamped by that of the Unilever Company it would be the fault of your representatives, as your rights are clear and indisputable. But, apart from legal issues, our action in forming this friendship and unification of interests was dictated by our confidence in the good faith and good will of Messrs. Lever Brothers and the Margarine Union, since associated together in Messrs. Unilever. They constitute one of the great businesses of the world, and it is surely a universal experience that it is the deep concern of such great organizations when they associate themselves with another group to make that organization a prosperous and profitable combination. From what I shall be saying presently you will gather that the Unilever Company are now taking their full share in our councils and management. Their responsibility to all the shareholders of The United Africa Company is as great as that of your representatives, and I shall be indeed surprised if they are not at least as concerned as we are to make a success of The United Africa Company's business in which they will hold an interest, larger than your own, amounting to £8,631,600.

MUTUAL INTERESTS

I have seen it suggested that they might use their influence in The United Africa Company to buy their produce at an unreasonably low price. I can only say in reply to that that during the period in which we have been associated with them The United Africa Company has always received fair treatment in this matter, and that is what your board have expected and do expect from our association with that great organization.

It is greatly in their interest, as it is in yours, to see The United Africa Company grow in strength and power and prosperity, so that it may be enabled to develop the prosperity of the great populations of Africa on whose produce they so largely rely for some of their principal manufactures. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance and value to West Africa of the services which Messrs. Unilever and their predecessors have rendered in popularizing and developing the consumption of articles of commerce for the manufacture of which many of the main products of West Africa are eminently suitable. It is a most natural consummation of their labours that they should now have obtained through The United Africa Company a very large direct interest in the countries which owe so much to them and to whose development the growth of the trade in which they play an outstanding part must be of such vital importance.

Your interests and theirs are thus intrinsically united with those of West Africa, and it would indeed be strange if they were not determined to throw all their great weight into making of The United Africa Company, in the building of which their predecessors have expended so many millions, a profitable and prosperous business yielding to them not merely a good return on their large interest in it but also what I think is often more precious to the best kind of business man—a pride of creative achievement.

CONDUCT OF THE BUSINESS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS

I must now ask your permission to make a more personal reference. As you are aware, I was invited to join your board at a time of great difficulty with the main object of placing your company's finances in a sound and healthy condition, restoring confidence in the company and its affairs and re-establishing it on a basis on which it could recover prosperity. I think a fair start has been made with these tasks. We have observed The United Africa Company commence its career with an excess of liquid assets over all current liabilities of £3,100,000, and we have seen that excess raised to its present figure. In other spheres of our activity we have, I think, seen sound foundations laid.

At the request of your board and of the chairman of Messrs. Lever Brothers I accepted the chairmanship of The United Africa Company, and, in fact, the main responsibility under the board for the conduct of its affairs. Although when I retired from active work in other directions, in the hope of securing what I thought was some well-earned leisure, I had not intended to embark permanently upon so arduous a task, I should have been willing to continue it for a further period, but our friends in the Unilever Company were in favour of the appointment of three managing directors responsible for the daily management under control of an executive committee consisting of four members chosen from the members of the board. Exercising their undoubted rights, they asked that they should have an equal voice with your representatives in the conduct of the company's affairs. I personally am a very great believer in cooperation in business, and I think a very large part of our present trouble is due to excessive competition.

THE PRICE OF COOPERATION

But it is part of the price of cooperation that you cannot always have your own way, and therefore we, the representatives of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, though unanimously believing in personal executive management rather than committee management, felt that we had no alternative but to accede to the request of the Unilever representatives and to adopt committee management. Accordingly, the responsibility for the conduct of the business has, since May last, rested with this committee, on which both parties are equally represented and of which I am chairman. It has, however, been agreed that at any time it is open to either Messrs. Unilever or your representatives to require that these arrangements should be terminated and to revert to the provisions of the Articles of Association of the company which provide for management by two managing directors, one appointed by each of the two parties. In view of rumours which seem to have been circulated, I think it right to say that neither in the committee nor at any other time has there so far been a single difference of opinion between Messrs. Unilever and any of your representatives in regard to the business of The United Africa Company except on this question of management, and on that we unanimously decided to accept their view and to adopt committee management. I am continuing to preside over our deliberations and to assist as much as I can in the conduct of our affairs, but I cannot, of course, accept the same responsibility as I did before last May for the conduct of The United Africa Company's business. In the meantime we have been very fortunate in the men who have been gradually and with great ability taking over the executive tasks.

TRIBUTE TO DIRECTORS

Colonel Beddington, who joined our board shortly before the formation of The United Africa Company, has rendered exceptional services to The United Africa Company in connexion with its manufacturing businesses, which he has been gradually reorganizing and placing on an increasingly satisfactory footing. He is continuing that work under the committee.

Mr. Muir, who joined The United Africa Company at my invitation after distinguished service as the senior representative in India of a great merchant house there, has been nominated by the Niger Company to the board of The United Africa Company and has been of invaluable assistance to that company. He is now a managing director of The United Africa Company to the great satisfaction of us all. He is at present engaged upon an extended visit to West Africa in order that with a fuller knowledge of conditions on the spot he may bring to bear upon the West African business his wide experience in other fields.

Mr. Samuel, who also joined the service of The United Africa Company at my invitation, has won golden opinions in many directions. He paid a prolonged visit to West Africa this year, where he made a most favourable impression upon all those who met him. He is a man whose ability and initiative would mark him out as an exceptional figure in any organization, and I cannot exaggerate the satisfaction which I feel at his acceptance of the appointment as one of your directors and as a managing director of The United Africa Company.

Mr. Knight, who has also become a managing director, has served the Unilever organization for a long period, and is well known and greatly respected in the trade for his unique knowledge of the produce business. As the chief buyer of the Unilever organization he has won the esteem of our organization by the way in which he has held the balance justly and fairly between the two interests, and we have great confidence that he will continue to render valuable services to us in occupying the dual position with all its great responsibilities to the two interests concerned. To enable him to extend his knowledge of the West African side of the business he has arranged to make a voyage to West Africa himself soon after Mr. Muir's return from Nigeria.

I feel, therefore, that the men who have relieved me of a large part of the task which I undertook most reluctantly are men of high capacity who, with the aid and advice of their colleagues with long experience in the West African trade and all its difficulties, are capable of rendering great services in the re-establishment of this company to prosperity on the foundations which have now been laid. So long as I continue to be your chairman and to represent you on the board of The United Africa Company I shall feel that the execution of the decisions which the committee reaches will be in exceptionally competent hands. But for the reasons which I have explained we must largely look to our Unilever friends in the greatly increased responsibility which they have accepted in regard to our affairs to protect the position of this company and render to it the invaluable services of which they are capable in restoring its prosperity. Owing to their position as the main consumers of many of its principal products they must always be an outstanding factor in the West African trade.

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS IN WEST AFRICA

These vast countries of West Africa, and especially Nigeria, are still in a very elementary state of development. With a wise expenditure of money and energy they are still capable of immense progress in wealth and in the standard of their civilization. Transport is, as in so many such countries, one of the main keys to the situation. It is the life blood of any country and it is still in a very elementary stage there. We are hoping to see it developed with a breadth of policy such as so great a problem is entitled to command. In Nigeria, for instance, there are railways, there is the inestimable boon of cheap river communication, there are roads. The problem of co-ordinating these so that the best use may be made of each and the country's interests may not be sacrificed to any selfish egotism on the part of any of these different forms of transport but may be immensely benefited by their united efforts to help and feed one another is a problem which cannot be burked without jeopardizing the great future which the country is entitled to expect. This is one of the directions in which we believe that the Government can cooperate intimately with the great commercial organizations interested in the country, and we are ready unreservedly to place our services at their disposal in this as in many other directions.

THE STAFF

I will not conclude without asking you to allow me to send a message of gratitude to our staff both at home and on the Coast. There have been great alterations in our organizations on the Coast, and these have involved heavy tasks on those engaged in the work. As I have mentioned already, we have made a change of system in that we are throwing an increasing responsibility upon our leading representatives on the Coast—in Nigeria upon the four men who have each been appointed to be general manager of sections of the country, and especially upon our senior general manager, Mr. Henderson, who is our principal representative in Nigeria. In the other countries of West Africa we have made similar appointments. The staff is imbued with a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the company's interests, of which we have recently had a striking expression which I should like to mention to-day to enable you to appreciate your directors do the remarkable *esprit de corps* which is growing up in the company's service. At a recent meeting of our senior representatives on the Gold Coast consideration was given to the serious position created by the prevailing depression in cocoa prices, and those present recommended to the board that drastic reductions should be made in salaries and allowances on a scale which imposed higher sacrifices the higher the salaries, so that it would fall most heavily on those who were present at the meeting. Subsequently two other senior representatives who were not present asked to be associated with this recommendation. The board of the United Africa Company are still considering the matter, and we have not yet decided whether these sacrifices should be demanded or accepted, but at any rate they feel, as I am sure you and all of us must, the highest appreciation of the spirit which dictated these proposals.

INAUGURATION OF A PROVIDENT FUND

We are giving much more attention than has perhaps been customary in the past to encouraging those of our staff who exhibit qualities of originality and initiative, combined with a careful use of their knowledge and experience, and we are trying at the same time to send out a type of young recruit whose education and qualities of mind and character will command for him a bright future in the great business we hope to see built up in the years to come. We are anxious that men who go out to West Africa for us should make their career with us, and with this in view we have inaugurated a provident fund, so that men who give long years of service to the company, whether in West Africa or at home, or, as we hope may be more frequently the case, partly in one sphere and partly in another, will be able eventually to draw out upon their retirement a capital sum that will provide something both for themselves and for their families. The staff are themselves contributing to this fund 5 per cent. of their salaries, and the company is contributing an equal amount. Moreover, we hope in prosperous years that the company will be able to show its recognition of exceptionally valuable services rendered to it by making additional payments to the credit of the provident fund for men who have rendered distinguished service to it.

We believe that in this way a better tradition will be built up, and that any bonuses which future prosperity may enable us to pay will strengthen the bond of loyalty between the company and its staff, a great improvement on the old system under which bonuses were largely dissipated shortly after their receipt. The company has made a real sacrifice in inaugurating this fund at such a difficult time, but I am sure everyone appreciates that it is in difficult times like the present that the most is demanded of our staff, and the board of The United Africa Company is convinced that the sentiment of loyalty and appreciation by the staff of the consideration which the company is showing it in this important matter will yield results of great value in the years to come.

THE OUTLOOK

In conclusion, although we have had to place before you this year a very depressing record, I should like to conclude on a note of hopefulness for the future, although I cannot do so for the immediate future. This company should, in my view, be one of those great commercial forces such as have been responsible in the past for carrying forward by the honourable development of trade the standard of civilization in countries of low economic development. I came here with high ideals as to the possibilities of which these countries are capable, and notwithstanding the disappointing experiences of the past two years I still believe that if we maintain our courage and if we can bring about a wise cooperation between those who are attempting the problems of government and those who are attempting the problems of commerce, and if there is some recovery in the value of primary products, these countries will achieve the fruition to which they are entitled.

ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATION

In the course of my remarks to-day I have said something of the effects of excessive competition. The United Africa Company has made almost superhuman efforts in endeavouring to secure cooperation among its principal competitors. We have so far not met with any great success, and I am bound to confess that since I have entered this trade I have not found many men willing to take the broad-minded outlook which is necessary if men who have been competitors are to join together to achieve the infinitely greater progress which is the reward of those who cooperate instead of obstructing one another's efforts. The United Africa Company itself represents an immense effort at cooperation on the part of almost innumerable individual units who have made sacrifices to come together in the name of progress. If that is to represent the final limit of possible cooperation then let me assure you that it is ready to carry through its work unaided and in face of the pinpricks of smaller competitors. But we hope and believe that by the exercise, perhaps, of a little more of the patience which we have endeavoured to exercise during the past two years we may induce others to go forward with us in the constructive task; and let me say that to all those who are prepared to do that we hold out the hand of friendship, ready to enter with them into a mutual and binding alliance for constructive progress with anyone who has achieved a share in the country's trade, ready and willing on our part to confine and concentrate our strength on to the share allotted to us in return for a similar undertaking by each and all of those who accept the same relation with their colleagues in the trade and are willing to go forward with us in a common constructive effort.

Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts. I will ask Mr. Miller to second the motion, and before putting it to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

The resolution was adopted.

The appointment of Mr. Frank Samuel as a director was confirmed.

The retiring directors (Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. L. Beddington, and Mr. Oliver V. G. Hoare) were unanimously re-elected; and the auditors (Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son) were reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

RATE OF DIVIDEND UNCHANGED

REVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of the National Bank of Scotland, Limited, was held yesterday in Edinburgh.

The MARQUESS of ZETLAND, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (the Governor), presided, and, after referring to the loss by death of Sir James Guthrie and the Earl of Moray—members of the ordinary board and the extraordinary board respectively—said that the results shown in the report and accounts were, in the directors' opinion, satisfactory in all the circumstances of the past year. In dealing with trade conditions, he remarked that the increasing burdens placed upon industry through the drain of unemployment benefit on an unprecedented scale, and the growing taxation arising from expenditure on social services, constituted a handicap upon the business community in the competition for markets, which could be lessened only by a rigid determination on the part of the spending departments of the State to embark on a programme of drastic retrenchment.

THE BANK'S ACCOUNTS

Continuing, the Governor said:—In considering more particularly the bank's accounts for the past year you will see that the profits show a slight decrease compared with the previous 12 months, partly accounted for by increased taxation. After deduction of dividend, at the same rate as formerly—namely, 16 per cent., absorbing, less tax, £136,400—and the application of £50,000 to contingent fund, £35,000 to heritable property account, £50,000 to the bank officers' pension scheme, and £5,000 to the staff widows' fund, the carry-forward is slightly increased at the figure of £74,293. The deposits stand at the substantial figure of £32,266,000, exhibiting a small increase over those of a year ago. The progress made in establishing the small deposit account system, which provides also home safes for those who desire them, has been very gratifying, and further progress is looked for in this direction. The note circulation shows a small decrease, accounted for by the general diminution in trading and industrial requirements. The acceptances by the bank, which stand at higher figures than a year ago, vary from time to time; on the other hand, there is shown a reduction in endorsements, guarantees, and other obligations.

Turning to the assets side of the balance-sheet, the liquid position, as you will observe, is well maintained, while, in addition, further strength is represented by a substantial holding of Treasury Bills, which are included under bills discounted. British Government securities exhibit an increase of, roughly, £600,000.

The bank has taken an interest in the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, Limited, formed recently under the auspices of the Bank of England with a view to furthering the cause of rationalization in industry. Loans and advances show a contraction of about £500,000, indicative of the reduced requirements of business. The heritable property account is well written down and is further strengthened by the allocation of £35,000 from this year's profits. In brief, I would say that the bank is in a strong position not only to continue its support to trade and industry but to meet the needs of the business community when the hoped-for recovery in trade comes about.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GENERAL MANAGER

During the past year Mr. Carnegie, the general manager of the bank, retired, and his resignation was accepted with regret by your directors. The directors have placed on record their high appreciation of the value of his services to the bank, especially during the past 10 years, and they wish him good health to enjoy the leisure he has so amply earned. To fill the vacancy in the extraordinary board the directors have pleasure in recommending Mr. Carnegie's name. As general manager of the bank the directors have appointed Mr. John Taylor Leggat, who has held the posts of assistant manager at the Glasgow office and at the London office.

In conclusion, I would like, on behalf of the directors, to express their thanks to the staff for their energetic help in promoting the bank's interests, and as a mark of appreciation the board has again set aside from profits for division amongst the staff a sum equal to 1 per cent. on the paid-up capital—namely, £11,000.

The report was unanimously adopted.

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

PROFITS MAINTAINED

THE DOMINANT QUESTION OF EXCHANGE

The EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. W. F. TURNER (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Alfred W. Berry) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The outstanding feature of the report and accounts for the year ended on June 30, 1930, is that while the business and profits of the Kailan Mining Administration have been satisfactorily maintained compared with the preceding year, and our share in dollars is almost exactly the same, the heavy fall in exchange has seriously reduced its value in sterling. Consequently the net profit of the year is £263,953, against £361,297 in the preceding year, before providing for income-tax, which necessitates a reduction in the dividend.

THE DIVIDEND

We recommend the payment of a balance dividend of 4 per cent., making 9 per cent. for the year free of tax, on the increased share capital of £1,960,000.

The gross profit of the Kailan Mining Administration for the year amounted to $9,548,715. After providing for interest on the Six per Cent. Kailan Bonds, £48,240, redemption of bonds for the year, £24,000, reserve for depreciation, $1,432,307, the proportion of profit to which the Chihli Provincial Government is entitled, $259,571, and other items, there remains a net profit of

RICHARD THOMAS AND COMPANY

CONDITION OF THE TINPLATE TRADE

VALUE OF DOMINION PREFERENCE

SERIOUS EFFECT OF FOREIGN STEEL DUMPING

TAXATION AND INDUSTRY

MR. HENRY BOND ON THE NEED FOR ECONOMY

The EIGHTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Richard Thomas and Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. HENRY BOND (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Francis Hole) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN, after dealing with the accounts, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Two years ago your directors decided to consult a committee of three prominent men who were in no way interested in the company's affairs, to advise them on two important matters.

First, as to the possibility of obtaining fresh money not only to place the company's finances on a sound basis by funding our loans, but also to enable us to develop our property in Lincolnshire, and, secondly, how to readjust our capital so as to enable us to write down our assets to their present-day values.

COMPANY'S ASSETS

We have issued to you, after consultation with them, a short report. On the first point they advise us that the record of iron and steel companies generally, including our own company, during the last few years makes it impossible to raise new money under present conditions. On the second point they advise us strongly that it would be unwise to attempt any scheme of reconstruction of capital until we can raise fresh money.

I and my co-directors would have wished to have put forward a scheme which would have enabled us to present to you a balance-sheet which more truly represented the actual value of the company's assets, but in view of the advice of the members of the committee who are so prominent in the financial world, we must continue as we are striving to gradually strengthen your company's financial position out of profits.

The committee in their report suggest that £3,500,000 of the company's capital is not represented by available assets if these assets are taken at present day's value. Your board cannot contest this statement if the value of those assets is to be judged by their income earning capacity during the past few years, and from the shareholders' point of view it is by the earning capacity that the value of a share is judged.

The work of the committee is completed so far as it is possible to complete it at present—we would wish that they could have completed their task for we feel sure that it could not have been in more competent hands. If at some future time your board wish to seek the advice and assistance of these gentlemen again, I am assured that it will be readily forthcoming.

THE NET PROFIT

Now I will deal with the results of the past year, which show a gross profit of £391,000, and a net profit, after providing for interest on debentures and loans and providing £57,000 for depreciation, of £204,000. Our largest interest is in tinplates; a steady demand for tinplates was maintained up to the end of August, although the world-wide depression had affected demand in almost every other branch of the iron and steel industry all over the world.

Tinplates held their own for longer than we could have reasonably expected; at the same time South Wales and every other country producing tinplates worked during the latter period of the year under review substantially below their full capacity, and it was due to domestic and international arrangements that prices were kept on a profitable level, while at the same time we were able to maintain our share of the world business. A steady improvement in the quality of the tinplate produced has been maintained and is keeping pace with the increasing demands of modern machinery.

SHEET TRADE SLACKNESS

The sheet trade, which is an important branch of the Grovesend Company's business, has been in an unsatisfactory condition for many months owing to want of demand. In Lincolnshire we were able to achieve a cost below those estimates which your directors felt justified the restarting of the plant. While there was a loss of £8,500 in our collieries in South Wales, there was a profit of £48,000 at New Sharlston.

If the trading results of the year which I put before you could be maintained, we should rapidly reduce our floating indebtedness; until that floating indebtedness can be reduced by a substantial sum or a substantial portion of it can be funded by an issue of debentures, it is not sound, even if it were practical, to distribute any substantial part of our profits among our shareholders.

At our last meeting I held out the hope that we might pay some dividend this year; that hope was justified by the profits which have been made, but conditions which I could not have foreseen and our inability to raise fresh money compelled us to use all our profits in reducing our floating indebtedness.

OUTLOOK FOR TINPLATES

When I turn to the prospects of the current year you cannot expect me, having regard to trade conditions all over the world, to speak with any confidence. Since August last there has been a substantial falling off in the demand for tinplates, and the trade in South Wales to-day is only working to about 50 per cent. of its capacity, as compared with an average of over 75 per cent. during the 12 months ended September 30 last.

This condition is partly due to special troubles in some markets which one may hope are temporary, and partly due to the world-wide depression in trade and general lack of confidence among buyers. For the tinplate industry is now suffering in common with all industry in a general world depression in trade—the heavy fall in commodity prices has restricted the purchasing power of many of our customers in different parts of the world and has induced a lack of confidence in the stability of price which checks demand. The fall in price of commodities has reduced our costs of production, but under existing conditions lower prices do not increase demand.

As I have told you before, the tinplate industry of this country has gained much during the last year or two by domestic and international arrangements and cooperation. It has not been easy to maintain these arrangements in face of the fact that demand has fallen to about 50 per cent. of capacity, and their maintenance has been rendered more difficult by the fact that steel has been dumped into this country during recent months at a price which is not only much below our cost of production, but is also much below the cost of production on the Continent.

INCREASED IMPORTS OF STEEL

The falling-off in the demand for tinplates and sheets has restricted the demand for steel—that restriction has been further accentuated by the increased imports of steel from the Continent which has been sold into this country of recent months regardless of cost.

At our Redbourn Works in Lincolnshire we have been producing 3,000 tons of steel per week, one-half of which has been sent to our own works in South Wales in the Newport district, and one-half has been disposed of to sheet makers in different parts of the country. The requirements of our own works have been curtailed, and many of our customers in different parts of the country have purchased foreign steel.

We had attained a satisfactory cost at Redbourn, but with the curtailment of demand from our own works and the dumping of steel regardless of cost from abroad, it became impossible to keep Redbourn Works in operation and we have been compelled to damp the furnaces down until such time as these conditions alter.

I take this opportunity to emphatically deny statements which have been made by prominent men in the House of Commons and outside that the Welsh tinplate industry owes anything to imported steel. During the last two years the industry has consumed nearly 1,000,000 tons of steel per annum—possibly 150,000 to 200,000 tons of that steel has been imported with some benefit to those tinplate makers who have purchased it, but that import has never increased the demand for tinplates by a single ton. On the other hand it has had a demoralizing influence on the selling price of our product, and conditions in the tinplate industry would not be so difficult to-day if those imports were not coming into the country at such low prices. (Hear, hear.)

LOSS TO THE COUNTRY

A works has been stopped which employed 1,200 men and was paying £4,000 per week in wages. That works was consuming some 7,000 tons of small coal a week for its coke-ovens. All this is lost to the country—in its place the country is supporting 1,200 men whose purchasing power is curtailed, and what has the country gained in return—3,000 tons of steel per week at possibly 15s. per ton less, without enabling us to sell a single ton extra of finished goods.

Possibly, with the removal of competition from such works as Redbourn, prices from the Continent will tend to rise; but even if they do we have no assurance that the increased price will be maintained.

But even under existing conditions we probably should not have had to close our Redbourn plant if we had had a finishing end to use a substantial portion of its production on the spot and so save a railway carriage of over 12s. a ton. We have, for reasons which I have explained, had to temporarily abandon those plans for want of money. Should conditions alter, should we be able to obtain the necessary funds, we have established a cost of steel at Redbourn which will place us in a very favourable position.

DOMINION PREFERENCE

I would add to this statement a few words about the value of the preference which is given to us by some of the Dominions on the tinplates which they import. We are importing canned goods to the value of £20,000,000 per annum, mostly canned fruits, fish, and vegetables; much if not all of this can be produced within the Empire. (Hear, hear.) A policy which would admit canned goods into this country produced within the Empire on special terms if packed in Welsh tinplates would be of permanent benefit to the Empire and to the Welsh tinplate industry. (Hear, hear.)

I am alive to the fact that India and some of the Dominions have established their own iron and steel industry, but an agreement with them by our own manufacturers under which we worked together so that those young industries in the Dominions should have their share of the business which they can economically do and we take the rest should be possible. (Hear, hear.)

Of our total output of tinplates in South Wales last year, 27½ per cent. was consumed at home; 21 per cent. was exported to the British Empire; and 51½ per cent. to other countries. There should be no reason why the exports to the British Empire should not be increased. Some years ago at the instigation of Welsh tinplate manufacturers, an active campaign was started to establish increased canning in this country; that campaign continues to show important results, and we can look to a substantial increase in the home demand for tinplates in the next few years.

Apart from the fact that we are suffering, in common with other nations, from a world-wide depression, and no one can tell how long that depression will last, many of the difficulties with which we are faced to-day are outside our own control, and will continue to operate after this world depression has passed away unless there is a change in the policy of this country. (Hear, hear.)

UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT AND METHODS

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said recently, at Farnham, that our industries are living too much on tradition and not applying themselves to new methods, and are not alive to changed conditions. Such a criticism has no bearing on our own undertaking; we are in constant and intimate touch with the latest American and Continental practice, and our installations, so far as our resources allow, are being re-equipped month by month with every device which can ensure that the goods we produce are equal in quality to the best in the world. Experienced and well-qualified representatives are always investigating the possibilities of developing existing markets and finding new ones, and I am glad to tell you that the quality of our product is now recognized as equal to the best in the world. In order to hold and to improve our position in the trade we are always ready to meet the requirements of consumers, and an ever-increasing proportion of our business is for special purposes.

It has been pointed out again and again by us that what helps to hamper and retard a return to more prosperous times in the industries of this country is high taxation and the extra social services which we have to supply, while at the same time we have to compete with goods produced elsewhere under very different conditions, both in hours and in wages. In this matter of higher taxation and extra social services there has been little to choose between one Government and another. Some of the difficulties of industry in this country are no doubt attributable to the War, others are the direct outcome of the policy of recent administrations, and the future of our industries must depend in the last resort upon Government policy and Government finance.

CRIPPLING TAXATION

Crippling taxation, burden of social services, and constant legislative interference have added much to the difficulties of the coal, iron and steel trades, in all of which we are largely interested. World depression will pass away, but unless there is a change of policy in this country our troubles will prevent our sharing in the improvement in world trade which sooner or later must take place.

I cannot to-day speak hopefully of the prospects of the coming year; we are working in South Wales under 50 per cent. of capacity; under such conditions we cannot hope to make profits. Those conditions are not due to loss of markets to competitors—they are due to a general absence of demand—and it is impossible for anyone to foresee how long those conditions will last. I can only say that we are better equipped to meet those conditions and to reap the advantage of any renewal of prosperity than we have been for some years.

I would like to add a few words of appreciation of the loyalty and the never-failing industry of our staff. It is a source of deep regret that we have been compelled, in the interests of our shareholders, to substantially reduce the number of our staff to meet existing conditions, and from others we have felt compelled to ask some reduction in their salaries.

NEED FOR REDUCED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

Every one in control of large industrial undertakings in this country has to face the absolute necessity of reduction in expenses; those who face it lay themselves open to a charge of heartlessness so long as the recklessness of Government expenditure goes on increasing. Other countries in Europe, although already working on a much lower level of wages, are making a national call for further sacrifices, and we who are engaged in British industry call upon our Government to give the nation a lead in the same direction, for I believe that our people would willingly respond to such a lead. (Hear, hear.)

I now beg to move:—"That the directors' report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1930, as submitted, be approved and adopted," and I will ask our deputy-chairman, Mr. W. J. Firth, to second the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. J. FIRTH (deputy-chairman), in seconding the resolution, said he would like to pay a tribute to the loyalty and industry of their staff, without whose efforts the company would have been unable to maintain the quality of its products not only in the home market but in all markets throughout the world. He wished to make a brief reference to the dismissal of those loyal men to whom the chairman had referred. Some of them had been in the employment of the company for over 20 years, and it would therefore be realized how sad a duty it was to the board to have to dismiss men with such fine records. He felt sure the shareholders would like to express their appreciation of their past services and sympathize with them in their present unfortunate position. (Hear, hear.)

STRONGER PROTESTS URGED

Mr. T. C. GRAHAM said that the chairman had referred in his speech, as had been done at other meetings, to the excessive burden of Government and local taxation, but beyond those oral protests nothing appeared to have been done, and he thought nothing would be done unless some pressure was brought to bear. It was useless saying to politicians that we were not satisfied with our taxation unless we had some power behind to back us up. Nothing seemed to be done to get these people to see that they were crippling industry and robbing investors.

It was true that we had that very excellent Federation of British Industries, but what was wanted was a federation of taxpayers and ratepayers which would be sufficiently strong to approach the Government and say that this reckless expenditure and this profligate use of our money must stop, otherwise our industries would be ruined and investors' money lost. In the same way the local authorities must be told to reduce their expenditure. In conclusion, he appealed to the directors to take some real steps to promote some such organization, which would have the power to ventilate these grievances in Parliament and obtain redress. (Cheers.)

DIRECTORS CONGRATULATED

Mr. GEORGE CURSONS (chairman of the Preference Shareholders' Committee) said that he would like to congratulate the chairman, the directors and the management on the results which had been achieved during the past year. Considering the condition of trade, not only in our own country but throughout the world, he thought the results submitted were a matter for congratulation. He would like to take this opportunity of saying that the committee, through its secretary, Mr. Barnard, had been in touch with Mr. Firth and Sir Gilbert Garnsey, and he sincerely hoped that when the time arrived for bringing forward a scheme of capital reconstruction, the Preference Shareholders' Committee would have the opportunity of discussing it with the board.

Mr. WILLIAMS inquired what advantage the company had obtained from derating.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said he was not quite sure of the exact figure, but it was quite a substantial sum and had been of great benefit to the company.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The CHAIRMAN then moved the re-election of Mr. Jenkyn Brynmor Hill as a director of the company. In doing so, he said that Mr. Hill was elected to the board a short time ago, and now retired in accordance with the articles of association. He regretted to have to report that Mr. Michael Falcon, who had been on the board for 10 or 12 years and had been their colliery adviser, had, owing to ill-health, been obliged to tender his resignation, so that they were not adding to the size of the board.

The motion was seconded by Mr. FIRTH and unanimously approved.

The CHAIRMAN also proposed the re-election of the directors retiring by rotation, namely, Major Lionel Beaumont Thomas, M.P., and Mr. Charles Phillips, which was seconded by Mr. FIRTH, and passed unanimously.

The auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Co., were reappointed.

VOTE OF THANKS TO DIRECTORS AND STAFF

Mr. GILBERT SCOTT, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff, said that it was very easy for shareholders to express their appreciation of the efforts of the chairman and directors in good times, when satisfactory dividends were being received, but it was not always so easy when they had been bearing very strenuously the heat and burden of the day and produced no tangible results to the shareholders. It was really on these occasions, when it was a terrible up-hill struggle from one year's end to the other, that the efforts of the directors should be specially appreciated. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was accorded with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said that it was a hard struggle all the time to keep one's end up in the iron and steel industry, but they could look back over the past few years and say that there was nothing they could have done which they had not done to try to improve the position. He would particularly refer to their efforts to keep their trade together and their international arrangements, because he believed that in such an industry as the iron and steel industry in all its branches profits would only be made in the future under domestic and international arrangements. He would specially like to thank Mr. Cursons for the kind remarks he had made about the board, and he only hoped that as the year opened out the demand for tinplates would expand.

The proceedings then terminated.

LONDON SCOTTISH AMERICAN TRUST

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

The FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the London Scottish American Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at 2, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Mr. NATHANIEL SPENS, who presided, said he thought that the stockholders would consider the report and accounts satisfactory having regard to the exceptional financial conditions prevailing throughout the world. The revenue of the year had met all debenture interest and expenses and enabled the directors to carry forward an increased amount, after paying the same dividends as for the previous year, of £13,875, against an increase in the carry forward a year ago of £13,527. They had now in revenue reserve and carry forward £238,300, and at credit of pension fund £11,000, a total of £249,300. The capital reserve exceeded by £148,000 the depreciation as estimated on their investments at their much reduced valuation on October 31 last, so that the total surplus over capital taken at par was nearly £400,000.

Referring to investment yields, he said that for ordinary industrial enterprises 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent. sufficed before the War, and he thought that would soon again be the limit on such securities. They and other trust companies who acted on this assumption would, he thought, see their secure income stocks—debentures and preference—return to their old par values, and he was glad to think that already since the end of 1919, when the War was over, their own Four per Cent. Debenture stock, in common with other securities of their class, had advanced from 69 per cent. to 80 per cent., and their Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Preferred stock from 71 to 90. They were well worth those prices, for their own limit of both issues was much below the general run of companies compared with their Ordinary stocks. As to their Deferred stock, since 1919 it had more than doubled in value, and he hoped and trusted that with continued careful management shareholders might expect this improvement to continue.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. W. HARGREAVES BROWN and carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and board concluded the proceedings.

CONSOLIDATED TIN MINES OF BURMA

CURRENT YEAR'S PROGRESS

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Consolidated Tin Mines of Burma, Limited, was held yesterday in London.

SIR CYRIL K. BUTLER, K.B.E. (the chairman), said that the accounts under review covered the first full year's working of the company's properties, so that as yet it was in the early stages of its history. The past year's results could, on the whole, be regarded as satisfactory, for no one could have foreseen when the company was formed the colossal drop of over 50 per cent. in the price of tin.

Last year he expressed the belief that within a reasonable time the shareholders would have no cause to be disappointed with the return derived from the concessions, and under normal conditions he still adhered to that statement. He believed that when the opportunity was ripe substantially increased outputs would be forthcoming at lower costs than they had hitherto obtained, so that the profit was only dependent upon a demand arising for tin and wolfram and prices readjusting themselves.

There was a margin of profit on each ton of mixed concentrates produced during the past year of £11 7s. 7d. In view of the position since June 30, the directors had unanimously agreed to accept only 50 per cent. of the fees to which they were entitled as from that date. Comparing the results for the three months ended September 30, 1930, with the corresponding period of the previous year, he said that in consequence of the acute depression the market value of the company's output had averaged 24 per cent. less. Against this decrease in revenue the all-in cost had been reduced by 19 per cent. The net result was that, notwithstanding the uneconomical price of both tin and wolfram, there remained a margin of profit, subject to depreciation and London office expenditure, of 82s. a ton on the output for the three months in question.

The company was efficiently organized and the properties well equipped, so that with a return to normal times advantage could be immediately taken of any improvement in trading conditions.

The report was adopted.

RIVER PLATE, BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MEAT COMPANY

IMPROVED TRADING RESULTS

A SUBSTANTIAL PROFIT

BENEFITS OF AGREEMENT WITH MESSRS. ARMOURS

MR. M. S. MYERS ON THE OUTLOOK

The FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the River Plate, British and Continental Meat Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. M. S. MYERS (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. H. Bryant) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I take it that it is your wish that the report and accounts which have been circulated be taken as read. (Agreed.)

Before dealing with the general affairs and prospects of the company I will, as in previous years, take the main items in the accounts, which cover a period of 12 months from August 1, 1929, to July 31, 1930.

As to the figures, the issued capital remains the same as last year, it having been found impossible to collect any of the arrears in respect of unpaid calls.

The decreases in the amounts of the Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock and Eight per Cent. Preferred Charge stock are due to the operation of the sinking funds. The directors have again this year been able to purchase the sinking fund requirements below the par value, and the saving thus effected is reflected in the increase in the "Surplus on Redemption of Debenture and Preferred Charge Stocks."

The increase in sundry creditors is mainly due to the larger amount repayable to the managers in respect of profits against their payments in advance under the management agreement.

On the assets side there is little that calls for comment. The stocks on hand and on consignment are about the same as last year, but owing to a larger portion being on this side or afloat the advances against them are larger, leaving the net figure about £80,000 less, and sundry debtors show a reduction.

THE INVESTMENTS

The investments at £10,970 show an increase, but I would like to explain that the real increase is larger than that shown. Shortly after the inception of this company your directors purchased an interest in a French company with depôts in the Bordeaux district with the object of securing an outlet for our products in that area, this being part of our arrangements for Continental trade. This investment has hitherto been carried at cost. Owing to changing conditions the value of the shares became considerably depreciated, and by reason of arrangements subsequently made the connexion was no longer required by your company. An opportunity having offered itself for the disposal of the company's interest, the shares have, since the date of the accounts, been sold, and this investment is carried in the accounts at the price actually realized. The balance of the investments consists of the company's own stocks bought in anticipation of sinking fund requirements, so that the investments may be regarded as cash. Our cash resources at the bank increased by £65,000.

RESULT OF YEAR'S PROGRESS

The balance to the debit of profit and loss account is shown as £380,796 10s. 11d., of which £353,552 17s. was brought forward from last year, the net loss for the year being £27,243 13s. 11d. Our net trading profit for the year is £140,857 6s. 7d., and under our agreement with Messrs. Armour and Co., Limited, we had to receive £9,142 13s. 5d. to bring the trading profit up to the minimum of £150,000 guaranteed by them, which amount, as explained last year, is received and applied by the company for the service of its Debenture and Preferred Charge stocks.

The expenses excluded in ascertaining the profits forming the subject of the guarantee this year amount to £7,839 3s. 1d., and there are in addition expenses of a non-recurring nature amounting to £13,521 5s. 3d. These latter expenses consist mainly of the depreciation on the investment referred to above and an amount paid in settlement of the contingent liability of £9,010 mentioned in the note at the foot of the last balance-sheet, a compromise having been arrived at in respect of this claim.

Out of the debit balance of £380,796 10s. 11d. the company has redeemed First Debenture and Preferred Charge stock amounting to £230,370. Whilst, therefore, our debit balance reflects the extinction of the Debenture debt to over half of the amount of such debit, until surplus profits come along there is no fund available for depreciation as such, but, as above stated, during the last few years while the sinking funds have been in operation we have redeemed nearly 15 per cent. of our Debenture debt, equal to a substantial portion of the total cost of the factory, and, naturally, the plant and premises are kept up in first-class working order and repair.

The fall in the value of the Argentine dollar has had some adverse effect on the company's accounts. Our liquid assets in the Argentine are, of course, carried in the currency of the country. For balance-sheet purposes they have to be converted into sterling at the rate ruling at the date of the accounts, so that these assets are in fact depreciated to the extent of the difference between the parity of exchange and the ruling rate.

THE COURSE OF TRADE

This is our fifth annual meeting, but only the second at which the chairman has been able to state that a substantial profit has been made in the year under review. Trading at the time the year opened started comparatively well, but in the spring increased supplies of meat gave us a difficult trading market. Towards the end of the financial year, with the seasonal cessation of imports from other countries, we were able to make a better showing, which, although not realizing the figures we had again hoped for, still showed an improvement upon last year.

Since the close of the year—that is, the period commencing August 1 last—our trading profits have in comparison been better than last year, but our business is just now one that is subject to so many influences that beyond that plain statement I cannot go. While a meat diet in moderation is for its price the most economic, nutritious and sustaining of all foodstuffs, and, in addition, in many climates is absolutely essential, looking to the future unfortunately cattle population does not show the increase we would like. It must also be remembered that while at present our trade is comparatively good, we are suffering from universal depression with the world's purchasing power seriously curtailed.

"AS FAIR A SHOWING AS POSSIBLE"

I have been looking over the remarks from the chair during the last few years, and to a large extent I cannot avoid covering the same points. Three years ago your board had to face a situation which, as I said, was not of their own making; two years ago they entered into the agreement with Messrs. Armour and Co. under which we are now working, and the signal improvement since then is without doubt due to that agreement and the manner in which it is being carried out. That is to say, there are very few advantages which a trader in the business can obtain of which we are not partaking.

I believe we are making as fair a showing as is possible in the present state of affairs and are in a good position to face competition, but I am glad to say that the competition that exists is upon the usual business lines in the purchasing of raw material, process of manufacture, and in salesmanship, and that the insane competition which I personally believe led to a loss of £15,000,000 to the trade—which can never be regained—without any profit to either wholesalers, retailers, or the public, will, I hope, not be repeated while we are in the business.

Our maintained results are without doubt due in the largest measure to our low cost of manufacture, to good marketing, and to cheap finance. From what I can understand of the costs of our competitors I do not think that our own costs of working are appreciably or relatively higher than the largest of them. We are not quite, but nearly, at the lowest—that is, ratio of costs—while the arrangements we have made for marketing our products are such that I think we obtain at an economical cost on an average as high a price as any firm in the trade, so that, as you will infer, I doubt if we have much to look for in the shape of cheaper or more economic working or better salesmanship.

QUESTION OF CATTLE PRICES

It may be asked: "Where is an improvement to come from?" Frankly I do not think it would be to our advantage or to the advantage of the trade to have our material—*i.e.*, cattle—at too low a price, for we have to see to it that the supply is always obtainable, and, to ensure that, the breeder should have first a satisfactory price and a continuous demand. From a selfish point of view a much lower price would not help our profits, inasmuch as it would probably lead to a world price reduction with at the best no increase in the ratio of profit.

I wonder if you recollect my previous reference as to how our profit is derived? The trade as a whole—at least, I speak for that part of it which is to my knowledge—would be satisfied with an average profit of ½d. per lb. on the dressed meat from the time of purchase of the animal to the sale of the meat at Smithfield or other market. In arriving at the cost of the meat, the hides, offals, fats, &c., are taken into account at sale value, so that the ½d. per lb. includes the profits on these. In fact, it may be said that the costs depend on the economical working up of the by-products, and that it is the latter that provide the profit.

Out of this margin all depreciation, Debenture interest, repayment of capital, and profits have to be found.

With a fairly large experience I can say that our business calls for as high a state of efficiency and technical knowledge as any in the world, with heavy capital involved and, as we know, heavy risks. On the average our business could be profitable, and, if we could only get back to the shipments from the Argentine and the world consumption of meat which existed at the time we took over, we should, even in these times, be in the position we had hoped to attain, for shipments from the Argentine and Uruguay, which at that time amounted to approximately 1,000,000 tons a year, have been reduced to 675,000 tons in the current year, so that the trade, which includes our factory, are short of 325,000 tons; in other words, as you can see, our trade output is 50 per cent. short.

In my view I think that the world consumption of meat will gradually creep up and that new markets will gradually open up, and, as the Argentine, after all, produces the first grade commodity, your company with others in that trade should some day reap the benefit.

RELATIONS WITH ARMOUR AND CO.

I am pleased to say that our relations with our managers, Messrs. Armour and Co., continue of a cordial character, and we are indebted to them for their technical supervision and general aid. They are really fulfilling their promise to the end that at the expiration of their contract they leave us in such a position that we can continue alone in a first-class technical way. For the first year under their agreement Messrs. Armour and Co. paid to your company the sum of £23,876. This year the amount is £9,142, and we can only hope that in the year under review they will receive these payments back.

The last time we met I referred to the question of directors' fees. For three years your directors drew no remuneration, but this year you will see that according to their resolution half of their fees have been drawn, so that in four years they have on the average each year drawn one-eighth of their dues.

TRIBUTE TO STAFFS

In conclusion, on behalf of the board and of the proprietors I wish to give our hearty thanks to both our London staff, under Mr. Owen, and our staff in the Argentine, under Dr. Ian Yaniz and Mr. Thompson, for their cordial co-operation, and I would also express our appreciation of the interest of our local board in South America. This concludes our review of the year.

I will now move the usual formal resolution that the balance-sheets and accounts be adopted, and I will ask Mr. Baillieu to second it, but, before placing it before the meeting, I shall be glad to the best of my ability to answer any question, if there be any, upon the company's affairs. If there is any question which I deem it better be answered personally, a call at the company's offices will ensure a meeting with the secretary, or if necessary with one of the directors, and we will be glad to give every genuine shareholder all information we can upon his interests.

Mr. C. L. BAILLIEU seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously, no questions being asked.

The retiring directors, Mr. Arthur Cook and Mr. F. W. Lund, were re-elected and the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed.

The proceedings then terminated.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

The Bank of England reserve, in the weekly statement made up to December 17, shows a reduction of £8,799,910, its total being now £39,175,180, while the "proportion" has further declined from 43 to 37½ per cent. This fall in the reserve is mainly due to the further expansion of £7,667,361 which occurred in the note circulation last week, the holding of coin and bullion being reduced by £1,132,549. In spite of the heavy reduction on the week, the reserve is still £10,138,969 above the total this time a year ago. Although the effect of the fall in the reserve on the deposit items has been lessened by an increase of £1,592,000 in the "securities," the bankers' deposits show a decline of £7,817,000, their total being £64,294,938. Public deposits have increased by £633,000. A decline of £405,000 in the Government securities was offset by an increase of £430,000 in the discounts and advances. The official return is appended:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued:		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£372,141,047	Other Govt. securities	233,043,495
In banking Department	38,439,710	Other securities	11,477,964
		Silver coin	4,463,441
		Amount of fiduciary issue	280,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	150,580,757
	£410,580,757		£410,580,757

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£53,886,247
Rest	3,332,695	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	6,523,997	Discounts and advances	5,341,121
Other deposits:		Securities	23,783,280
Bankers	64,294,938	Notes	38,439,710
Other accounts	33,479,420	Gold and silver coin	735,470
Seven-day and other bills	1,778		
	£122,185,828		£122,185,828

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,332,695	+ 5,978	– 45,187
Public deposits	6,523,997	+ 632,601	+ 3,335,558
Other deposits:			
Bankers	64,294,938	+ 7,817,445	+ 2,229,578
Other accounts	33,479,420	– 4,056	+ 2,937,887
Govt. securities	53,886,247	– 405,000	+ 11,257,371
Other securities:			
Discounts and advances	5,341,121	+ 429,699	+ 5,288,611
Securities	23,783,280	+ 1,591,991	+ 3,217,761
Reserve	39,175,180	+ 8,799,910	+ 10,138,969
Note circulation	372,141,047	+ 7,667,361	+ 442,919
Coin and bullion	151,316,227	– 1,132,549	+ 10,581,888
Proportion	37½%	– 5½	+ 10½

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN.

The return of the London Bankers' Clearing House for the week ended December 17 shows a total of £686,695,000—a decrease of £164,423,000, compared with the corresponding week last year. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £42,206,856,000, being £1,357,686,000 less than for the period to December 18 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country cheque Clearing	Total
Dec. 11	£110,845,000	£5,078,000	£8,673,000	£124,596,000
„ 12	104,695,000	5,008,000	8,479,000	118,182,000
„ 13	67,329,000	5,370,000	9,413,000	82,321,000
„ 15	128,589,000	6,590,000	10,709,000	145,358,000
„ 16	83,947,000	5,284,000	9,952,000	99,183,000
„ 17	104,124,000	5,250,000	9,681,000	119,055,000
Week	£597,300,000	£32,580,000	£56,797,000	£686,695,000
1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Dec. 12	£128,550,000	£5,775,000	£8,840,000	£143,115,000
„ 13	120,284,000	5,928,000	10,582,000	146,574,000
„ 14	101,770,000	5,630,000	11,321,000	118,721,000
„ 16	158,138,000	6,658,000	9,410,000	174,184,000
„ 17	106,320,000	6,064,000	9,505,000	121,889,000
„ 18	129,734,000	6,167,000	10,734,000	146,635,000
Week	£754,741,000	£36,222,000	£60,172,000	£851,113,000

BRITISH OXYGEN COMPANY

THE AMALGAMATION WITH ALLEN-LIVERSIDGE, LTD.

SCHEME APPROVED

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Oxygen Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C., to consider the agreement in reference to the offer to acquire the whole of the issued shares of Allen-Liversidge, Limited.

Mr. K. S. MURRAY, M.I.Mech.E. (chairman and managing director), in the course of his speech said:—This meeting has been summoned for the purpose of considering certain resolutions which have already been submitted to you with the explanatory letter sent out on November 25. The first of these resolutions involves a substantial increase of capital for the purpose of acquiring the issued shares of Allen-Liversidge, Limited. With regard to dissolved acetylene, the principal product of Allen-Liversidge, some of you may not be quite clear as to what it is. Dissolved acetylene is, briefly, acetylene compressed into a cylinder which contains a suitable porous material soaked in acetone, a solvent which absorbs large quantities of acetylene under pressure, and gives off the gas freely when the pressure is released. It is a method which enables acetylene to be conveniently and safely transported and employed in the same way as oxygen, and, as the gases are almost invariably used together, you will appreciate the advantage of definitely controlling the production and supply of each under the same organization at adjoining factories.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPLY ECONOMIES

It was a combination which was bound to come sooner or later and, as the letter of November 25 explains, we and Allen-Liversidge have been moving in that direction for some years past. If we are to be blamed in the matter at all, I think, perhaps, it is that we have gone about this amalgamation too leisurely. There is nothing new in the idea. I know that the principal suppliers of oxygen and dissolved acetylene in the United States of America, France, and Germany have already combined in much the same way as we are proposing and that they are well satisfied with the results. Furthermore, I believe that in each instance they did it under the stimulus of competition in order to take full advantage of their established positions and connexions in the industry. You will appreciate the economy which can be effected in the matter of administration and supply in connecting two such kindred businesses under the same management. I need hardly tell you that before we launched this scheme, every aspect of the matter was carefully considered by the directors. The accounts and liabilities of both companies were investigated and the respective assets of each fully considered. In the directors' judgment these were fairly and equitably represented by the subscribed capital of each company, including our Eight per Cent. Mortgage Debentures. It was, however, agreed that in view of our better position in the matter of reserves and cash resources, bonus shares in the proportion of one to six, as set forth fully in the letter of November 25 and the last resolution, should be issued to British Oxygen Company shareholders.

THE TERMS

It may be said by British Oxygen shareholders that these terms are more advantageous to Allen-Liversidge shareholders than to them, but I doubt if Allen-Liversidge shareholders would concur in that view. Shareholders are, naturally, apt to view such matters from the purely financial aspect, whereas the directors on both sides, who are fully conversant with the prevailing conditions of the industry, believe that the terms proposed will ultimately prove as fair, equitable, and beneficial to the shareholders of each company as it is possible to make them. (Hear, hear.)

There is no question involved of closing factories under the proposed arrangement, but, on the contrary, it is a case of uniting two adjacent factories under the same management and general administration to produce and supply under the most efficient conditions two gases which have become almost indispensable to each other. I have no misgivings as to the ultimate economy which can be obtained, but I must warn you that you need not expect to see this reflected in our profits straight away.

BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME

We have put before you a scheme which, after careful consideration and taking everything into account, ought, in our opinion, to strengthen the company's hold on the branch of industry with which, from the outset, we have been closely identified. It is in no sense an "S.O.S." rationalization scheme, which usually means the closing down of overlapping factories. On the contrary, it means the closer union, under the same management, of existing factories supplying different products which have become almost indispensable to each other. This will count for much in prosperous times, but it should be even more valuable in the difficult times through which we are now passing.

I think you will all agree that we are acting wisely in taking advantage of this opportunity to make provision for paying off our Eight per Cent. Debentures next March when the opportunity occurs, and also that the interests of British Oxygen shareholders have been well safeguarded in connexion with the issue of the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares which it is proposed to substitute for them. These operations, with additional capital available for any further developments, will undoubtedly strengthen the financial position of the company. We cannot look for much, if any, improvement so long as the present deplorable stagnation in industry continues, but the directors are unanimous in the opinion that this fusion with Allen-Liversidge and the resolution which we are asking you to pass to-day are steps which will strengthen our hands now and consolidate our future position in the industry.

After some discussion the special resolutions approving the amalgamation, the consequent increase of capital, and the adoption of new articles were unanimously carried; and a further resolution to capitalize £128,645 of the undivided profits and to distribute that sum as a bonus by the allotment to the shareholders of new Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares in the proportion of one Preference share for every six Ordinary shares held.

Other Company Meetings appear on page 24

FREIGHT MARKETS

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION

HOME AND DOMINION SALES MAINTAINED

LORD ASKWITH ON THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

The TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's offices, 43, Fetter-lane, E.C.

LORD ASKWITH, K.C.B., K.C., the chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. R. Reid) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the general depression referred to in the previous report had continued throughout the year under review, and during the last few months had become even more acute. He was happy to report, however, that the number of Monotype machines sold during the year in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Oversea Dominions, was practically equal to the number sold in the preceding year. Unfortunately there had been a considerable diminution of sales in Continental Europe. That was not attributable to any change in the general opinion as to the merits of the machine, but was believed to be mainly due to the bad trade conditions prevailing, especially in Central Europe.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS

The result of the diminished trading was naturally reflected in the accounts, which showed a gross profit of £130,173, as against £159,380 in the previous year. The net profit was £63,868, and the board recommended a final dividend of 4½ per cent., making, with the interim dividend of 3½ per cent., 8 per cent. for the year, and in addition a cash bonus of 4 per cent.

During the year an opportunity had presented itself of purchasing the leasehold premises of Saint Bride's House, Dean-street, and joining their premises No. 43, Fetter-lane; in addition the company had been able to acquire the freehold of both buildings, all at a very reasonable cost. It was possible that the company might be able to acquire an adjoining piece of land, when a building could be erected to accommodate all their departments under one roof.

AN ORDER FROM THE U.S.A.

The cordial relationship existing between the company and the Lanston Monotype Machine Company of Philadelphia had been well maintained. The Public Printer of the United States Printing Office at Washington, D.C., had written to him (the chairman) saying: "Perhaps you will be interested in knowing that the Government Printing Office has just placed a large order with the Lanston Monotype Company at Philadelphia for new machines which will increase our battery of monotypes to 130 casters and 101 keyboards. In this order will be the purchase of another super-caster from the British company, which will provide us with two of those splendid machines that we have found very useful additions to our equipment."

The company's pension scheme was being well supported by the staff, and it was a pleasure to record that there had been a considerable increase in the number of the subscribers to the fund. The new sports ground had now been in general use for over 12 months and had proved of very great benefit to the staff at Redhill. The board was of opinion that the money had been well spent in view of the benefits which were being derived by the staff from the healthy recreation and facilities for sports available. While the works at Redhill had not been occupied to the full capacity, at the same time the board had pleasure in stating that no diminution had been made in the number of employees, neither had it been necessary to reduce the number of working hours.

THE OUTLOOK

Having in view the general depression and the falling off in production throughout all industries, the board felt that the result of the year's trading was to be deemed satisfactory. It had to be stated, however, that since the close of the financial year conditions had not improved, and the printing industry was materially affected by the continuous depression. Everybody hoped that improvement might take place in the New Year, but in view of the fact that similar hopes had so often failed to fructify, no sanguine prophecy could be made. It depended upon other businesses whether their own special business would improve, and while the board felt sure that in time there would be a better state of affairs, if that time were long in coming it might well be that the company's business for the current year would not equal that shown in the accounts now presented.

POPULARITY OF MONOTYPE

Mr. W. I. BURCH, the managing director, in seconding the motion said that the company's plant was in excellent condition; it was being well maintained at a high standard of efficiency, and the replacement value was very considerably in excess of the amount at which it was shown in the accounts. During the year they had produced 22 new type faces, including some to meet the needs of the Continental and Oriental markets. As indicative of the general use of monotype machines in the printing industry it was interesting to note that in an exhibition arranged by the First Edition Club this year, of the 50 best books of the year, no less than 44 had been set on the monotype, two had been hand-set from type produced on monotype machines, and the remainder had been hand-set from foundry type.

During the year they had devised a number of new inventions on the monotype machine, and those had been patented not only in Great Britain but in the principal countries of Europe and the Oversea Dominions; consequently the company's patents were being maintained and supported by those later inventions. The board were in close touch with all new inventions, and although they heard from time to time of new type-composing machines, and in particular of phototype-composing machines, he was pleased to be able to say that from the investigations they had made there was no indication that they would in any way affect the supreme position which the monotype machine held in the printing industry.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the retiring director, Mr. M. H. Macmillan, was re-elected, and a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the meeting.

MINING NEWS

NEW KLEINFONTEIN DEVELOPMENTS

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING.—The sales of coal by the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ended December 13 amounted to 107,000 tons.

RAND MINES.—No. 2 Dredge—Outturn for first half of December amounted to 28 tons 18cwt.

RHODESIAN CONGO BORDER CONCESSION.—Diamond Drill Hole N.E.44.—Final interpretation of the results obtained in the Lower or River Lode Horizon are as follows:—From 1,190ft. to 1,260ft., hole passed through 63ft. true width of ore averaging 7.36 per cent. copper of which 4.82 per cent. occurs as sulphide; this includes from 1,243ft. to 1,260ft., a true width of 13ft. of ore averaging 14.7 per cent., total copper of which 7.95 per cent. occurs as sulphide.

NEW KLEINFONTEIN.—Cablegram—"Work done tends to confirm that the reef referred to in last quarterly report is not a faulted portion of any reef which has hitherto been worked, but is an undeveloped remnant or outcrop of this reef runs diagonally through the lower part of the central section of the mine, and has been located therein at points along some 4,000ft. between No. 3 shaft, on the dip it has been followed in one place for 300ft., and in another for 400ft., but there are indications that it forms true reefs rather than that hitherto worked. There are large areas of the reefs aggregating 800ft. The values are erratic. Three stretches average between 5 and 7dwt. over an average stoping width of about 42in. Occurrences of somewhat similar nature have been met with in other parts of the mine. Information insufficient on which to base estimate of practical effect if any on future."

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate from Jan. 1*
Bengal-Nagpur (Nov. 15)	Rs.14,35,000	–4,12,041	–82,96,878 (Apl. 1)
Canadian Pacific ..	$3,645,000	+95,000	–29,552,000
Madras and S. Mahr. (Nov. 22)	Rs.15,29,000	–1,74,905	–96,81,337 (Apl. 1)
Nitrate (2 weeks to Dec. 15)	£19,310	–7,342	–373,722
Paraguay Central	£4,540	–270	–11,170 (July 1)
S. Indian (Nov. 22)	Rs.11,05,142	–87,246	–27,40,086 (Apl. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Return for November:—K.W. hours sold, 265,149,000; gross revenue, 8,615,000 yen; sterling equivalent at par of exchange, £882,320, a decrease over corresponding period of last year of £78,245.

ALLEN WEST & CO.

GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS

INCREASED OVERSEAS SALES

MR. A. E. L. SLAZENGER'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Allen West and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. A. E. L. SLAZENGER (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. Tonkinson, F.C.W.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—In submitting the balance-sheet of your company for the year ended July last I am glad to be able to report satisfactory progress in spite of the general depression at the present time, especially in the heavy industries in the home market, in whose welfare we are particularly interested. If we had during last year been dependent, as we were 10 years ago, on this source for our orders our report to you would have been a very different and less satisfactory one. In view of the fact that the buying power of the heavy industries was then moving from the home market to the Continent we established there and elsewhere overseas a strong selling and technical service organization, with the result that we have maintained and increased our sales, but to the heavy industries abroad instead of those in the home market.

These sales have been effected by subsidiary companies, the growth of whose business is reflected in the increased investment shown in the balance-sheet now before you. Since that date our investment has again been increased by £144,638, and it is the confident belief of your directors that the orders secured will in the near future more than double our present sales. (Hear, hear.)

IMPORTANT CONTINENTAL CONTRACTS

Among many important contracts secured by our Continental organization are those for high-tension power house and sub-station equipment for the city of Paris, for Strasbourg, the States mines in Holland, and for many other important Continental enterprises. I am glad to say that these contracts have not been obtained on price but on technical merit.

We have for many years owned and managed the business of the Reason Manufacturing Company, whose d.c. electrolytic meters are so well known, and I am now able to tell you that we have succeeded in producing in our laboratories for that company an alternating current electrolytic meter, the registration of which is more accurate than that of any known meter on the market. It is not yet in commercial production, but we have great hopes of its future.

PROGRESS OF THE WOOLSTON FACTORY

We have made satisfactory progress with the equipment of the Woolston Factory, and we are satisfied that with the machine tool equipment chosen it will be second to none in efficiency. Part of the factory is now in full production, and the manufacturing floor space of the company's various factories now covers an area of over 700,000 square feet.

The net profits for the year under review amounted to £54,443, as against £29,291 for the previous year, and at July 31 the undistributed profit, after payment of a full year's Preference dividend of 7 per cent., amounted to £103,068.

It will be seen from the report that your directors recommend that after placing £10,000 to depreciation reserve a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum be paid on the Ordinary share capital, leaving £75,068 to be carried forward, against £61,642 last year.

The whole of the 300,000 issued Ordinary shares are held by the original shareholders, and your directors felt that in recommending a conservative dividend at this stage they are doing so both in the interests of the company and of the new shareholders, who will benefit by participation in the larger amount carried forward.

On the asset side of the balance-sheet, freehold land and buildings have increased from £93,510 to £122,061, and plant and machinery from £164,888 to £233,362. Stock and work in progress has increased from £157,016 to £187,929, and debtors from £128,961 to £195,188. You will notice that the goodwill, patents, designs, and drawings only stand at £1 in the balance-sheet.

On the liability side, the capital authorized is increased to £700,000, but at the date of the same; on August 1 100,000 Ordinary and 100,000 Preference shares were issued. Sundry creditors have increased from £45,458 to £83,011. The bank overdraft to finance capital expenditure amounted to £119,397.

MRS. WEST AND THE STAFF

Our thanks are due to our staff and employees for their loyalty and efficient service, without which the satisfactory growth of the business could never have been achieved. It has always been my custom to refer to the splendid work done by Mrs. West in connexion with the welfare organization. She devotes a great deal of time and interest to this matter, and I am perfectly certain that the company benefits very largely by the work done by Mrs. West. I have great pleasure in offering Mrs. West our grateful acknowledgments.

I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended July 31, 1930.

Mr. ALLEN WEST (managing director) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The dividend recommended by the directors was approved, and the retiring directors, Mr. R. Humble and Mr. P. C. Jones, were re-elected. The auditors, Messrs. Williams, Stoker, Worssam and Holland, were re-appointed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, Mrs. West, and the staff.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, Dec. 18.—At the closing wool sale of the series here the offerings amounted to 10,545 bales, of which 9,299 were sold; wool sold privately consisted of 504 bales. There was an average selection. The market was firm for all wools showing quality, while faulty sorts were still irregular, particularly in crossbred section. Competition was general, Japanese representatives being the most prominent. Greasy merino fetched up to 15d.; crossbred, 9½d.; and comeback, 8½d.

WELLINGTON, Dec. 18.—Ten thousand bales were offered at the Dunedin wool sale. Continental competition was especially keen, and Bradford buyers were active for lots suitable for their requirements. Prices generally were at the Christchurch level; the top price obtained was 9½d. for a line of super-halfbred.—*Reuter.*

BUDAPEST BOURSE

BUDAPEST, Dec. 18.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 218.80 (previous, 218.80); British Hungarian Bank, 72 (72); Hungarian General Credit Exchange Bank, 87.50 (87.60); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 60 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 101 (101); Savings, 75 (75); National Central Savings, 77 (77); National Savings, 169 (169); Totis Coal, 447 (460.50); United Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 31 (31); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 32.20 (31.70); Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 78 (77); Hungarian Machine Works, 180 (179); Ganz and Co. Danubius, 54 (54.50); Union des Usines de Nasz, 97 (96.25); Ganz Works Veliki Beckerek, 91 (91); Hungarian Sugar, 84.50 (83); United Glowlamps, 111 (111.70); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 17.60 (16.70); Electric Power Traction, 100 (100); Cellulose Works of Dresava, 17.50 (17.50). Exchange on London, 27.74½ (27.74½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN BOURSE

MILAN, Dec. 18.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.76 (previous 92.75½); Consolidato 5%, 82.65 (82.65); Banca d'Italia, 1,602 (1,600); Banca Commerciale, 1,403 (1,403); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 107½ (107½); Credito Italiano, 740 (742); Cosulich Navigazione, 86 (86); Meridionali, 805 (795); Navigazione Generale, 491½ (492); Canton Coates, 615 (615); Soie Chatillon, 246 (250); Snia Viscosa, 322½ (342½); Ilva, 205½ (206); Monte Amiata, 124 (128½); Montecatini, 192½ (194); Piat, 212 (213); Adriatica, 194½ (191½); Edison, 626½ (629½); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 671/2 (685½); Terni, 375 (375½); Unione Esercizi Mobiliare Finanziario, 729 (730); Adamello, 239½ (245).

Lloyds Bank have opened a sub-branch at Tamworth Cattle Market.

A new branch of the Westminster Bank has been opened at 57, Boundary-road, Hove.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Jan. 6	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Pay-day ..	Jan. 8	Jan. 22	Feb. 5

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	57¼ 57½	..
88 16 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	91⅞ 92⅛	..
103¾ 99 16	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅞ 102	..
101⅛ 99½	Do., 4% ..	102⅜ 103	+⅛
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	100⅝ 101	..
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	93⅝ 94⅛	–⅛
95⅞ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	96¼ 96½	..
80¼ 72 16	Conversion, 3½% ..	96¼ 96½	..
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	80¾ 81	..
.. ..	Do., 4% ..	101 101¼	..
101⅜ 97¾	Do., 3½% ..	91⅞ 92⅛	..
100 96½	Do., 3% ..	80½* ..	..
98 15 94⅞	Do., 2½% ..	77¼ 78¼	..
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% 1st Mtg.	61¼ 62¼	–¼
60¼ 55	Do., 4% 1st Def.	53¼ 54¼	..
66 60¼	Do., 4% 2nd Def.	16 16¾	..
65 16 60	Do., 3% ..	56½ 57¼	+¼
84¼ 80	Do., 4% ..	73¼ 74¼	–¼
266 239	Bank of England	265 267	–1
82⅝ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	85 ..	..
71⅝ 60	India, 3½% ..	85 87	..
61⅛ 50½	Do., 3% ..	61⅛ 62¾	+¼
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	52¾ 53¾	–¼
101⅛ 98	Do., 5% ..	44½ 45½	..
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4% 1903-53	87⅛ 88⅛	..
109 103 16	Sudan, 5½% ..	108½ 109½	–¼
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	67½ 68½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 2½% ..	78½ 79½	–½
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	104¼ 105½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Lon., 5%	105½ 106½	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	69½ 70½	..
67 58⅝	Do., "A" ..	68½ 69½	–1
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	90½ 91½	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	77 78	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	65 66	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	86 87	..
100⅝ 93	Do., 4¾% ..	100⅝ 101⅜	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	91 96	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	79 84	..
91¼ 84¼	Can., 4% '40-60	94½ 94⅝	..
85¾ 78½	Do., 3½% '30-50	85¼ 85¾	..
95¼ 91 16	Cape, 4% '16-36	97 97½	..
82⅜ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	85¼ 85¾	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	85¼ 85¾	..
113⅝ 108½	G.Col. 6% '45-70	110¾ 111¼	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	102½ 103	..
85½ 81⅝	N.Z., 5% '34-44	88¼ 89¼	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	79¾ 80¼	..
88 83½	N.S.W., 3% '35 ..	77 78	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	53 58	..
94⅝ 90½	Do., 4% '33 ..	83 88	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	74 79	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-67	79 79	..
104 98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '40-60	101 101¼	..
97⅞ 91⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	102 102½	..
89⅛ 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	92 92½	..
88⅝ 84⅞	S.A.'st., 5% '45-75	76 81	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3½% '40 ..	88 88½	..
104½ 98½	Do., 3% '45 ..	80¾ 81¼	..
100 89	Nig., 5% '47-57	104½ 105	..
84 73¾	Q'ld, 5% '40-60	74 79	..
104¼ 98⅝	Do., 4% '40-50	61 66	..
90 81½	S. Af., 5% '45-75	102 102½	..
99⅝ 89	Do., 4% '43-63	92 92½	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.A'st., 5% '45-75	76 81	..
85⅞ 79½	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	103½ 104	..
99½ 89	Tas'a, 3½% '40	70 75	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3% '45-75	76 81	..
99⅝ 91	Do., 3½% '29-49	56 61	..
90½ 86	W.Aus., 5% '45-75	78 83	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 3½% '40-60	58 80	..
	Do., 4% '42-62	58 63	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices Dec. 15	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
86½	Arg., 4% Rescission	86 88	..
79	Do., 4% 1900	77 79	–1
91½	Do., Port Cap., 5%	91 93	..
109¾	Austrian, 6% ..	101½ 102½	..
75	Belgian, 7% ..	109¼ 110¼	..
40	Berlin (City of), 6%	72 74	..
51	Brazil, 5% .. 1889	37 39	..
67	Do., 4% Rescission	46 48	–1
67½	Do., 5% 1913	47 49	..
54½	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	65 67	..
75½	Do., 6½% 1927	62 64	..
84	Bulgaria, 7% ..	53 55	..
84	Chile, 6% .. 1926	74 77	..
103	Do., 5% 1911	79 81	+1
99½	Do., 7½% 1922	80 82	..
88	Chinese, 5% .. 1896	102 104	..
51½	Do., 4½% 1898	99 100	..
68½	Do., 5% 1913	87½ 88½	..
61	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	52 53	..
33	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	61 63	..
32	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30 35	..
110	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	32 35	..
71	Egyptian Unified ..	109 111	..
20⅝	French, 5% ..	70 72	..
20⅝	Do., ..	20⅜ 20⅞	..
105	Midi, 6% ..	20⅜ 20⅞	..
104¾	Nord, 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
104	Orleans, 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
106½	P.L.M., 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
111	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	106 107	..
100¾	German, 7% ..	110½ 111½	..
70	Do., 5½% .. 1930	100¼ 101¼	..
63	Greek Monopoly, 4%	68 70	..
80½	Do., 5% 1914	61 64	..
100½	Do., 7% Refugee	79 81	..
91	Do., 6% Stabilization	100 101	..
102½	Hungarian, 4% .. 1910	90 91	–½
184	Italian, 3½% ..	102 103	..
98	Do., Cdt., Consort, "B"	17½ 18½	..
75	Japan, 4% .. 1899	77 79	..
90¼	Do., 5% 1907	74¼ 75¼	..
101¾	Do., 5% 1924	89¼ 90¾	..
94½	Tokio (City of), 5½%	101¼ 102¼	..
14½	Mexican, 5% ..	94 95	..
45	Peru, 6% .. 1928	12 14	–1
80½	Polish, 7% ..	41 47	..
2	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	43 44	–¼
2	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	40½ 41½	–½
2	Russian, 4% .. 1889	1 2	..
72	Do., 5% 1906	1 2	..
79	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	67 69	+1
8	Do., 7% 1930	67½ 69½	–1
58	Siamese, 6% .. 1924	103½ 104½	..
..	Uruguay, 3½% ..	7½ 8½	..
..	..	57 59	..
..	Peruvian Corporation	3¼ 4¼	–¼
4	Do., Pref. ..	21 23*	–¾
26	Ottoman Potash, 7%	101 102	..
101½			

BRITISH RAILWAYS

67¾	Great Western ..	67¼ 68¼	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84½ 85½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100 101½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91¼ 92¼	..
32¼	L. Mid. and Scottish	94¼ 95¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79⅞ 80⅞	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	79⅞ 80⅞	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	77¼ 78¼	..
6	L. and N. Eastn., Def.	61¼ 62¼	–¼
16¼	Do., Pref. ..	53¼ 54¼	..
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	16 16¾	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	56½ 57¼	+¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	73¼ 74¼	–¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	54½ 55½	–¼
69	Metropolitan ..	59 60½	..
76½	Met. Dist ..	68 69	..
22⅞	Southern, Defd. ..	76¼ 77¼	–¼
66¼	Do., Pref. ..	21¾ 22¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	65½ 66½	+½
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	82¼ 83¼*	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	100 101½	..
24/6	Underground, £1 ..	91 92	..
104½	Do., Income ..	24/1½ 24/7½	–1½d
		103½ 105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

43½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	42 44	..
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	57 60	..
67	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	22 24	..
50	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	66 68	..
51½	B.A. and Pacific ..	22 24	+2
40½	B.A. Western ..	45 47	+1½
54½	Canadian Pacific ($25)	47 49	+1½
50	Central Argentine ..	39½ 40	+2½
11	Central Uruguay ..	53 55	+3
20	Cordoba Central ..	48 50	..
28½	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	9 11	..
64	Costa Rica	18 20	..
22½	Entre Rios	27 29	..
6	Int. Cent. America ..	56 58	..
2¾	Leopoldina	9½ 12½	..
145	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	19 21	..
6	Mexican (Bearer) ..	4 6	..
	San Paulo	2 2½	–⅛
	United of Havana ..	130 135	+2½
		5 7	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅝ ..	..	Lloyds, A. ..	64.0 ..	..
Alexanders ..	70/0 ..	..	Martins	7½ ..	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	5 16	+⅛	Merc. Ind. C. ..	12⅜ ..	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	8⅝	+⅛	Midland, £1 ..	79/6 ..	..
B. Ltd. & S.A. ..	7*	+1 16	Do., £12 ..	.. ..	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	57 ..	..	(£2 10s. pd.) ..	9 16	..
Bk. of N.S.W. ..	28 ..	..	Nat. of N.Z. ..	5⅛ ..	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	21½ ..	..	Nat. Dist. B. ..	10 ..	..
Barclays, A ..	8¼ ..	..	Nat. Egypt ..	27¼ ..	..
Do., B ..	57/3 ..	..	Nat. India ..	41½ ..	–¼
Do., D.C.O. ..	25/3 ..	..	Nat. Prov. £4 ..	14 ..	..
B. Overseas ..	5 16*	–1 16	Ryl. of Can. ..	57 ..	..
Can. Com. ..	46 ..	..	Ryl. of Scot. ..	357 ..	..
Char. India ..	17⅝ ..	..	Stand. S.A. ..	147⅜ ..	..
District	64.0 ..	..	Un. of Aust. ..	7⅝ ..	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	4⅜ ..	..	Un. Discount ..	10 ..	..
Hambros	8½ ..	..	Westminster ..	79/9 ..	–3d
Hongkong	106 ..	–½	Do., £1 ..	52/3 ..	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	201⅜ ..	Pearl, f.p. ..	13 ..	..
Atlas Assur. ..	12⅞ ..	Phœnix, f.p. ..	13 16	..
Britannic ..	22½ ..	Prudential ..	23⅜ ..	..
Com. Un. ..	22⅝ ..	Do., "B" ..	39/6 ..	..
Eagle Star ..	12¼ ..	Royal	71 16	..
Empl'rs Liab.	65/6 ..	R. Exchange ..	61¼ ..	–1 16
Gen. Accid. ..	15 ..	Scottish "A" ..	15⅝ ..	..
Guardian ..	10¼ ..	Sea	72/6 ..	..
Ldn. and L. ..	27¼ ..	Sun Insur. ..	2 ..	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	9½ ..	£1 (5s. pd.)	77/0 ..	..
N. Brit. & M.	33¾ ..	Sun Life ..	65* ..	+¼
Nthn. Assur. ..	16 ..	Yshire (50/-)	6⅞ ..	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton ..	0 4½	Engl. Cotton ..	1 16	–1 32
Bleachers	15/0 ..	FineSpinners ..	19/0 ..	..
Borax, Def. ..	10/0 ..	Hoyle, J.	3/0 ..	..
Brad. Dyers ..	20/0 ..	Impl. Chem. ..	18 4½	+3d
Brit. Celanese ..	6/9 ..	Do., Defd. ..	6/3 ..	..
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	5 4½	Jute Ind. Pf. ..	1/9 ..	..
B. Ot. Dyers ..	3/6 ..	Linen Thread ..	11/9 ..	–3d
Brit. Enkal. ..	3/9 ..	Lister	11/9 ..	..
Calico Print. ..	7/9 ..	Patons & B. ..	20/3 ..	..
Can. Celanese ..	2⅝ ..	Rylands	15/9 ..	–3d
Ch'we Amer. ..	2¼	Salt Union ..	1 16	..
Coats, Son	53/0 ..	Salts (S'lt're) ..	2/0 ..	..
Courtaulds	36/0 ..	Snia Viscosa ..	6/10½ ..	..
		Wardle & Dav ..	12 32	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	20/6	Hydro. Elec. ..	24½	+2½
Atlas	20/3 ..	Johnson & Ph.	37/0 ..	..
Barcelona Tn.	22 ..	Metro. Elec. ..	42/0 ..	+6d
B'mouth & Pt.	60/0 ..	Mex. Lt. Com.	42½ ..	–½
Braz. Tract. ..	22 ..	Do., 1st Pf. ..	67½ ..	..
Brit. Insuld. ..	66/6 ..	Mid. Counties	28/3 ..	..
Brush Elec. ..	105 ..	N'w'ch Elec. ..	25/6 ..	..
Callenders ..	64/6 ..	Perak River ..	6/0 ..	..
City of Lond.	35/6 ..	Siemens	21/9 ..	..
County Lond.	47/9 ..	Teleg. Const. ..	17 ..	..
Engish Elec. ..	11/0 ..	Vic. Falls	21 16	..
Gen. Elec. ..	42/6 ..	Whitehall, Pf.	25/0 ..	..
Henley's Tel. ..	6⅞ ..	Yorkshire	54/0 ..	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	4/0	Imperial Tob.	41⅜	+1⅛
Am. Dent. Df.	5/6	Imp. Tob. Can	38/0	–3d
Apollinaris ..	6/0	Int. Nickel ..	15⅛	+1⅜
Assd. Cement	24/4½	Kreuger & T.	22⅛	+⅜
Bovril, Def.	35/10½	Lautaro, Pf. ..	11⅝	+⅛
Brit. Alum. ..	31/0	Do., Def'w'rs	1⅝	+1 16
Brit. Am. Tb.	5 32	Levers, Ltd. ..	15⅛	+¼
Brit. & S. Pac.	12/0	Levers 7% Pf.	22 11⅞	+1½d
Brit. Match ..	24/3	Liverpool Nit.	6/0 ..	..
Brit. Oil Cake	27/3	London Brick	39/6 ..	..
Brit. Port (Cm.	2⅛	Manbre & Id.	15/9* ..	..
Brit. Ropes ..	2/0 ..	Marconi Mar.	1⅞ ..	–1 16
Cab. & W. "B"	22/6 ..	Do., Can. ..	1⅞ ..	..
Do., 7% "A"	22 ..	Mather & P.	1 11 16	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	69½ ..	Nairn, M. & C.	1 15 16	..
Carreras "A"	51⅜ ..	P. & O., Def.	37/6* ..	+1/0
Col. Graph. ..	1⅜ ..	Phillips (G.) ..	19/6 ..	+1½d
Crittall	18/6* ..	Pinchin J'son	36/9 ..	+1 1½
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	11 4½	Prim. Hldgs.	21/0 ..	–1 3
Cunard St'm	16/0 ..	Royal Mail ..	12½ ..	..
Dunlop. Rbr.	11/0 ..	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	6/3 ..	..
E. Rendyk (L.B.	18/0 ..	Nth. Met. Gas	106 ..	..
Finlay, Jas. ..	3⅝* ..	Spillers	25/0 ..	..
Furness, W. ..	32/3 ..	Swed. Mtch. B	15¾ ..	..
Gas Lt. & C. ..	19/9 ..	Tate & Lyle ..	34/10½*	+6d
Gaumont Br.	11/6 ..	Tarapaca Nit.	4/0 ..	..
Globe Tel. ..	12¾* ..	Turner & N.	40/6 ..	–6d
Grampophone	11/3 ..	Utd. Dairies ..	31/4½ ..	..
Harris'ns & C.	12 32	Utd. Molasses	16/0 ..	–6d
Imp. Con. Gas	34⅝ ..	Unilever	1⅜ ..	–6d
Imp. Smelt. ..	11/0 ..	Utd. Tob. (S.)	4⅛ ..	..
		Wall Paper D.	28/6 ..	+1½d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	3 7½	Howard & B.	6/10½ ..	..
Armstrong ..	0/5 ..	Lambert ..	29/6 ..	..
Babcock & W.	48/6 ..	Pease & Pts.	1/6 ..	..
Baldwins ..	2/0 ..	Plat

Lewin's, Lim., 6% Pref., 22/0½
Do., 5% Deb., 10½
Liebig's (Bearer), 14/-
Do., 5% Pref., 98/9††
Limmer Asphalt, 5½- 7/6 -/6
Lipton, 4/-
Lister, 12/- 11/3
Do., 5% Pref., 12/6
Lloyd (Hd.), 7% Pref., 20/- x.d.
London Brick, 30/10½†† -/3 -/3
Lovell and Christmas, 10/-
Lucas, 67/9 8 11/-
Lyons, 94/6 -/6 6/3††
Do., "A," 91/10½ 2/6 -/6 -/9
Do., 7% Pref., 26/6 -/11½
Do., 6% Pref., 20/- 9/-
Manbre and Garton, 33/6 4/- x.d.
Do., Defd., 13/9½ x.d.
Maple, 25/-† -/6 -/4½ 5/- -/7½
Marks and Spencer, 91/3 x.d.
Do., 6% 90/- 90/-
Maynards, 26/6
Maypole Dairy, Defd., 4/4½ -/2¼ -/3 -/3¼ -/11½ -/2¼ -/3¼ -/4½
Maxwell Tea, 11/6
Do., 5½% Pref., 64 4½ -/4½ -/4½
Millars' Timber, 3/11½†† -/6 -/11½
Morgan Crucible, 6% Pref., 22/3 -/11½ 1/6
Morris Motors, 7½% Pref., 22/- -/11½ 2/-
Nathan, 5% Pref., 2/10½†† 8/3
Nat. Elect. Construct., 23/- 7/7½ -/7½ -/4½
Nestlé, 8% Pref., 30/- -/6½
Northern Newspapers, 5½% Deb., 96¼
Paquin, 6% Pref., 15/6
Patons and Baldwins, 20/4½
Do., 3% Deb., 87
Phillips' Lamp Works Holding, 23/9
Phillips (Godfrey), 6% Pref., 16/10½ -/3 -/6
Phillips Rubber Soles, 7½% Pref., 22/6
Picardo Tobacco Mnfg., Pref. (6½% Pfg.), 7¼ 1/-
Pinchin, Johnson, 36/6 -/6 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/3 -/4½ -/4½ 7/-
Do., 6½% Pref., 25/- -/9 -/7½ -/11½ 6/- 7/-
Plummer, Roddis, 5% Pref., 17/3
Potash Synd. of Germany, 7% 101½ 1½
Prov. Cinema. Theatres, 6% Deb., 95½ 4 ¼
Props. of Hay's Wharf, 6% Pref., 22/6 x.d.
Provl. Cinema. Theatres, 6% Deb., 95½ 4 ¼
Pinkett, 76/3 -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 20/11½
Ridgways, 5½% Pref., 90/-
Rio de Janeiro City Improvts., 32/6 3/6
Robertson (T. R.), 5% Pref., 11/5½††
Rolls-Royce, 39/3
Ronco, 23 1½ -/9 -/9
Do., 6% Pref., 19/7½ -/4½ x.d.
Do., 10% Pref., 24/7½ -/4½ x.d.
Rubens-Rembrandt Hotels, 7% Bds., 100 100
Rylands, 15/6
Do., 8% Pref., 22/6††
SKF, "B," 9½ 3/4
S.T.D. Motors, 1/9
Do., Pref., 4/10½ -/10½
Sage, 7/6 6 3
St. Maurice Valley Corp., "A" 6% Deb., 85
Salt Union, Pref., 33/-
Savoy Hotel, 22/9 -/9 5/-
Sears, 4/- -/10½ Pref., 22/1½ -/3 -/6 x.d.
Do., 6% Deb., 106½ -/3 -/6
Selfridge, 10% Pref., 22/6 -/6
Selfridge Prov. Stores, 8 4½ -/7½ -/3 -/4½
Selincourt, 7% Pref., 19/- -/3†† -/6 -/5½ -/4½ -/5½ -/4½ -/6
Siemens, 22/3 1 7½ 2/- 1/9 2/- -/3
Sisters and Bodega, 26/- 5/10½
Smith (F. E.), 2nd Pref., 20/9 -/6
Smith (S.) (M.A.), Pref. (7%), 24/6 x.d.
Do., Defd., 2/- x.d.
Do., Sinn Viscosa, 5/6
Solina, Franz, Certs., 38/1½ -/1½
South Amer. Stores, 5½% Debs. (free of tax), 106½††
Spicers, 5% Pref., 21½†† 7
Spiers and Pond, 17/3 17/- 16/9
Do., 6% Pref., 20/9½
Spillers, 23/1½†† 2/6 -/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 19/6††
Spratt's Pat., 48/9
Swan and Edgar, 17/6
Swedish Match, "A," 13⅞
Do., "B," 13⅞ (Swedish names), 13⅛
Tate and Lyle, 24/7½ -/10½ 5/- x.d.
Telegraph Constn., 15¾††
Tilling, 95/-
Triumph Cycle, 12/- x.d.
Trust Houses, 6% Pref., 19/11½†† -/3
Tuck, 5/-
Turner and Newall, 41/- -/1½ 40/6 -/3 -/6 1/3 40/3 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/9 1/10½ -/3 -/10½ -/3 1/- 40/10½ 1/- 40/-
Do., 7% Pref., 24/7½†† -/7½††
Unilever, 32/6½†† -/8¼ 5/- 5/- -/6 6/3 5/7½ -/7½ -/3 -/4 4/8¼ 5/- 4/3
Do., Pref., 22/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/9 -/9
Unilever (New), 7/4 6/10½ -/10½ 7/2¼ 6/3 -/6¾ -/9
Do., 7% Pref., 22/9½†† -/6¾ -/3 -/3
Union Cold Stor., 6% Pref., 20/9 -/9
Utd. Dairies, Lim., 6% Pref., 21/-
Do., 6% Pref., 22/4½ -/10½ 2/-
Utd. Molasses, 13/6 -/10½ 16/8 16/- 15/10½ 16/3 15/3††
Utd. Newspapers, 6% Deb., 95½ 6
Utd. Tob. (Sth.), 81/2
Van den Berghs, 6% Pref., 5½
Van den Bergh's Fabrieken (N.V.), 15% Prefd., 9/6 -/4½
Vine Products, 6% Pref., 29/4½ -/6
Wall Paper Mfrs., Defd., 28/6 -/7½ -/9 -/3 -/6 -/3 -/3
Wallis, 18/- 17/9
Warine and Gillow, 6% Pref., 11/6
Do., 6% Deb., 97¼†† 14††† 7
Waste Heat and Gas Ell. Gen. Stns., 22/10½†† -/7½††
Whiteaway, Laidlaw, 16/3 16/6 15/7½ -/9
Whiteley, 5% Pref., 15/3 -/3
Whites (Timothy), 7½% Prefd., 21/11½ 20/9
Wyman, 48/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Acar Cons. New, -/1½†† -/6†† -/1½ -/4½ pm
Amalg. Metal, 15/10½ -/9
Anglo-Am. News., -/7½†† -/8¼††
Antwerp Oil Wharves, 3/9
Asscher, Isenwood and Crew, Prefd., 2/-
Assoc. Brit. Cinemas, 4/9
Do., 7½% Pref., 16/- 15/3½ -/7½ -/10½ -/9
Aldinson, 13/6†† 13/-½††
Austin Motor, 28/6 -/9
Do., 20% Prefd., 12/6 -/4½†† 3/- 12/10½ -/9¼
Baird Television, 10% Prefd., 1/7½
Barnet (W. J.), 7% Pref., 22/- -/6
Beecham Pills, Def., 2/9
Boots (Cash Chemists (Lancashire), "A" Pref. (6%), 22/- 1/10½ 2/-
Do. (Southern), "A" Pref. (6%), 22/- 1/10½ 2/-
Borrid Australian Exts., Pref., 1/9
Brit. Aluminium, 5% Deb., 90½ 1½ ¼ ¼
Do. (as at 98½, £25 pd.), 23/4†† 3†† 7/4†† 1/2†† 1½ 1¼
Brit. Cellanese, 1/5†† 7/- 6/9
Brit. Goodrich Rubber, 7½% Pref., 21/3
Brit. Instruct. Films, 4/7½ -/9
Brit. Industrial Pictures, 6/7½ -/11½ -/5¼ -/6 -/7½
Brit. Tintex and Dye Prod., -/3½ -/4 -/6
Britol Paper Chem. and Manure, 7% Pref., 8.6††
Brotex Cellulose Fibres, -/1½
Bryant and Langford Guaries, 7½% Pfg. Pref., 6 3††
Burmah Bayon, Def., 2
Canadian Canners, 7% Pref., 46 3†† 3 11½ 5/-
Do., 7% Pref., 22/6
Canning Town Glass, 2 7½ -/5¼
Cartonnages Paper, 5% Pref., 6.6††
Celanese Corp. of America, 45/7†† 5/-
Celanese Ord. Salt, -/6†
Colour Photographs (Brit. and Fgn.), 1/9 -/9
Cons. Tin Smelters, 20/9
Do., 5% Pref., 15/9
D. Mirror, 15/9†† 16/11½ 16/- -/1½ -/1½ 15/9†† 16/3
Do., 16/- 15/10½ -/10½ 16/3 -/3 15/9 16/0¼
De Havilland Aircraft, 25/- -/6 3/9 5/6 -/6 3/9 4/- -/3 -/1½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/5½ -/2 -/3 -/5¼
Drug Inc., 864¼ -/5¼ -/2 -/3 5 4¼ ¼ ¼ ¼
Dunhill (Alfred), 30/3½††
East and Overseas Prod., 1/9††
Edison Bell, 6 3/8½ 3/9 3/-
Edison Swan Cables, New, 5½% Debs., 100½ 1 1
Ferranti, 7% Pref., 21/9 -/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 21/9
Filmophone, Prefd., 9/4
First Garden City, 95/-
Do., New, 85/-
Do., Deb., 100 99½
Ford Motors, 57/6 6/10½ -/10½ -/9
Foster Clark, 42/-
Gainsborough Pictures, Defd., 5/- -/4½
Galloway (A. W.), 10/5
Garnage (A. W.), 10/5
Do., 5½% Deb., 106 -/3
General Asphalt, Prefd., 7½ Pref., 13/7½
Garrard Eng. and Mfg., 3/4½
Gen. Elect., 5% Deb. (Conversion 8tk.), 101½††
Do., 6% Deb. (fully pd.), 101 1/2
Gestetner Duplicating Machine, 4/9 -/10½ -/10 -/9 -/11¼ -/11¼
Godson Record, 1/-
Graves (J. G.), 7% Pref., 21 6†† -/9 -/9
Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust, 2/-
Henlys, 7½% Pfg. Pref., 4/-††
Hepworth and Grandage, 9/-
Hield, 7½% Pfg. Pref., 17/3†† -/4½††
Hollis, 7% Pref., 17/3†† -/4½††
India Tyre and Rubber (G.B.), Pfg. Pref., 23/4½
Do., Defd., 6 3½†† -/3 -/3½ -/3 -/11½ -/3 -/4½ -/6 -/2¼△
Initial Services, 2/9 -/3
Internatl. Aluminium, 7% Pfg. Pref., 19/3
Internatl. Bitumen Emulsions, 2/-
Internatl. Nickel, Canada, 81¼†† 13⅞†† 14⅝†† 3 3 3

BONDS CANCELLED

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

UNITED STATES of BRAZIL GOVERNMENT 4 per CENT. LOAN, 1911. ISSUE of £2,400,000. Decrees 8711 and 9168.

Lloyds Bank Limited, City Office, London, E.C.3, have to announce that BONDS for £18,430 (nominal) of the above Issue have been PURCHASED for the Sinking Fund.

BANKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NATIONAL BANK of EGYPT. "Incorporated in Egypt. Liability of Members is Limited."

Position at the 31st October, 1930, published in conformity with Article 8 of the Statutes.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	L.E.
Share Capital (300,000 fully paid Shares of £10 each)	2,925,000
RESERVE FUND:	
Statutory Reserve	1,462,500
Special Reserve	1,413,750
Current, Deposit and other Accounts	14,606,470
Egyptian Government	2,523,430
Sudan Government	141,213
Mixed Tribunals	2,002,330
Bankers Accounts	634,345
Cheques and Bills Payable	163,801
Sundry other Accounts	2,625,680
	L.E. 28,498,719
	L.E.
Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by the Egyptian Government	12,955,274
Sundry Securities	935,747
Advances on Merchandise	1,650,263
Advances on Securities	3,544,308
Advances otherwise Secured	1,397,603
Sundry other Advances	944,815
Bills of Exchange	772,588
Local Bills Discounted	603,148
Buildings and Furniture	206,322
Money at call and at short notice	589,875
Bankers Accounts	231,879
Sundry other Accounts	1,867,425
CASH:	L.E.
Notes	1,738,531
Gold	678,897
Silver, Nickel, &c.	361,844
	2,779,272
	L.E. 28,498,719

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	L.E.
NOTES ISSUED	24,900,000
	L.E. 24,900,000
	L.E.
GOLD	3,339,570
"British Treasury Bills	9,110,430
	12,450,000
SECURITIES:	
Egyptian Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by Egyptian Government	1,500,000
British Treasury Bills, and British War Loan	10,950,000
	12,450,000
	L.E. 24,900,000

* By authority of the Egyptian Government these Treasury Bills are deposited in lieu of Gold. (See "Journal Officiel" of 30th October, 1916.)

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

HERNE BAY WATERWORKS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors in the Herne Bay Waterworks Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 38, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.1, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon, to approve an application proposed to be made to the Ministry of Health for a Provisional Order under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870, for empowering the Company to raise additional capital with corresponding increase in borrowing powers and to issue redeemable preference shares or stock and debenture stock on such terms and conditions as the Ministry of Health and Parliament may think fit; to provide for holding annual meetings and the making of annual accounts in lieu of half-yearly meetings and half-yearly accounts, and for payment of interim dividends; the provision of a pension scheme for employees and their dependents; to confer on the Company miscellaneous provisions in relation to water supply, and to approve the draft Provisional Order as submitted to the meeting.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1930.

WALTER COLBROOK, Secretary and Manager.
38, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE STATE of BAHIA SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be held at 8, Arthur-street, King William-street, London, E.C.4, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1930, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon (being an adjournment of the Meeting originally convened for the 16th day of December, 1930), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing with or without amendment, as an Extraordinary Resolution within the meaning of the provisions of the Trust Deeds securing the Bonds the Resolution which was referred to in the notice convening the above-mentioned Meeting of the 16th day of December, 1930, which was published in the issues of "The Times" and "L'Information" dated the 6th day of December, 1930.

It is provided by the Trust Deeds that at any adjourned Meeting of Bondholders the Bondholders present and entitled to vote, whatever their number and the amount of Bonds held by them, shall form a quorum.

The full terms of the Resolution to be submitted to the Meeting can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 8, Arthur-street, King William-street, London, E.C.4, at any time during business hours.

Bondholders attending the Meeting must either bring with them to the Meeting the Bonds in respect of which they intend to vote, or else deposit such Bonds at the Bank of London and South America, Limited, 6, 7, and 8, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.2; Banque Guet, 73, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris; or any branch or agent or correspondent of such Banks or some English Joint Stock Bank, and produce at the Meeting a Certificate signed by such Bankers that the Bonds have been so deposited until after the termination of the Meeting. Upon production of such Certificate by a Bondholder he will be entitled to vote in respect of the Bonds therein specified in the manner and in the same manner as if he had brought the Bonds to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
H. R. MORTON, Secretary.
8, Arthur-street, King William-street, London, E.C.4.
19th December, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)
To the Holders of the
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE per CENT. 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Chemical Bank and Trust Company with and into which United States Mortgage and Trust Company has been merged and said United States Mortgage and Trust Company hereby resigns as Trustee under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated the 1st day of July, 1910, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and The Lake Superior Corporation securing the First Mortgage Five per Cent. 50-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and as Trustee under all Deeds supplemental and Mortgages collateral thereto, such resignation to take effect on the 15th day of February, 1931.

Dated at New York, 28th November, 1930.

CHEMICAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY.
By HOWARD B. SMITH, Trust Officer.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE and TRUST COMPANY.
By G. C. HOFFMAN, Vice-President.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)
To the Holders of the
SECOND MORTGAGE SIX per CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Chemical Bank and Trust Company with and into which United States Mortgage and Trust Company has been merged and said United States Mortgage and Trust Company hereby resigns as Trustee under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated the Fourteenth day of August One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee, securing the Second Mortgage Six per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, and as Trustee under all Deeds supplemental and Mortgages collateral thereto, such resignation to take effect on the Fifteenth day of February, Nineteen thirty-one.

Dated at New York, Twenty-eighth November, Nineteen thirty.

CHEMICAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY.
By HOWARD B. SMITH, Trust Officer.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE and TRUST COMPANY.
By G. C. HOFFMAN, Vice-President.

THE MORTGAGE COMPANY of EGYPT, LIMITED.
FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. FIRST CHARGE DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the new Sheets of Coupons for interest on the above Debentures will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st January, 1931, against surrender of the relative talons, at the Offices of Messrs. Lefevre, Mallet and Co., 42, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, where forms for listing may be obtained. The talons must be listed in numerical order and left three clear days for examination.

By Order of the Board,
S. R. DUNCAN, Secretary.
Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
19th December, 1930.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 20 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. Inclusive terms. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from £3-guns., single 4gns., quite inclusive, or 5gns. and £2 12s. without luncheon; sitting rooms by arrangement.—Write Box F. 1215, The Times, E.C.4.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE ROOM FLATLETS; sitting room furniture; single £78, double £95., including service, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating 13 Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 0266.) And (adjoining) 8, Grenville-place. (Western 1256.)

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. Large doubles now available. Bed and breakfast doubles, £3 3s. Christmas Festivities. Young society. Padd. 8858.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters); 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; 4 bridge, ping-pong; garage; rooms from 35s.; double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2. Park 1807.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 29-33, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM; beam roof, antique furniture, fixed basin, concealed; other pretty rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Sloane. Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London."

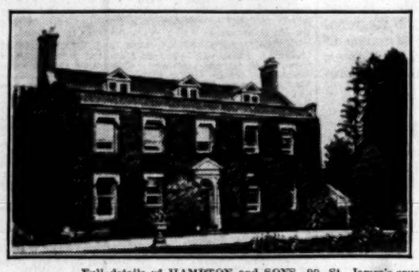
HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

PRICE WITH 110 ACRES, £6,500.
FOR HOUSE, GROUNDS, AND TWO COTTAGES, £4,000.
DEVONSHIRE.

AMIDST LOVELY RURAL COUNTRY, 500ft. UP, NEAR AXMINSTER AND HONITON, ABOUT NINE MILES FROM THE SEA AND GOLF LINKS AT SEATON AND LYME REGIS.



FOR SALE.

This old Country House having every comfort and convenience, including:—
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.
MODERN BATHS.

It contains:—Three reception, 10 bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms. Garage for several cars.

STABLING.

Two excellent modern cottages.

A secondary House with two reception, five bed rooms, and large garden. Good farm of about 110 ACRES with farmhouse and buildings.

HUNTING, FISHING and ROUGH SHOOTING.

Full details of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (C.8307.)

GLORIOUS POSITION 500FT. UP, with fascinating views.

CHILTERN HILLS.

Close to Station. Excellent service to Town.

A really CHARMING LITTLE PROPERTY in a beautiful setting. Long drive approach, lounge hall, two reception, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, usual offices.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Telephone.

LARGE GARAGE.

REMARKABLY PRETTY GROUNDS extending to over ¾ Acre.

All in admirable order.

LOW PRICE ACCEPTED FOR QUICK SALE.

Apply to the Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS,
20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
(B.31079A.)

Charmingly placed between

NEW FOREST AND THE COAST.

with views to the Isle of Wight and grounds to small Trout Stream.

MODERN HOUSE of unpretentious character, pleasingly designed and set in unspoilt surroundings. The accommodation provides spacious hall with cloak room, three reception rooms, one 30ft. by 21ft., opening to arcaded loggia, and splendid offices, 11 bed rooms, and three bath rooms.

Central heating, electric light and gas, main water, modern drainage.

GROUNDS OF IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES.

Tennis court, sunk garden, young orchard, and kitchen garden. Garage, stabling, and farmery.

25 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS,
20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
(H.42474.)

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

SAYES COURT.

2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautiful DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Rooms; running water; excellent service; moderate terms.—16, Queen's-gate-terrace. Western 6696

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 30s., for attendance, light, baths, private telephones; hot and cold wash basins, gas fires; catering as required.—25, Stanhope-gardens, near South Kensington Station.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, entrance floor, facing Park, private bath, lavatory. Service with breakfast and late dinner. Permanency preferred. Other rooms. Primrose 1528.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

GRANVILLE COURT.

A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns. en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tels.: Mayfair 3503 and 6920.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, near Hyde Park; central heating; French cuisine. From £2 10s. Single Rooms now vacant.

LONDON.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK. Facing the South.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Reduced winter terms.

FULL BOARD FROM £2 12s. 6d. WEEKLY OR 10s. 6d. DAILY. BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

A Luxuriously FURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath; £3 15s. weekly.—3, Nottingham-place. Baker-street. W.1.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns.—27, Craven-hill-gardens. Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A STONE'S-THROW Gloucester-road Station.—Single and BED-SITTING ROOM, newly furnished as SITTING ROOM; service; meals optional; highly recommended.—45a, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7. Western 1630.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, quiet, sunny, warm ROOMS with running water, gas fires; highly recommended for excellent table and service; inclusive terms. Tubes and omnibuses. Single from 2½gns. Padd. 9257.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up-to-date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts; eight minutes West-End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating and cool fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9171.

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